ASTEADY AIM.

BY CALEB DUNN.

A fearless heart, a steady aim,
A mind to plan, a will to do
These have the power to conquer fame, To win a glory that is true.

The mariner who sails the sea—
His ship of wind and ways the sport—
A straight course follows faithfully That he may reach his destined port.

He sees in every cloudless sky
The north-star's ever constant light.
And when the tempest-storm sweeps by
His faithful compass guides aright.

Although along his course may lie Great shoals, far-stretched on either side, His ship in safety, by and by, Shall anchor in some haven-tide.

If he but at the helm stand true— Stand true to compass, true to chart, And ever keep faith's star in view And lose not steady aim and heart.

Ah, well he knows if he should east
His chart away his ship would be
Upon the treacherous shoals made fast—
A victim of the wretking sea.

So, sailor on the sea of life. Let honest purpose be your guide;
'Twill bear you o'er the shoals of strife
And anchor you in safety's tide.

Stand by your compass and your chart With firmness and with steady aim; Your will to do and fearless heart Shall win for you an honored name.

THE HUSBAND'S SECRET.

"Now, what color shall it be, Belle?" demanded pretty Mrs. Benson, in that half-imperative tone which suited her so well. "We must have a better idea of what we want before we go out shopping. Moss green will be ever so becoming to you; but as for me," and she turned from the confusion of dresses thrown over the bed to glance into the opposite mirror, "well, I suppose I can wear almost

"You vain creature !" exclaimed Belle, using a sister's privilege to say whatever happened to come into her mind. "Then I advise you to wear one of those numerous dresses you have tossed about so slightingly. They are just as fresh as eyer, and just as pretty in style and material as anything you could buy. Now, that pale blue silk is levely, with those delicate lace trimmings; or, if you want a darker one, than that It is a fact, you do look well in any color."

"But I am not going to wear an old dress a New Years," said Mrs. Benson, laughingly. "They are not old," returned Belle. "Some

of them I don't believe you have ever worn. But if they do not suit you, there is nothing more to be said. Fortunately, your husband can afford to get you as many new ones as you want." "Yes." said Mrs. Benson, "Of course, he

gan. And if he could not, I have money enough of my own. But Harry likes to see me handsomely dressed, and I intend to please Belle Atwood was not in the least envious of

her younger sister's exceeding beauty. She was proud of her; and now, as her admiring eyes rested upon the graceful figure of the gay little lady, she smilingly replied: "I think you will."

"Will what?" queried Mrs. Benson, after she had expended a little of her surplus exuberance in a solitary waltz around the room. "Will please Harry."

A sweet, grave expression settled on the young wife's face, as she stood silently, with thoughtful, downcast eyes. She loved her husband devotedly, and had been more than happy in the consciousness of his love for her. Did she please him as well as when they first married, two years ago? She hoped so; butand the remembrance of certain shadows she had of late detected on his brow puzzled her. Married before she was seventeen, Mrs. Benson was yet only a girl; and not even motherhood, with all its care and joy, had subdued her abounding spirits. She loved and enjoyed life, as only a happy, healthy nature can do. But in her deepest heart husband and child were held most sacredly dear. No trouble had yet saddened her young life; never had she known the lack of loving friends; never had any desire that money could gratify been denied. Fortunately, however, wealth had not warped her naturally lovely character, and she had been blessed with a judicious mother, who had trained her daughters as wisely as she was able amid the difficulties of abundant riches.

Mrs. Benson looked up with inquiring sur-

What are you thinking about? Do you waited silently; but no word came. Presently, know you have been standing in a brown leaning her head on her husband's shoulder study for well, at least, three minutes. What she said in a low voice: is it Ethel?"

"Nothing of much consequence." "That is nonsense," returned Belle. "The idea of looking as sober as that about 'nothing of much consequence!' Now, if the dresses are weighing upon your mind, let's just decide to go out to morrow. You shall get s

pearl color, and I will get green." "Very well," replied Mrs. Benson, "that will suit me. But I was not thinking of the dresses at all. There, there! I shall not tell yeu. We must dress for dinner now :" and away she went, never heeding her sister's detaining hand.

The evening shadows had deepened into darkness. Mrs. Benson had waited nearly an hour beyond the usual time of her husband's coming when she heard the click of his latchkey. She sprang to meet him, but checked the playfully chiding words upon her lips as she caught sight of his face. What did that strange look of care mean? But the brow "Dear Harry, let me know everyt cleared somewhat as Mr. Benson's eyes rested on his beautiful wife. When he had laid aside his overcoat, she linked her arm in his, and drew him into the parler.

"Well, to-night,"my darling?" said he in quiringly, as he kissed the upturned lips. 'And how is Master Fred? Got another tooth?"

His Wife, for answer, led him to the easy chair near the glowing grate; and when he was seated, kneeled on the ottoman by his side, and drawing his head down upon her shoulder, passed her hand lightly over his hair, with loving touch.

"Now, Harry," said she. "you are just as tired as you can be. You work too hard. And you must not do it. You stay later and later in that dismal old office, and I am getting really jealous of it, since it monopolizes so much of your time. Harry," she continued, in a different tone, "are you only tired, or are you sick, or-"

"My dear Ethel," interrupted Mr. Benson "of course, I am a little tired; but I shall feel rested after dinner—only I must hasten or I shall not be ready, so let me go." And giving her a light kiss he abruptly left the parlor.

For a few moments Mrs. Benson remained immovable, gazing fixedly into the fire. The deep-drawn sigh, saying to herself: A

"Something is the matter-he is so different." The dinner hour was always pleasant in that household. To-night, however, Mrs. Benson fancied her husband made an effort to talk; and two or three times, in momentary pauses, she saw that anxious look pass over his face. Was it her imagination? If not, what caused it? Had she done snything to annoy him? Did home seem less attractive to him than at first? Did he-and the young wife quivered at the bare possibility-care less for her? Had he seen some one else who had turned his heart from her?

"Come, Ethel, are you dreaming?" demanded Belle's laughing voice. "I am sure we have all finished dinner, and I am longing to try that new duet."

Ethel rose from the table at this reminder. saying:

"But we must make baby a visit first." The evening passed quickly between music and visitors, and all thought of trouble had caller had taken leave, Belle had retired to her own room, and the young couple lingered over the cozy fire in the drawing-room.

with us." remarked Mrs. Benson. "I heard from her to-day."

"Is she?" responded her husband absently. come, also; its dull for her at home. Den't again. God bless my true wife!" M. T. you think so ?"

"What did you say, my dear?" asked Mr. Benson, rousing himself.

"Why, Harry, I do believe you are half sleep. Oh, Harry, I had almost forgotten-I wish you would leave me some money, or a this period, says Mr. Warren Upham in a pacheck, or something of the kind, for to-morrow. Belle and I must get our New Year's dresses. You might as well leave five hundred

or so.22 Mr. Benson making no reply, his wife glanced at him to see if he were really asleep. She saw again the bent brows and troubled face. Looking earnestly at him, she said:

"What is it, Harry?" "Ethel," he began, hesitatingly—and then

Ethel laid her hand upon his caressingly and pain and often the greatest pleasure.

she said in a low voice:
"Please tell me, Harry."
"I don't think I can give you the money,
Ethel," he said in a constrained tone. "There have been so many failures lately, and we have

lost a great deal." "Oh, well, Harry, if it is not convenient, no matter. Get some of my money from the Merchants' bank to-morrow; and we can do our shopping just as well Thursday."

Mr. Benson's hand closed convulsively over his wifels, one no comb and tou at

"My darling," he groaned, "how can I tell you? How can I ever forgive myself?" Ethel clung closer to her husband, half frightened at his strange excitement and evident suffering.

1641 don't understand, Harry If you only love me still, I am sure there is nothing to for-

give." But Mr. Benson seemed unable to speak.

"Dear Harry, let me know everything that troubles you," persisted his wife, gently. "Don't let us have any secrets from each other; do not shut me out of your heart; let me share trouble with you. If we are lovingly frank with each other, we can be happy, even if difficulties come. Are the losses so very great? "We have lost everything," was the quick

reply. "Everything," repeated Ethel, scarcely comprehending. Then, after a moment's pause, she said in a glad, earnest tone, as the idea flashed upon her mind: "Oh, Harry, take the money tather invested for me when we were married. He said it might be very useful sometime. . I am sure that will help you."

"Ethel, my poor love, forgive me. I did very wrong: I tried to save myself from ruin; I used your money, months ago, without even asking for it. And now all is gone-all!"

For a moment Ethel sat in silence, trying to realize what it was that had betallen them. Then she put her arms about her husband's neck, and drew his face down to hers.

"Dearest," she whispered, "do not feel so You have me and the baby, and we have you; we are rich in each other.'

"And can you forgive me?" "There is to be no thought of anything to forgive between us," said Ethel, warmly.

kissed her reverently. "Oh, if I had only told you before," he exclaimed, "I should have saved myself days and in heart, you sinners may, if you wish, retire. nights of anxiety. It has been such a burden. and I have been afraid to look you in the face. I thought you could not bear it. I thought

comfort to hear you speak so lovingly and so "I think I could bear anything with you,' replied Ethel, in a low voice. "I don't know much about economy now, but I can learn and I will learn. The house must be sold, of course. and all these pretty things," continued she, looking around; "and we must live somewhere very quietly. Yes, it will be hard; but, Harry, time. not balt so hard as to lose your love. Do you know that you have seemed so changed lately that I began to fancy you did not love me so well as you used to do-but I am so glad it is

only this ?? "Ethel," said her husband, looking down in to her clear eyes with a depth of love in his vanished from Mrs. Benson's mind. The last own that she had never seen there before, "I never knew you until to-night. I have loved you dearly as my own beautiful wife, as the mother of my boy; but I never dreamed that "Cousin May is coming to spend New Years you would be so brave and noble in trouble so loving and forgiving, so helpful and com torting to me, just when I have brought disaster upon you. You have inspired me with "Yes, and I think I'd better ask Grace to new courage; with you, and for you, I can try

> The great ice-sheet which once overspread large part of New England melted away during what is known to the American geologists as the Champlain period. At the beginning of per lately contributed to the American Jou of Science and Arts, a nearly level surface of pure ice lay above the highest mountains of the region; and Professor Hitchcock, the state geologist of New Hampshire, has recently discovered that it must have overtopped Mount Washington. He finds glacial drift, technically called tile, underneath the angular blocks of rock at the summit, this same to under

of w burnt hers.

grans to Keeping's Congregation. Vill

In the later years of his pilgrimage Father Allen, well remembered by the fathers and mothers of Kennebec county, did a great deal of itinerating, and being a warm-hearted, gen ial, eloquent man, without a permanent settle ment, be sure he was never without an opportunity of preaching on the Sabbath. On a certain Saturday be arrived at a flourishing town on the river, where was a goodly parish of his persuasion, with a settled minister. Mr. Allen had not stopped there with the thought of preaching. He really needed rest, and in that place was a dear triend whom he had promised to visit, which promise he planned to keep on

the present occasion. Before the sun had set on that Saturday evening it had become noised abroad that Father Allen was in town and would remain over Sunday. Of course he must preach. The leaders of the people begged of him; and finally, the settled pastor, the Rev. Mr. Swaited upon him and invited him to take part in conducting the services of the sanctuary on the following day. Said Mr. S.

"If you will preach, you had better do so in the morning. Our people have got into a lamentable habit of going out before the conclusion of the services in the afternoon, especially if the day is pleasant: and should your sermon chance to be longer than they are used to, more than half of them, I fear, would disappear before you had concluded."

With a flush of the cheek, and a snap of the keen gray eye, Father Allen said he would preach in the afternoon.

Sabbath afternoon came, bright and beautiful, and Father Allen arose in the pulpit. When he had announced his text he ran his eyes over the closely packed congregation, and with a familiar nod, as though he found himself with people whom he knew, he said:

"Look ye, my hearers ; I shall divide my discourse into two general divisions. The first I shall address to the sinful and the ungodly—to those who have never known the thrill of pure and elevated emotion.

And then he went on with the sermon. He nictured the character—the life—the feelingsof the ungodly man so vividly that his hearers shuddered in contemplation of it. Then he offered goodly counsel to the sinful and the erring; and then, after a brief pause, he said A

"There, my unregenerate, hard-hearted the remainder of my discourse will be tempered for the meek, the lowly, and the devout I am aware that protracted attendance upon public worship is somewhat irksome to you, and I have no desire to distress you. You will you could not forgive me. And it is such a depart quietly, however, and carry home with you the solemn lessons you have heard."

It is needless to add that nobody left before the conclusion of the services. Mr. Allen preached a lengthy sermon, and if all were not attentive thereto, they at least sat it out. And that was not the end. The lesson was taken and appreciated, and thereafter good Brother was not troubled as he had been afore-S. C., JR.

A Singularly Beautiful River. Bishop Doggett, in a letter to the Ohristian devocate, thus describes the fountain-head of

the San Marcos river in Texas: the San Marcos river in Texas:

It bursts immediately from the limestone ledge, at the bottom of the ridge, and boils up with immense volume, like a vast cauldron underneath the surface, with a violence which agitates the mass of water, for a considerable distance, and which threw the boat from the ascending column. Its average depth for the distance specified, is fifteen or twenty feet, and its width about fifty yards. Its temperature is uniform, winter and summer, at about 60 degrees, Fahrenheit. It is as transparent as the atmosphere, and one could apparently read an ordinary newspaper at the bottom.

A lawyer in Nebraska, becoming exasperated at the disregard of his argument shown by the judge, at last stopped his plea and angrily exclaimed: "L'suppose I am entitled to the attention of the court." "Well, sir," retorted the judge, "the court has long auspected you, and will do its duty the first chance it gets."

A young man who believed in "a woman's mowing how to cook, and all that you know, on calling on a young lady, found her with her fingers bandaged. He asked what was the matter, and she said: "O, nothing; only I burnt my fingers broiling the steak this mornif rock at the summit, ing." That decided things, and the young man soon afterward discovered that he had words are curious things, sometimes giving burnt his fingers by believing that she had

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR :- I will write once again; I wrote once before but it was so long ago. I am a boy eleven years old. I go to school and study reading, arithmetic, writing, drawing, geography, spelling and grammar. I have got two head of cattle, one is one year and the other is two years old. I have got about two acres and a half of corn. I will close now.

NORMAN N. BROWN. EDGERTON, Kans., Feb. 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I am a little boy only six ears old. I am atraid you could not read my writing, so will have to get mamma to write for me. My papa and mamma are grangers: so are grandpa and grandma. I would like to be a granger, on feast days anyhow. I have a little sister three years old; her name is Lorena. She helps me carry wood and hunt eggs. l can do lots of little things to help papa and mamma. I sold ten rabbit scalps; got half a dollar for them. I have six more to sell; guess I'll soon bave money enough to put in the bank. I would like to have you print this.

CHARLEY HIXON.

HOLTON, Kans., Feb. 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- I am thirteen years old. I live in Rose Glen, Kansas. My parents are live grangers. My pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like it, especially the "Young Folks' Column." I will drop you a few lines to help fill it. We have had bad weather but the last few days have been fine. The wheat looks well; my pa has sixty acres. I have three sheep. My two little sisters have two apiece. Pa has three horses, one cow, three calves and twenty sheep, besides mine and my sisters', and thirty-two head of hogs. I attended school till I got the whooping-cough. I had to walk two and a half miles. Our teacher's name is Miss Bartlett ; I like her very much. For fear that I will weary you I will close. Your little friend.

FRANK H. BARKER.

Rose GLEN, Kans., March 4, 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- As you was kind enough to print my letter I write a again for THE SPIRIT. It is snowing and is so muddy that we can't hardly get around. I go to school and study reading, spelling and arithmetic. Pa takes THE SPIRIT. Ma and pa are grangers. We have got a literary society here. As Mr. Stevens is kind enough to print our letters we ought to write and keep the column filled every week. I will send you a charade :

I am composed of five letters. My first is in Ben, but not in my.

My second is in Lu, but not in Kate.

My third is in ink, but not in pen.

My fourth is in zebra, but not in horse.

My fifth is in Ann, but not in Sue.

My whole is my first name. JANE SMITH.

MARION, Kans., Feb. 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have read so many interesting little letters in the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write you a letter too. I sm a little German girl; came out to this country with my parents in May, 1873. We left Hamburgh on the 15th of April, arrived at New York on the last of that month, started from there on the first of May and came to Lawrence on the 5th of May. I could not speak, nor write any English then, but since I have tried to learn as much as I can. I have been going to school and studied fifth reader. spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic and writing. I must close now for fear my letter will be too long. If you will be so kind as to publish this, maybe I will write again, so good-ELISE KETELS.

CLINTON, Kans., March 2, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write and tell you about the Christmas tree. I got a cake and a sack of candy, and a little night lamp, and a pair of overshoes. Our school will be out in March; I will be sorry. I study arithmetic and read in the fourth reader, and I study geography and spelling. We have lots of milk and butter. I have a cat and a dog; my cat's name is Jet, and my dog's name is Frank, and he caught a rabbit the other day. I think he is going to be a good dog. It was so rainy to-day that we could not go to school. My cousin was here to-day and we had a nice time. Pa has got three horses, sixteen head of cattle and five hogs. I went to meeting last night. I will close for this time, and will try and do better next time. I hope you will be kind enough to print this. Good-by,
MARY W. AKIN.

OLATHE, Kans., Feb. 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

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nty: cretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. reasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county POMONA GRANGES.

POMONA GRANGES.

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9 Sumner county, Marion Sommerville master,
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10 Saline county—no report.
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13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A.
Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert
Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C.
Tunnell master, Neitherland. 15 Reno, Kingman and Barton Tunnell master, Neitherland, por Malace master, J.

Tunnel master, Notherland,

16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J.

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17 Marion county, James W. Williams master,
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Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N.
Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

Walsuree county-no report.

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Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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22 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.
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51 Smith secretary, Fredonia.

darville.

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Grange, since the last session:

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George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W. Fisher, Saltville, Minchell county.

George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.

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Chas A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

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E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.

J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

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E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.

CS Wyeth, Minnespolis, Otsawa county.

J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W D Kippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.

R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

Wardin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

B N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

B M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.

G A Rudildge, Ablilne, Dickinson county.

J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.

Gog S Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.

W M A White, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

What the Grange has Done. We extract the following summary of the ood done by the grange from the Patron's

Helper:

It has saved money.

It has formed a bond of union among farmers.

It has led the way to the formation of various business organizations.

It has broken up the isolation of the farm, and made centers of pleasant social life.

It has educated the farmers to parliamentary usages, and accustomed them to speak and act in public affairs.

It has incited thought on almost every important subject in which farmers are interested,

It has incited thought on almost every important subject in which farmers are interested, civil, social and professional.

It has made farmers more independent in every way, and given them higher notions of their own dignity and worth as men.

It has taught farmers, and not farmers only, but all the people, particularly the party politicians, the power there is behind the plow.

It has broken our social shackles, our business shackles, and also our political shackles; helped farmers out of debt and taught them to stand by their friends and disregard the party whip.

Is it asking too much of the newspaper press which has opposed or sneered at, or ignored as unworthy of recognition the grange movement, either to candidly admit the truth of the above summary, or to show by facts and figures wherein its statements are exaggerated or false? We have not so poor an opinion of the press of our country as to believe that it would willfully and knowingly assail a movement fraught, as we believe, with so much good to the farmers and of the industrial classes generally, and yet avow itself, as at does without exception, the friend of those engaged in farming, or in any kind of manual labor. The grange has become too much a power in the land to be ignored. If it is a movement inimical to any class of our citizens engaged in honorable and productive pursuits, let its animosity and antagonism be shown. If it is in any particular harmful and not helpful to the farmer it is susceptible of proof. It is certainly bringing forth fruit, and it can be easily ascer tained whether it is good or bad. By its fruits it is known. We hope the press, so potent for good while it pursues a high and honorable course, will be careful how it places itself in a false attitude before the farmers of the country. They are sensitive and will resent any attacks upon their honor or their calling. They regard each as sacred and to be maintained at any cost or sacrifice.

From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year by the members of Meridian grange, No. 1,386: Geo. W. Witter, Master; J. Kimler, Overseer; D. Reder, Lecturer; J. J. Switzer, Steward; R. D. Faught, Assistant Steward; A. L. Quiett, Chaplain; W. C. Waldorf, Treasurer; Chas. R. Munger, Secretary; S. Waldorf, Gate-Keeper; Martha Waldorf, Ceres; Martha Reder, Pomona; Phebe Waldorf, Flora; Inez Z. Witter, Lady Assistant Steward.

All were duly installed the last Saturday in December, 1877. Fraternally yours, CHAS. R. MUNGER, Sec'y.

McPherson County, Kans., March 4, 1878

From Johnson County. EDITOR SPIRIT :-- At the regular meeting in January of Stanley grange, No. 543, the following officers were installed: J. H. Hancock Master; G. Bunnel, Overseer; T. N. Hancock Lecturer; A. G. Newton, Steward; J. E. Young, Assistant Steward; A. A. Fay, Treasurer; Geo. McGhaney, Secretary; T. Boyd, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. T. N. Hancock, Ceres; Miss J. Newton, Pomona; Mrs. Geo. McGhanev. Flora: Mrs. P. Fletcher, Lady Assistant Steward.

After installation, oysters and fruits were served and a general good time among Patrons and friends was had. Our grange is in a prosperous condition. We have about forty mem: and still they come. Fourteen new mem bers were taken in last month. We all agree that co-operation is the chief corner-stone of our grand structure.

STANLEY, Kans., Feb. 1878

From Allen County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :—Not having seen any communications from our county for some time, I will send you a few lines from Owl Creek grange, No. 104, the senior grange of Allen county. Having been a member of this grange since its organization and a constant reader of THE SPIRIT, I am sorry to say have yet to see the first item from our grange in the col-umns of your valuable paper. But as you have so liberally offered the Patrons a space in your columns, will try and send a few items occasionally from this part of the field. Our officers for this year are as follows: B. M. Henley, Master; F. M. Cuppy, Overseer; Wm. Brown, Lecturer; James Wilson, Steward; I. C. Cuppy, Treasurer : J. Cooper, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Susan Cunningham, Chaplain; M. A. Cuppy, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. M. J. Henley, Ceres; Mrs. Annie Beck, Flora; Miss Julia Cunningham, Pomona; Mrs. Price, Lady Assistant Steward. Fraternally, A. B. STOFER, Sec'y.

HUMBOLDT, Kans., March 1, 1878.

From Jackson County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am a reader of your pa per, and as you request the grangers to give a list of their officers I will reply by saying that Holton grange, No. 905, is in a flourishing condition. A hope is entertained by the mem bers that success may crown us during 1878. The officers for the year are as follows: W.

er which all partock of a bountiful feast, prevention in the good cause every day. Some pared by the ladies of our grange, which would who have grown lukewarm are coming back.

be hard to excel. After supper was over and to the fold and new material is working its all were settled we were favored with speeches from Brothers McComas, Baxter, D. W. C. Locke and others. The grange closed in harmony, all feeling that it was good to have been JOHN S. HIXON, Secretary.

HOLTON, Kans., Feb. 27, 1878.

From Greenwood County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- I have been waiting several weeks since our election to see if our secretary or some other member of Madison grange, No. 985, would write to you and give you the names of our officers, but as they have not I will try to. The following named persons are our officers for this year: W. R. Phenis, Master; Charles Moxley, Overseer; I. H. Phenis, Steward; L. J. Cunkle, Secretary; J. S. Banton, Lecturer; Mrs. N. A. Cunkle, Treasurer; W. W. Shaw, Chaplain; J. A. Norton, Assistant Steward; J. B. Denins, Gate-Keeper; Miss N. E. Phenis, Lady Assistant Steward; Miss M. Banton, Ceres; Miss H. C. Phens, Pomona; Mrs. Alice A. Phenis,

Our grange meets every second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 7 p. m., and is in a flourishing condition. We have taken in several new members since our election of offi-

People in this locality are in tolerably fair health. The weather is very changeable day it rains, next day it freezes up solid, third day is nice and warm, the ground thaws out and oh! how muddy—well I won't try to tell for I can't do the subject justice. Stock are doing tolerably fair considering so much rain and mud. Wheat looks splendid. Farmers have begun to sow their spring wheat and Yours fraternally, Madison, Kans., March 4, 1878.

From Lyon County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- The state lecturer visited our grange not long since on one of those stormy, blustering Saturday nights that we have been having lately, and of course there were not very many there, but those "faithful few" he styled "gilt-edged grangers," and we who were not there (diamonds in the rough I suppose he would call us) expect to be considerably polished by association. We want to say, however, that his lecture did lots of good, It awakened up co-operation and that has been the means of a number of our old members coming to the front with their pocket-books. some of them paying nearly five dollars back

We have moved our co-operative store up into a new brick building in the heart of the city and have elected a new agent, Bro. Traylor, who seems to be just the man for the pos sition. Our stock, or rather the number of shares, is daily increasing. We have also changed our grange hall to the one occupied by the Knights of Honor and several other secret orders, and shall be pleased to have our worthy lecturer call on us in our new quarters, which we find much more pleasant and comfortable than the old ones.

The officers of Emporis grange for the current year are as follows : Bro. Parker, Master; Bro. Newlin, Overseer; Bro. Craig, Lecturer; Bro. Traylor, Chaplain; Bro. Fowler, Treasurer; Sister Willis, Ceres; Sister Fowler, Pomona; Sister Moon, Flora; May Stratton, Secretary ; Nellie Michel, Lady Assistant Steward : Bro. Stratton, Steward; Bro. Wilhite, Assistant Steward; Bro. A. Fowler, Gate-Keeper.

MAY STRATTON. EMPORIA, Kans., March 2, 1878.

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- As I have not seen any thing in THE SPIRIT from this county of late. I will give you a few items. The grange in Neosho county is not dead nor dying. Eric grange has six applications in for membership, and I am told there is one more to come in at our next meeting. Star grange is also raking in new names. Flat Rock grange is reclaim ing several old members. Shilo grange has raised its head, so has Galesburg and Urbana. The three last named have not been meeting for nearly a year. Neosho, Center and Industrial granges are among the faithful. I won der what is the matter with Chanute grange. Amity grange is about to wake up, I think, to go to work again.

I will give a few names of the masters and secretaries of granges that I have installed, or that have been handed to me: Flat Rock grange, H. F. Cary, master. Star grange, J. Spahr, master; S. Bender, secretary. Gales burg, G. D. Clapsaddle, master ; L. K. Willis. secretary. Urbana, Seth Nation master; Enech Nation, secretary. Erie, L. M. Rice, master; Edward Hiatt, secretary. The next meeting of the county grange (Saturday, March 16,) is set for the election of officers.) and an

Several of the granges in this county are do ing a good business in the way of co-operat tion. Flat Rock, Star and Eric granges bro trading directly with the agency at Humboldt, which, with Bro. Moses Neal at the helm, is doing a good business, and giving general satisfaction. Every Patron in Southeastern Kansas would find it to their interest to patronize the store. More anon, The Wirdiams, in

Deputy Neosho County. ERIE, Kans a March by 18781 -- bl morn of "

From Chase County,
EDITOR SPIRIT:—The newly elected officers
of Toledo grange, No. 620, were installed on
the night of February 23, 1878, as follows: C. H. Jones, Master; E. T. Locke, Overseer; D. C. Myser, Master; Wm. Osborn, Overseer, W. C. Locke, Lecturer; N. J. Basye, Steward; C. H. Farr, Assistant Steward; J. S. Ford, Lecturer; J. S. Petford, Steward; C. N. Cope, Assistant Steward; N. J. Shellenbarger, Treasurer; D. R. Shellenbarger, Scotikon, Secretary; D. Blosser, Gate-Keeper; Treasurer; D. R. Shellenbarger, Scotikon, Secretary; D. Blosser, Gate-Keeper; Hattle Metzger, Ceres; S. M. Pomona; Miss Eugenie Smith, Flora; Mrs. E. Barrick, Pomona; A. C. Shellenbarger, Flora; Mr. L. Osborn, Lady Assistant Steward.

Mr. L. C. McComas installed the officers, after which all partook of a bountiful feast, present stronger in the good cause every day. Some

way into our ranks. Dormant granges are buckling on the armor in this county and com-

ing to the front again with renewed vigor. I see in THE SPIRIT a list of deputies commissioned by Bro. Sims, but am sorry to see that he has left Chase county out in the cold. A live, energetic deputy will do good work in Chase county. Even our district lecturer has not shown himself as yet. We begin to feel a little slighted, but come when you can, we will be willing to meet with you.

D. R. SHELLENBARGER. TOLEDO, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The 16th of February. 1878, I think will long be remembered by the Patrons of Husbandry in Bazaar township as the harbinger of future prosperity. Bazaar, Matfield and the former members of South Fork granges consolidated and are now in good working order with large membership. I believe in consolidation of subordinate granges when convenient and where the mem-bership is small. As might makes right in a

great many cases, so will numbers create interest. There are times when all the members will not be present, hence the feeling arises with many that it don't pay, etc., etc., to attend the meetings, as they think there will be no one there; so one waits for the other and dead grange is the consequence.

Our grange is now called the Bazaar grange. No. 707, and the following officers were elected and installed February 27, 1878: C. E. Carpenter, Master; L. Hayes, Overseer; J. S. H. Barker, Lecturer ; T. A. Bryant, Steward ; S. . Abbott, Assistant Steward; A. Veaburg, Chaplain; J. S. Mitchell, Treasurer; W. H. Birley, Secretary ; W. Morris, Gate-Keeper ; Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Ceres; Mrs. J. S. Mitchell Pomona; Mrs. T. A. Bryant, Flora; Mrs. A.

Veaburg, Lady Assistant Steward. As our grange is now wide-awake, we hope to receive a lecture on co-operation from the state lecturer. If you think this worthy a place in your valuable paper you are at liberty to use it. Very respectfully,

W. H. BIRLEY. BIRLEY, Kans., March 2, 1878

How to Make Grange Meetings Pleas

ant, Interesting and Profitable. First, the officers' duties. More depends on he officers than many are aware. The duties of the officers as described in the by-laws, if closely studied, will give a hint as to what kind of men and women are required to fill the va-rious positions, but some are worthy of men-

first, the worthy master, much, very much depends upon him. He must be a man of force depends upon him. He must be a man of force of character that he may command respect and that his gavel may give no uncertain sound. He must be a live, wide-awake man—this is imperative, for if the driver goes to sleep, his team will either stop or run away; and if the master of a grange is not wide-awake the grange will either stop or take up the time with useless gossip, or wrangiling over something which amounts to nothing while the real object of the grange is forgotten. But if the master is firm, prompt, well informed on points of order, and puts things through with a vim, it is altogether probable that he will have a live grange.

But we must notice another officer, who very often neglects his duties; need we say that we refer to the lecturer? Now it is quite possible for a grange to be successful without a good lecturer or even without any, but it can only be so when others perform the duties of this office. There must be some one "always prepared with some useful information to read or cause to be read," etc., etc. (see by-laws), and the lecturer is the person who ought to do it. And he must provide something interesting. If one thing doesn's suit, try another.

Then we must have a secretary who will record the proceedings, collect all dues promptly and keep a correct account of the same.

Then we must have a secretary who will record the proceedings, collect all dues promptly and keep a correct account of the same.

Now let the above trio attend every meeting and you will hear very little objections to the officers. But the officers alone can't make the grange interesting. Grangers are born to work and they can't long sit still and listen to others. And yet many of them will sit still until they get tired and then quit coming, unless they are given something to do. As they are not in the habit of taking part in public meetings, they never will begin unless they are given something to do, which is especially interested when there are so many different tastes and ideas represented? There is Brother Hoghobby, who wants all the time taken up with the discussion of the Berkshires or Poland-Chinas, the best tood for hogs, the time to sell, etc., while his neighbor. Brother Cattlemania, wants the Short-horn interest considered, and Strother Horseman wants some attention given to "that noble anima, the horse." Then there is Brother Graingrower, who doesn't want all the time taken up in hy the stock men and Brother Gluttones. wants some attention given to, withat noble and many the horse." Then there is Brother Graing man, the horse. Then there is Brother Graing grower, who doesn't want all the time take up by the stock men, and Brother Gluttonous, who thinks i's good supper would be better than all this gas," and Brother and Sister Social, who want longer recesses, and Brother and Sister Musical, who want every one to call, who want longer recesses, and Brother and Sister Musical, who want every one to call, who don't believe in wasting so much time in singing and jabbering, and Brother and Brother and Sister Touthful, who want dialogues or something tunay; Sister Culliary, who wastes to know more about cooking; Sister Mack Mod. Sister Touthful, who want dialogues or something tunay; Sister Culliary, who wastes to wary insetting; and to specify the stock of Brother Fenurious who won't attend the grange unless necessites the specific state of the prevent in the whole thing himself; and Brother Growler, who insists that the grange unless he cannot be coming into his pocket at every insetting; and to specify who insists that the grange in the site grange and the provent in the whole thing himself; and Brother Growler, who insists that the grange in the his pocket at every insetting; and to specify who insists that the grange in the site grange and the grange will be willing to sacrifice their own pleasure to, and it is set this great principle or our orders and commodate others. And let every one reme before the grange in the provent of the provent in the state grange and the war and forther grange and the provent in the common state of the provent in the state grange and the war and the provent in the grange in the provent in the grange in the grange in the provent in the grange of the provent was an examination into the dealings had by sub-ordinate when the sets a sum of the free members, in the grange of the provent was an examination into the dealings had by sub-ordinate was an examination into the dealings had by sub-ordinate was

granges, make him open up a correspondence with the officers of those granges, and thus compel him to gather the statistics for every statement he makes. Then let every one look about him occasionally, and see if there are any idlers, "for satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and if there is any one who is doing nothing, set him to work. If he can't talk, or thinks he can't, perhaps he will write and read something interesting; or, failing in this, perhaps he will make a number one gate-keeper; or he can pass the question box, or drive to the depot for a barrel of sugar or a box of goods which the grange has ordered. And the timid sister who will do nothing else would be glad to make the grange hall beautiful with flowers and mottoes.

Then there is another feature of our order which must have more attention, that is the secret work. Either this feature is worth nothing, or else it is worth more attention than it receives. If it is worth nothing, let us have it abolished, and take in thousands of good farmers who are opposed to secrecy; but if it is, as I believe, the fraternal chain which binds us together, then let us make it what it ought to be. Let us make the secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as much to us as it is to other secret work as the remaining of the free masons, and a few months after I asked him which he could recognize most easily in a crowd, a Patron or a Mason, he replied: "A Mason, for we are looking out for such things." Now why shouldn't Patrons be looking out for brothers and sisters wherever they got? If, we can't tell a brother Patron without asking, "Are you a granger?" —that's the haual way—what does

Grange Progress.

Once a year is not too often to recall the objects which the founders of the order had mainly in view, and in view of the shifting process which our granges, East and West, have rewhich our granges, East and West, have re-cently undergone, the following sentence gath-ered a new and more forcible meaning than it has ever before carried to our mind: "We ask none to join us who cannot see good in their fellow-beings; but to all those who have generous hearts and open hands to help the needy, raise the fallen, and are willing to aid in making the labors of this life cheerful, we say, welcome to the grange."

in making the labors of this life cheerful, we say, welcome to the grange."

The Willamette (Oregon) Farmer so well expresses our ideas in this connection, that we are tempted to quote: "The fact that visionaries and selfish, enthusiasts have lost their zeal and even withdrawn from the order, is no evidence that the success of the Patrons of Husbandry has not far more than realized the expectations of its founders, we believe, on the contrary, that the wildest anticipations of the remarkable mads that conceived and elaborated the wonderful system of the order, never reached to what it has soldly attained and now permanently remains.

"The only question is, if the solid portion

now permanently remains.

"The only question is, if the solid portion of the farming community will do their part faithfully to sustain its interests and maintain the usefulness of the organization, and we unsertainty believe they will

the usefulness of the organization, and we unhesitatingly believe they will.

"The imaterial that has fallen away from membership has been an element of weakness in almost every case. It is possible and advissible to begin and lay foundations broader and stronger for the future discouraging all wild schemes, depending only on common-sense ideas, good social maxims and true business principles for still greater success.

"We believe the grange to be capable of a great and permanent work, if the interest can be sustained, and intellectual culture and social intercourse be considered in great part as the objects to be attained. These objects are

the objects to be attained. These objects are practically within reach, while the work of re-modeling and purifying the business of the world (which stands as the result of all men's experience) must necessarily be whatever reforms are needful and attainable will come as the result of combined practical effort, exercised as the result of mature experience."—Sister Carrie Colby, in Patron.

straitch or Granges in Indiana.

From every side we are receiving cheering news regarding the granges in Indiana. The long winter evenings, giving time for thought, and creating a desire for social intercourse, and creating a desire for social intercourse, has doubtless had much to do with the revival of the interest everywhere apparent. Yet we believe more is due to the encouragement given to the membership by the effort of the state grange the past year to provide lecturers for the order throughout the state. Although all that was intended to be dose, by and through the system of lectures inaugurated, not nearly all the granges were provided for, and a few entire counties skipped, yet the fact that the state grange was making an honest effort to assist the subordinate granges, gave renewed courage to the membership, resulting in the reorganization of many which had not paid dues for a year or more, and has infused life in the entire organization. We had hoped that the state grange would have devised some plan by which, with assistance of the state grange, a system of lectures upon agriculture and kindred topics would have been inangurated, and which in time would have placed the farming community on an equality with the residents of town and city in respect to their opportunities to hear the best thinkers of our day upon all questions of the hour. That it failed to do so we can but regard as a great error of omission on the part of that body.—

Co-operative Journal: has doubtless had much to do with the

Bloodthirsty Footpads.

Last night about half-past eight o'clock as a gentleman named Harker, from Toledo, was passing along Fourth street, between Choctaw and the bridge, he was accosted by two men who asked him for twenty-five cents with which to procure a night's lodging. It being very dark he could not see their faces. He put his hand in his pocket and was about to comply with their request, when one of them struck him a severe blow upon the left side of the head with a "billy," staggering him somewhat, and at the same moment both men selzed him. Being stoutly built, and able to defend himself, he shook them oft, at the same time dealing one of them a blow in the face, which sent him to mother earth like a shot. He then turned to attend to the other rascal, but he, seeing the manner in which his partnar had been handled, considered discretion the better part of valor, and, taking to his heels, disappeared dewn Chocked down, also took the opportunity to make himself scarce, and gathering himself up, fled like a deer in the darkness. which to procure a night's lodging. It being

what, and at the same moment both mere selezed him. Being atoutly built, and able to defend himself, he shock them of, at the same time dealing one of them a blow in the face, to them the state of the selection of of

snarp, stinging pain, and, to his horror, found himself in flames literally roasting alive. Before he could extinguish the fire he was so badly burned that the flesh almost dropped from his bones in places, and the pain was so intense as to render him half insane.

He says that about eleven o'clock two men, strangers to him, came up and asked permission to sleep by the fire. About an hour later he awoke, to find the fire heaped upon him, and his companions gone. Both hands, his lett loot and leg, and left side and the left side of his face were horribly charred, the fire inflicting wounds which will leave scars for a litetime. When he awoke and found his clothing ablaze, a he tore the burning rags from his body, but not until he was half dead and in a frenzy of pain. He crawled upon his hands and knees to Harry Still's barn, where he stayed until Tuesday afternoon, when he was taken charge of by Marshal Angell, of Tonganexie, who, on Wednesday morning, conveyed him to Lawrence, His bifstered body was tied up in rags, but it was not until Wednesday afternoon that his wounds were administered to, when the city physician of that place took him to his effice, and saw that he was properly attended to. He was conveyed to this city yesterday morning from Lawrence, and taken out to the poorhouse, where he will remain until he has recovered, or his relatives are heard from. The

Interesting Account of a Lad who was Midnapped.

[Dallas Commercial.]

Six years ago last summer, on a bright sunny siterioon, a little colored boy of this city, named Henry Sago, went out on the banks of the Trinity to play. Here he was seen, as the sun stole away toward the tree tops, tumbling on the grass and lolling in the shade. But that night he did not return. His mother called him again and again, but all in vain. Her helps to sage and the method of the river, through the woods and along all the streets, but Henry ould nowhere be found. Days and nights sped away, and weeks grow into months, and months turned to years, but still no tidings came from the child Henry. The giref-struken mother, for a mother whoever she matcher, for a mother will be she wil

Wonderful Immigration that is Pouring into Kansas.

[Atchison Champion.]

Never has there been such an inundation of Kansas soil as poured into our state yesterday, through every available route and channel of immigration. Word has repeatedly come to Atchison, through the Eastern press and through correspondents, that the Kansas ex-citement and desire to obtain homes in the West was paramount to all else; that the tide of emigration in 1678 would far surpass all other years. But we were little prepared for such a field day as yesterday, and not only was the wonderful vision and token of our future

The Desperado Schoenewaldt Returned to his Cell at the State Penitentiary. [Leavenworth Times.]

Yesterday George H. Schoenewaldt, a desperado of the very worst type, a cool, deliberate, cold-blooded assassin, a man who never knew what fear was nor shrank from the committal of any crime, however desperate, was returned to his old quarters at the Kansas state penitentiary, from which he escaped on the 7th of June last, nearly a year ago. In 1872 Schoe newaldt was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years on a charge of highway robbery. He had served five years of his time when he escaped and fled to his old stamping grounds in

city physician of that place took him to his office, and saw that he was properly attended to.
He was conveyed to this city yesterday morning from Lawrence, and taken out to the poorhouse, where he will remain until he has recovered, or his relatives are heard from. The
young man is about twenty-five years of age,
and intelligent. His companion has disappeared
and has not been seen or heard from.

Interesting Account of a Lad who was

Kidnapped.

[Dallas Commercial.]

secaped and fied to his old stamping grounds in
Southern Kansas. in Montgomery county. A
party was sent out to arrest him, and in the elfort to effect his recapture, he mortally wounded one of his pursuers and crippled two otheas. He then fied to Missouri, and was captured in October lastat Jefferson City. He was
arrested in that state and was sent to the penitentiary there for highway robbery. Yesterday he was brought from Jefferson City to the
state penitentiary, where he will serve out his
term, and then be taken to Independence, Montgomery county, to be tried on the charge of

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE OHI LIBO ON TAND BERKSHIRE PIGS

Some of the most fashionable families repre-sented in both classes of stock. Particular atten-tion is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

RING OF THE PRAIRIE 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale,



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

 Eight weeks old.
 \$22 00

 Three to five months old.
 \$2 00

 Five to seven months old.
 \$2 00
 Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST

300 Pigs now to select from.

HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

reducenE. A. SMITH.

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas, BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGSAND FANCY CHICKENS

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon.

Send for prices:

James H. Payne Gideon W. Thompson.

THOMPSON. PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-rade Bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also terkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

BOOTH & NYE, BREEDERS OF CHOICE

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams

Colossal, lying otthe foot of Lesper-ce street, was discovered on fire at White-Orested Fan-Tail Pigeons, bound heavenworth, kansas, manage of

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASONO That all delers need not go out of the State for the same. The send for Department of the State for the same. The send for Department of the State for the same.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR stly Fay of madaking the affairs :

OHERRY TREES,

can be effected. We believe fur QUINCES, HER STREET, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, Mgi EVERGREENS, helma donmeld his much needed referm. The centra dea of this nervement is to bring farm

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to ua for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six teet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$50. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan

JUSTUS HOWELL. Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

-AND-

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Kansas. Lawrence,

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

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, Tope ka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER tedoes us cood tometh these Resolut

ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - Lawrence. Kans. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer. of was a Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing

Boxes and Fruit Packaget no il Manufactured at Annual

The inderestand will ruried above manufactured articles on short notice so and all of the contractions of the contraction of th



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Of the herbs and country of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its autonishing effects.

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 'I Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discusses that afflict at Imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward-Strains, Scratches, Smange, Xell-w Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Festigue from Hand Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), pivring fatal to se 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 insare health, must keep theyers. In deing this you inhuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the loosehing of the skin and smoothness of the hait.

Oertafton teafrom leading veterinary surgeous, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER scans; pre-emirently at the head of the





In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind west, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV, DER will cradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, ml. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder ty means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throst, or mixing Powder with deugh to form PHIs.

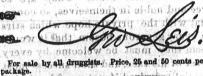


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Cosadition Powder ti flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly increased. All gross humons and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For fore tests, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these snimals are subject; is found in Leis' Comditions.
Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It fromedes digestion, buildes the blood, and is therefore the Best Arricas for fattening Hogs.

N. B. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which



WHOLESALE AGENTS. WEBRER & GRAHAM, St. 101.8 MEYER, BRO. & CO. St. denia



cough, cold OR SORE THROAT MO REQUIRES

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL or many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BEOWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES, and, do not take any of the worthless immtations that may be effered.



PRESCRIPTION FREE
TOR the speedy Gure of Seminal Weatness, Lost
I Manhood, and all disorders throught ion by Indiamostion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.
America, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Shoth St.,
OTHOLONIATY, O.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, nol neithbot arow its linds and tank

- named of liew daiw of w seed of nom Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

PLANT EARLY CORN.

We have had several months of very that one extreme follows another, we may have a very dry summer; and in they get some early variety of corn for to be forever a curse to and a stain upon seed, for at least part of the crop. Plow during the summer a rich harvest of in society is not only desirable but that good, sound corn will be the reward of it can be effected. We believe further the husbandman.

mer of 1874 was very dry; it will also this much needed reform. The central leaf desire for information on this subbe remembered that not one farmer in lides of this movement is to bring farmine for the general information asked. one hundred in this state raised any corn worth speaking of. We know that the masses will say that the grasshoppers destroyed our corn. In some instances it is true the grasshoppers did destroy fields that might have matured a fair crop. But we say, without fear EFFECT OF THE REMONETIZATION

The some of their interest to work together, and success in united effort.

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The some of the some of the solution of the solut dredths of the corn crop in this state had been utterly ruined by dry weather and the chinch bug before the 'hoppers arrived. Since 1874 we have raised more and better corn than ever before. and we would not be at all surprised, Now why? In our judgment the main indeed we expect that greenbacks will thereby securing better terms with no reason is this, we were forced to go very soon be at a premium above gold. possibility of loss on account of bad north for our seed; the season for ma- This downward tendency of gold is corn than our old seed.

nine thousand bushels of good, sound their stomachs; and now the Eastern corn. It may well be asked how he press is growling at a fearful rate. was able to raise a good crop while Listen to some of them:

The system of co-operation which we advocate has for its aim the introduction of order into all the relations.

The silver bill is the law of the land. The The system of co-operation which we advocate has for its aim the introduction of order into all the relations of industry; the adjustments of the claims of labor, skill and capital in their true proportions, the distribution of wealth on principles of exact justice; the substitution of the divine law of love, of universal charity, for that crushing antagonism which invades every sphere of industry, and thus insuring every human being the enjoyment of the cardinal rights of man—the right to labor, the right to education, the right to the free development of all the faculties of his nature. No one can object to the accomplishment of these purposes. They must be regarded with favor by every man not wholly immersed in selfishness. They are so free and noble in themselves, so congenial with the private hope which stirs in every generous bosem, that it would seem they must be welcome by every lover of his race, and their success most cordially desired if not confidently believed.

Nor are the means adopted by the Patrons of Husbandry and the friends of co-operation less adapted to win the favor and enlist the sympathies of all good citizens. We engage in no wholesale demunciations of individuals, but direct our attacks only against false and pernicious systems. We advocate no sudden revolution, which shall bring confusion and ruin on existing interest, but engage in practical endeavors.

confusion and ruin on existing interests, but engage in practical endeavors for a gradual and peaceful reform. We do not give our greatest strength to partial and imperfect attempts for the improvement of society in its present organization, in the hope that extensive good will follow such limited efforts, but we would remove the radical disease which is now fastened on the very vitals of society, and thus intro-

and contribute to the welfare and hapwet weather, and as it is an old maxim piness of all? Is this industrial war, this autagonism of classes, this coupetition of individuals, this struggle beview of that contingency we would tween labor and capital, these contensuggest to the farmers of the state that tions between employer and employed our common humanity? From the the ground deep, and plant as early as depths of our heart we believe there is possible, then cultivate thoroughly and a better way of managing the affairs of otten, then even if it should be dry life. We believe that a radical reform that the grange movement is initiatory, It will be remembered that the sum- a step in the right direction, towards ers together, so that they may learn the best methods of co-operation; so

Since the passage of the silver bill gold has steadily declined until now, March 12th, it is quoted in New York at only nine mills above greenbacks, turing corn north of us being shorter squarely against the predictions of all business. Second. Make a proper rethan in this latitude we got an earlier the leading Eastern papers. The gold duction in value of fixed stock. Third. bugs and Wall street thieves have re-In 1874 Gov. Robinson raised some ceived a shot that considerably cramps

was able to raise a good crop while other people with the same kind of land failed. Here is the answer: The governor always keeps large horses and he keeps them in good condition; he plowed his ground early and deep, then he cultivated often and very deep. The result was the dry weather and chinch bug did not injure it and it was ripe and sound before the 'hoppers arrived.

Listen to some of them:

The great free West, irrespective of former party affiliation, is now enthusiastic in the support of the doctrine that the chule end of states manhip is to debase the coinage, to swindle all creditors, and to inflate the currency. It is the manifest duty at the West to add to its platform a declaration that every citizen has a right to be a counterfeiter.—New York Times.

The passage of the silver bill was tully anticipated and therefore produced no other feeling in this community than a bitter sense of shame at the disgrace of the American name. The silver frenzy is due to three causes; first, an honest belief in bimetallism; second, a determination to secure a repeal of the resumption law and unflation, and third, the timidity of politicians who do not dare to try to withstand politicians who do not dare to try to withstand politicians who do not dare to try to withstand politicians.

The above extracts from two different editorials in the Sun of the same date are refreshing to the average mind. Gold is only merchandise and yet the silver men are on a fools errand. Logic is logic and two and two are five.

It does us good to hear these Eastern chaps squeal. They have had the producers of this country by the throat so long that they have come to think it is one of their inalienable rights. Congress

utopian? Is it impossible to bring the attention of our membership and those in Cincinnati companies for \$6,000. She diversified industries of society into interested in working up and developsuch intimate and happy relations that ing this important arm of our order. they will work harmoniously together | The work of instruction, aided by satisfactory results reached in every ingrange has been put in practice, has at last awakened among those interested a general inquiry as to the plan pro-posed, means to be employed and adantages claimed.

This being the case we, with others, whose fluty it is to give information as to the plan agreed upon, are in daily receipt of communications asking information which we find it impossible to communicate to so many by letter. We are glad, however, to receive such communications; they are encouraging and indicate the work now being done by our ten lecturers, and we hail the genwe beg leave to refer our correspondents to "Suggestions to Patrons of Husthat they may clearly see that it is for bandry, who desire to organize Pa-

ty-five cents.

The Rochdale plan of co-operation, the plan adopted by our order, differs from the ordinary joint-stock plan in this—the business is conducted for the mutual benefit of the stockholder and customer. We buy and sell for cash. debts. We sell at fair profits, and pay, Pay a fixed rate of interest on capital and divide net profits quarterly among those who have purchased goods of the association in proportion to the amount of their purchases. In other words, in proportion as you by your trade contribute to profits you share in benefits. This secures concentration of trade. We divide capital stock into small shares for the purpose of getting as many interested as possible. We depend upon concentration of trade, fair profits and cash for success. Each member having one vote on all questions secures to individuals, not capital, control.

Patrons' co-operative associations, it is true, are organized under auspices of the order, but as business associations are independent of it, making no reports whatever to our state organization, I am therefore unable at this time to give the exact number of associations organized in the state, amount of capital employed, volume of trade controlled or profits realized. I have, how-ever, published a request asking for the information above referred to which I trust will be responded to in due time.

WM. Sims,

Master State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 6, 1878.

Important.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I am in receipt of a letter from Bro. O. H. Kelley, secretary National grange, informing me that the amendment to National grange constitution, reducing the fee for member- case of the state of Kansas vs. the restitution, reducing the fee for member-ship to three dollars for men and one dollar for women, has been adopted by the requisite number of states, and is

Secretary Kansas State Grange. EMPORIA, Kans., March 12, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It is a matter of remark by those who have any occasion to travel, or who observe the trains from day to day, that the tide of immigration is heavier this season than ever known in the history 6 this state; and it is a question daily asked, of parties in the real estate business, why we in this county do not see more of and obtain a larger share of this immigration. Perhaps the recital of a few facts may give some clue to an answer.

A few weeks since a gentleman from St. Louis called to see me. He was formerly a resident of this city, is a large land owner in this state, and agent for an estate owning still larger tracts. In conversation, he remarked, 'I have sold more land during the past six months than in three years preceding, but I have sold none, nor can I sell any, in counties where you do not have the 'herd law.' In herd law counties I can sell land for from \$7 to \$10 per acre. In non-herd law counties I can't sell at

any price."
During the past three months the Kaness Pacific Rallway company have sold 39,000 acres of land, all lying with-

was lying at the bank without cargo awaiting repairs. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9. - The steamer Timor, with twenty-six locostance, where the plan suggested by motives for the Russian government, the National and adopted by the state sailed to-day. Each locomotive is stowed away in pieces, and will be put together by mechanics who went out on the steamer. The Wickham, with the remainder of the locomotives to complete the order, sails to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 11 .- An Atlanta. Ga., dispatch says that a tornado struck that city yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, leveling the Episcopal church, and injuring eighteen members of the congregation. When the building was struck, the officiating minister, knowing that it was merely a question of a minister accurate the safety of the peominute to secure the safety of the peo-ple, oried to them to get under the seats. This advice the congregation followed, and not a moment too soon. With fearful cracks and jars of its roof and walls, the whole building crumbled into a shandless min have the into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation under the debris. Several other churches in Atlanta have been seriously injured, their walls shaken, and roofs partly stripped. The city hall has been entirely unroofed, and the car sheds of the railroad depot unsettled. Great damage was done to private residences and stores. vate residences and stores.

New York, March 8 .- A Panama telegram announces a disastrous fire there. The dispatch is not precise in statement, but it is inferred that the fire started in F. C. Herberger's drug store, in the Grand Central hotel, in the Plaza Grande, and that a store in the farther corner of Commercial block had been destroyed. These buildings were separated by a narrow street.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company has received a dispatch stating that twenty-six buildings were burned and that the hotel was saved. No damage was done to either railroad or Pacific mail steamship property. Another dispatch says: Three blocks in the principal part of the city were destroyed. Many residences were also burned. Total loss \$500,000; insurance \$230,000 in German companies. The Grand Central hotel was also burned. Insured for \$80,000; cost \$100,000.

PANAMA, Feb. 28.-Advices from quique tell the story of a terrible murder on the steamship Ilo, from Lima, shortly before her arrival at Iquique. After leaving port two stowaways were found. They were placed in irons on the main deck and fastened to the stan-chion. About 3 o'clock in the morning a deck-trader, a Chilian, approached the prisoners and accused one of stealing cheese from his tent. The man pro tested his innocence, stating that it was impossible, he being in irons. The trader insisted and cut the man's throat, and afterwards cut the head off and threw it overboard. The other passen-ger, who was bathed in blood, was nelpless, and too terrified to call assistance. The murderer then attempted to throw the body overboard, but finding it fast at the wrists, he cut round the wrists, broke the bones across his knee. and thus freeing the body threw it into the water. The crime was discovered at daylight, and the murderer was handed over to the captain of the port.

Atonison, Kans., March 9.—In the This demurrer raised the question of the right of the state to require the railroad company to maintain and operate its line from Leavenworth to Lawrence, as provided under its charter and the grants of land made by the national government and the state of Kansas to the company to aid in the construction of its road. To-day Judge Foster notified the counsel that the demurrer had been overruled, the court thereby holding that the state had the right, under the charter and grants of land, to require the company to maintain and operate its road from Leavenworth to Lawrence. This decision does not pass upon the facts which may be raised in the case. Further proceedings will probably be had the coming week.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Sherman was before the committee on coinage, weights and measures this morning, and gave his views on the proposed measure for issuing certificates of deposits of silver bullion. In this connection the question was discussed as to whether such certificates should merely represent bullion at its market value, or whether the government should buy bullion with certificates. It seemed to be conceded that certifi-cates should be issued; but the commitvery vitals of society, and thus introduce new health, beauty and vigor into the whole body.

We advocate union, co-operation, associative effort in every sphere of life,
in all industrial pursuits; so that instead of competition in business and
antagoulem of interests, a bringing together the dislocated and dissovered members of society, so competiting than the purchase of medical process, a bringing together the dislocated and dissovered members of society so competiting and uniting them
that they shall all work together for
the general good. We sak thoughtful
men, those who wish well to humanity, whether this scheme of reform is

Daring the past three months the
Kaness Pacific Rallway company have
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Kaness Pacific Rallway company have
sold \$9,000 cores of land, all lying withthe Kaness Pacific Rallway company have
sold \$9,000 cores of land, all lying withflow and the counties.

If Donglas county will at once make
some certain and satisfactory disposition of her boud question; and will
double the present capacity the first of that grade
to extend the counties.

If Donglas county will at once make
one certain and satisfactory disposition of her boud question; and will
double the present capacity the first of that grade
to the whole body.

Daring the past three months, The price was not rethe cates should be issented to be considered to the counties.

If Donglas county will at once make
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in all industrial pursuits; so that indouble the present capacity with the colored folks.

If Donglas county will at once make
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previous season, set in at 11 o'clock in the evening of the 8th inst., and continuing without abatement till noon today, the wind rauging in velocity from fifty to sixty-four miles per hour, carrying snow with it, and drifting in banks ten to one hundred feet high. In this city, so far, only one roof has given way. It extended from Bitter creek, on the west, to Julesburg, on the east. A great number of the railroad cuts. A great number of the railroad cuts are level full of snow and all trains on the Union Pacific, Denver Pacific and Colorado Central are either side-track-ed or snowed in. The plows stationed here have been shoveling out, and to-morrow morning, if the storm, which has not wholly ceased, does not increase, they will be vigorously manipulated. Passenger trains, No. 3, of the 8th and 9th, are lying at North Platte; No. 4 of the 8th is at Bitter creek, and No. 4 of the 9th is at Green river. Freight train No. 6 is reported snowed in at Separation, and an emigrant train, west bound, of yesterday, is snowed in near Bushnell. The Denver Pacific train is on the side track at Carr, and the Colorado Central, between Collin and Loveland. There is no reliable evidence of individuals having been lost in the snow in this city, though these in the snow in this city, though there are many rumors to that effect. There is no communication north, whither many freight outfits are now traveling, and the probability of the loss of stock will be great, if not of life.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

,	Produce Markets.
•	ST. LOUIS, March 12, 1878.
•	Flour - XX
	AAA
i	Family 5.40 @ 5.75
	Wheat—No 3 fall 100 2 100s
ķ	No. 4 red
	10. 2 SDF102 1.024(m 1 0x
	Corn—No. 2 391@ 205
I	Oats-No. 2 mixed 261@ 27
	Bye — No. 2. 53 @ 55 Barley — No. 2 40 @ 45
	Bye — No. 2
7	POTE 9 85 @ 0.75
3	Dry salt meats 326 53
·	Dacon 44(a) 6
	Lard 67 0 7
1	DEES
1	CHICAGO, March 12, 1878.
	Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.05 @ 1.06
-	No. 3 99 @ 1.00
	Corn
D	Oats 25 @ 251
17	Pork 9.30 @ 9.371
6	Bulk meats 34@ 54
1	Lard 7.00 @ 7.15
	KANSAS CITY, March 12, 1878.
ġ	Wheat—No. 8 red fall 99 @ 991
Ž,	No. 4 fall 861@ 87 Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 @ 291
	Oats
1	Rye—No. 2 43 @ 45
1	

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, March 12, 1878. Hogs. ... CHICAGO, March 12, 1878. Cattle—Good steers....... 8.756 In Kansas City leading articles of produce

are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 19@20c.; medium 12@16c; common, low grade, 8@10c.; cheese, 101@11c.; eggs, 8@81c. for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. 😝 bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$9.50@11.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. perlb.; potatoes, 35@60c.; feathers, live geese, 48@45c.; apples, per bbl., \$3.75@4.00; cranberries, \$9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 61c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. dant demur-ttorney-gen-linseed off, raw, 62c. per gallon.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$50 @80 \$ ton; in St. Louis \$60@100; in Chicago, the best brings \$130. It is reported scarce and in demand.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.95@3.00; XXX, \$2.75. Rye flour, \$1,80. Buckwheat, \$3.00. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., 75@85c. Wheat has tallen since our last quotations in

all the Eastern markets and in Liverpool. For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.09 to 1.10, March; \$1.10 to \$1.11, April, and the same for May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.05 to \$1.051, March; \$1.05 to \$1.05\(\), April, and \$105\(\) to \$1.06, May. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is 97c. to \$1.00, March, \$1.01 to \$1.02, April, and \$1.07 to \$1.08, May.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets, out the tendency is downward. Rye and oats nominal.

Cattle have not varied much since our last. There is an occasional spurt, when prices improve slightly, but the tendency is downward. The highest price paid yesterday in Kansas City, was \$3.721 for a lot of light shipping

Gold has got down to less than one per cent. premium. It is not improbable that in a few weeks greenbacks, will command a small premlum over gold.

Sacks.

5,950

32,800

The Salt Controversy.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

R. D. MASON has returned from a busines

Miss Oliver has removed her 99 cent store to Kansas City where, she informs us, it is her intention to continue the business.

THE Youth's Companion, of Boston, is one o the most judicious and enterprising sheets in the country, and for breadth of miscellaneou reading has no superior.

Godey for April is out in advance of mos magazines. Its fashion plate is beautiful. We can turnish Godey and THE SPIRIT for \$3.50.

1. N. VAN HOESEN has just received from chickens. Van believes in improvement and

THE monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the state university on Saturday, March 16, 1878. A full attendance is requested to arrange the work for the year. G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

ANDREW BUTTS, the unfortunate young man who was so terribly burned while sleeping near a camp fire in Leavenworth county one night last week, and who was subsequently brought to this city, died at the poor house in Leavenworth on Saturday morning last.

TWENTY Methodist ministers arrived in this city on Monday and attended the revival meeting at the M. E. church in the evening. The reverend gentlemen were on their return from the South Kansas conference recently held at Garnett. They left for their homes yesterday.

ATTENTION is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating company, 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in our columns. Their silverware is beautiful and fully up to standard, and their generous offer is available to all the readers of this paper for ninety days after

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

THE Y. M. S. C. are out with another literary programme. The entertainment will take place this (Wednesday) evening at the rooms of the club and will consist in the main of a debate on the question as follows : "Resolved, That retrenchment in educational expenses in a just demand of the day." Good music will be turnished by members of the club.

THE friends of temperance in this city are still laboring with unabated energy. Dr. Gibbons, of Linn county, and Rev. F. W. Vinson, of Iowa, are here assisting in the good work. We notice by the Topeka Commonwealth that a state temperance society was organized at the Tefft house in that city on Saturday last. The following officers were elected: President, John A. Anderson, of Manhattan; vice-presi-Farland, of Topeka, and B. P. Waggoner, of Dowling; secretary, Lawis Hanback; treasurer, Judge G. W. Carey.

OUR Handel and Haydn society are preparing to give another concert at Frazer hall tomorrow (Thursday) night. The programme which we append, is one of the best the society has yet offered. A final rehearsal will be held at the hall to-night.

PROGRAMME.
Chorus—''Morning Wanderings'' (Krueger)—
Handel and Haydu society,
Duet—'Semiramide'' (Rossini)—Messrs. Ehrgott

Handel and Amide' (Rossini)—Research
and Benas.
Male quartette—"Serenade" (Marschner)—Mesars. Riggs, Hardcastle, Patterson and Meade.
Clarionet solo—"Recollections" (Baerman)—Mr.
John Buch.
Alto solo—"Clochette" (Malloy)—Miss Stella Alto solo— Spalding

Spalding, INTERMISSION.

Quartette—''Good-night, Beloved'' (Pinsuti)—
Misses Ludington and Spalding, and Messrs. Misses Ludington and Spaiding, and Messrs.
Ross and Slosson.
Plano solo—'Songs without Words'' (Mendelssohn)—Mr. Louis Ehrgott.
Soprano solo—'Long Live these Moments of Pleasure'' (Gumbert)—Miss Zella Neill
Solo and chorus—'Motette,'' O major (Mozart)—
Misses Neill and Spalding, and Messrs. Riggs and Patterson, and Handel and Haydn society.

From Sharon Grange.

Bro. J. T. Stevens : To you and all our Patron friends "Old Sharon" this, her greeting, sends, Invoking peace and length of days On all who walk in wisdom's ways.

We've A. H. Buck as Master here, And Francis Walter, Overseer; James Davidson is Lecturer, And Chaplain, J. M. Beach (we hear); For Steward, M. S. Winter, pers, R. Assistant Steward, H. Dummer; For Secretary, William Young, H. Carpert of pen and gift of tongue; For Treasurer a Christian man. Expert of pen and glib of tongue;
For Tressiner a Christian man,
His duty does as best he can,
Gate-Keeper, Brother Adam Mack,
Bars well the doors with his broad back.
For Cercs, Sister William Nace;
Of noble form and winsoms face;
Pomona, Sister Buck, we crown
With orchard blossoms, newly blown;
Miss Mollie Winters culls the flowers,
As Flora, for the grange of ours;
And last, but not the least among,
Lady Assistant, Bessie, Young.

SHARON.

P. S.—We have four to initiate to morrow night. Several applicants for membership by

dimit, and prospect of more of both sorts. Give us joy, and help us with the "word in Fraternally, Wm. H. CHRISTIAN.

LECOMPTON, Kans., March 11, 1878.

*Pere, the French name for father, or head of a family, and used in this connection for the sake of the rhythm.

How it Pays to Exhibit Goods at Fairs When McCormick's wonderful harvester and self-binder was on exhibition at Philadelphia, among the thousands who watched its almost human action was a New York commission merchant. He obtained circulars and sent them to his correspondents in Liverpool, who in turn sent them to different parts of the country, and the result was that in October last Mesers, McCormick received an order from New Zealand for flifty harvesters and binders, to be shipped via New York on a certain day They were obliged to run their factory day and night to get them ready on time, and actually shipped with only two days to spare The machines where paid for on their arrival at New York. Measrs. McCormick sent one of their agents. Mr. Beardsley, of Illinois, to instruct the New Zealanders in the use of the Bloomington, Ills., a fine lot of Buff Cochin tion, and Mr. Beardsley has but just returned

Each school district is requested to send one delegate and one alternate, Baldwin City and Eudora two delegates each, each ward in the city of Lawrence six delegates.

Citizens of each school district are requested to meet at their school-houses on Saturday, the 20th day of April, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of delegates.

The citizens of Lawrence will meet at their espective voting places on Wednesday evening, the 24th of April, for the purpose of electing six delegates from each ward.

It is especially desired that the people shall act with due deliberation and promptness in this matter, and come to this convention prepared to adopt a line of policy which shall meet with general acceptance.

By order of the board. B. F. Diggs, County Clerk.

A Joyous Occasion. Kanwaka had another of her most enjoyable times on Friday night last at the residence of one of the oldest settlers of Kansas. Mr. E. A. Coleman and wife having made arrangements for all their children and grandchildren, and some of the old guards of 1854 and 1855, to be with them on this night, that the occasion might be still more pleasant, a large company from the city and neighborhood were invited to be present; and, notwithstanding the heavy rain that had continued during the day making the roads in an almost impassable condition, between forty and fifty responded in person to the invitation.

The evening was opened with music and the "Hold the Fort" and "All Together." Supper Atchison; organizing superintendent, L. H. was announced at about half past 11 o'clock. I must say the supper was a regular Kanwaka feast. No further description is necessary. After supper there was more singing, the whole party joining in the chorus of "Joy Bells" and

Sweet By and By." The roads were so bad that none of the party-left for home until daylight. Music, dancing and a general good time was enjoyed by all present. Sam Newhall being present, with the assistance of Miss Lizzie Williams and Mrs. Osgood A. Coleman, the house was kept full of music until Saturday afternoon, at which time all took their departure except the children

and grandchildren. I cannot close without saying to many that never knew the fact that there were present the only two persons now living, out of a committee of seven, which was sent to Lecompton to assassinate Governor Medary, Land Officer Brindall and Secretary Woodson. This committee was raised as soon as it was ascertained that writs had been issued for the arrest of Richie, Gardner, Macy, Sam Walker and at least twenty others. On arriving at Lecompton the committee found the governor the best free-state man in Kansas; he also promised them that not one of those writs should ever be served and that he would drive out any and all invaders from the territory if it took the whole force of the U.S. government to do it. One of the committee informed him there were men already gathering near Blue Jacket's. He instantly said I will send all of my troops there forthwith, and I will put in command any free state man you say to lead the troops against them. One of the committee named Sam Walker. His reply was, "I will send for him to-night." Any one can ask Sam whether he was sent for and if he went. KANWAKA.

DR. V. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; of-

THE Mesers. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store, and thrither, it is ween 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 Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

The sait controversy.

The sait war waxes hot, and the contest between the adherents of the Ashton and Higgin's brands bids fair to rival that of the White and Red Rose of the houses of York and Lancaster. Thus far the Higgin people seem to have made the most progress, notwithstanding the fact that the Ashton brand had prior occupancy of the field and its being intrenched behind the prestige of forty years' use. That there is much to be said on both sides, is to be seen by the article in another column entitled "Has Eastern Butter Deteriorated?" which we republish from the columns of our contemporary, the American Groots. The certificates, also, which will be found in still another column, headed "facts," certainly speak for themselves, and force the conviction in the mind of the unbiased reader that there may be some truth in the assertions that Ashton's sait has largely deteriorated in quality, while Higgin's has been correspondingly improved. This seems to be confirmed by the following statistics:

Ashton's sait sold at N. Y. 1876, 98,170 sacks.

"""

Decrease, 37 per cent.

The testimony of the two oldest houses in the sait trade, Messrs. J. P. & G. C. Robinson, and Todd & Oo. Is also certainly entitled to much weight, and the opinions of other leading dealers and consumers certainly strongly confirm them.

We understand that Mr. Moulton, the bril-

at New York. Messrs. McCormick sent one of their agents, Mr. Beardsley, of Illinois, to instruct the New Zealanders in the use of the machines. The machines all worked to perfection, and Mr. Beardsley has but just returned with an order for two hundred more to be shipped September next. Who would have thought, even two years ago, that the harvest of New Zealand would be cut by one of the latest improved machines that are only just being introduced in our own country?

To the People of Dauglas County—Read and Act Promptly.

At a special meeting of the commissioners of Douglas county, held in the office of the county clerk, February 21, 1878, the following resolution was adopted:

Legolved, That a delegate convention be and is hereby called on the 26th day of April, 1878, in the court-house in the city of Lawrence, for the purpose of voting instruction to the board of commissioners as to what amount they shall be authorized to offer as compromise on the railroad bond indebtedness of Douglas county.

Each school district is requested to send one delegate and one alternate. Baldwin City and much weight, and the opinions other leading dealers and consumers certainly extending dealers and consumers certainly extending dealers and consumers certainly strongly comfirm them.

We understand that Mr. Moulton, the brilliant and energetic agent for the Ashton brand, has taken the field, and with "headquarters in the saddle" at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chieago, has issued a lithographed letter to every man, woman and child in the United States that is interested in dairy products, stating that he would be "greatly obliged for a letter to would be "greatly obliged for a letter to would be "greatly obliged for a letter to would be cut by the would

Curiosity Shop Bargains.

SEWING MACHINES.

New American and Singer sewing machines, two drawers and drop leaf, handsomely finished, and warranted for five years, for \$80. Oth-

ed, and warranted for five years, for \$30. Others sell them at \$50.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES from \$5 to \$20 (warranted). Old machines taken in exchange.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED by the best repairer in the state.

Violincello, \$15; violins, \$2 to \$15; flute, four keys, \$5; clarionet, five keys, \$5; large dulcimer, \$2; accordeon, \$3; second-hand Prince organ, six stops, \$75; ptano, \$100.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Spencer and Colts rifles, \$7; Sharp's, \$2; guns, \$1 to \$10; ptstols, \$1 to \$5.

WATOHES AND CLOCKS,
\$1 to \$10; gent's gold, watch, \$40, cost \$80; ladies' gold watch, 18 carat case, \$20; one for \$15.

Good steel table knives and forks for 50 cents a set; A No. 1 for 75 cents to \$1.50 per set. SILVER_PLATED WARE.

Rogers & Brother's table knives, double plate, very fine. \$3.50 per set; forks, \$3 per set; table-spoons, \$3 per set; Birmingham silver-plated table-spoons, \$1 per set; teaspoons, 50 cents and \$1 per set.

spoons, \$1 per set; teaspoons, 50 cents and \$1 per set.

COOKING STOVES.

Best and cheapest in the state.

\$ECOND-HAND.

No. 10 Charter Oak, six 8-inch holes and a large reservoir, \$20; No. 15 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes and a large reservoir, \$20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over three thousand second-hand and new books. Blackstone, two volumes, \$6; Comprehensive Commentary, \$2.50; Harper's Magazine, bound, \$1; a lot of law, medicah, and school books; Cora King cultivator, \$10; buggy, \$25; magic lantern, \$8; fine fire proof sate, \$60; desks, secretary and book cases, \$2 to \$20.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE, cheaper than at any house in the state.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Nice hair cloth sois, \$15; green rep sofa, \$12; new Brussells carpet lounge, \$10; household furniture of all sorts and kinds; lanterns and lamps in variety; gent's and boys' hats and caps; remnants of the boots and shoes from the Burt shoe store; stencil outfit complete, \$20; washing machines, 40c, to \$3; telegraph keys, sounders and batteries, \$5; hest brooms in the market, 15c.

100 7 For \$1.00 Cash You can buy at Good & Hardeastle's 91 pounds A sugar.
10 pounds C sugar.
12 pounds best Rio coffee.
15 pounds hand-picked beans.
17 cans standard corn.
17 cans 3-pound standard tomatoes.
17 They always want butter and ages a

They always want butter and eggs at highest cash prices. Go see them; they mean business.

OUR farmers and grangers are now provided with a daily weather report from the chief signal officer of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug Lallan-oa ent 1

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a massionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

AYER'S almanacs for 1878 are now on hands at Leis! drug stere. Call and get one. Free to all.

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

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

hoek that the property of the control of the contro

Go to Adams & Hosmer's and get your on-on seed away down low. They have a big

GRAND FIELD TRIAL

SULKY PLOWS

At Topeka, Thursday, March 7, 1878. Skinner Sulky again Victorious in all Points.

-OF-

The following plows were entered for the contest, and opposite the name of each plow will be found its exact draft as tested by dynamometer: NAME OF PLOW. Draft. Width of Depth of furrow. 8700 M. Burnes. 8700 M. 1878. 16 18 0.01118// Crossley 1 1 10 720 700 690 od) 17 ist carrery all an White Sirer

Hapgood, 11 101 790 800 a steed bess of 199 650 16 19 17 Diabordies W. 16 15 18 recess unich ben Peoria Satterlee, 17 17 17 16 19 16 Gilpin, SKINNER,

The Hall plow, for some reason, did not compet for draft.

FRANK E. BOSWELL, Agent for all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas. Skinner Sulky Plow, McSherry Grain Drill,

Quincy Corn Planter, Northwest Cultivator, Adams & French Harvester and Binder, etc., etc.

Fish Bro.'s farm and spring wagons

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL 138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers:

I wish to call the special attention of all the farmers of the county that I have a

LARGE SUPPLY -OF-

IMPLEMENTS

on hand and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly and on as favorable terms as any house in the county. I am general agent for the county of Douglas for the Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows, -AND-

O'BRIEN HARROWS, and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

UNION CORN PLANTER

which stands at the head of the corn planter family, and is not excelled in accuracy of planting, lightness of draft and durability.

*will primptly anewer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application.

A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand.

Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully. JUSTUS HOWELL.

E WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commis-

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potasoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., stc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandles should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

VERY LOWEST PRICE

for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight. Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay lib-eral. Inclose stamp, and address American And EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE Co., Ulncinnati, Ohio.

STOCK FURSALE. Twelve helfers and eighty steers, one and two
years old; also eight cows; also a pair of mare
mules, three and four years old, well broke and a
good match. Call on or address.
W. J. KENNEDY.
Three miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, on Eudora
road.

Pedigree Onion Seed. Danyers onlon seed, raised from the choicest on-ons of each crop for fixy years in succession! The inference in the crop will be ten times greater than the cost of the seed. My Seed Catalogue free to all. JAMES J. H. GERGORY, Marbichead, Mass.

Publication of Summons. Publication of Summons.

To CYRUS B. REECE, WHOSE PLACE OF residence as unknown: Eve are hareby notified that Mary A. Recceded, on the 25th day of February. A. D. 1878, the her petition against you in the office of the clerk of the district court of Donglas county. Kanasa, asking and praying that allowing easen; it is just fine enough, and being sided improves to for butter.

Bysia, G., San. 12, 1878.

Elysia, G., San.

FACTS

Speak for Themselves.

Ashton's Salt sold at New York, 1876 1877 1 60,300 Decrease, 37 per cent. Higgin's Salt sold at New York,

The following Extracts, from Letters and Certificates, are respectfully submitted:

Increase, 550 per cent.

After a long and varied experience in selling the different brands of Liverpool Fine Salt, we are convinced that for dairy use there never has been a brand offered for sale equal to Higgin's "Eure-ka" Prize Medal brand. In purity and color it is excelled by none, while in grain and texture it certainly has never been equaled. We hereby express our unqualified opinion of its superior excellence for all uses in the dairy.

TODD & CO.,
J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON,
Importers and Dealers in Salt.

New York, Dec. 18, 1877.

Our best dairymen here think the "Eureka" is ahead of anything they ever used, and for my part, after submitting to various dairymen and receiving favorable opinions, cannot see where it can be bettered. I don't think the salt can possibly be bettered for dairy use. CHAS, HARLEY. Grand Gorge, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1877.

We have had but one kind of the salt, and that is the "Eureka." We like it very much, indeed, and expect a large trade for it another season. We don't know as we could suggest any improvement in the salt—it seems to be about perfect.

E. DELAVAN HILLS & CO.

Cooperstown, N.Y.

The Higgin's salt has given general satisfaction. We would like to continue the agency. [Signed] FORD & PERRY. Deposit, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1878.

We think the sales of Higgin's "Eureka" brand in Boston will exceed the sale of Ashton's. You can order 100 sacks from Liverpool at once. [Signed] BRIGGS & DAVENPORT. Boston, Feb. 11, 1878.

I take great pleasure in recommending to dealers and dairymen Higgin's 'Eureka' sait, believing it to possess all the qualities necessary for the manufacture of a strictly fine article of butter. I have handled several thousand packages the past year of dairy and iancy creamery butter saited with Higgin's sait, and have not found a single instance when it failed to give entire satisfaction.

[Signed] J. S. GATES.

New York, Feb. 13, 1878.

During the last year I sold a car load of Higgin's Prize Medal salt, and in no case was there a single complaint, but on the contrary dairymen would come in and call for the Higgin's, saying they preierred it to Ashton's. The "Eureka" is certainly splendid.

[Signed] STEPHEN D. FREER.

Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1878.

We are now supplying some nine or ten cream-eries with the "Eureka" brand of Higgin's salt, and we, as well as the proprietors, are more than satisfied that it is the purest and best salt now in the market. It needs no rolling and sifting before using, as the Higgin's Prize Medal and Ashton's brand have always done, and it is entirely free from pan-scales and other impurities.

MANN & SHERWIN. Elgin, Ill., Jan. 19, 1878.

It is with pleasure that we recommend Thomas Higgin & Co.'s Prize Medal salt for the manufacture of butter and cheese; and consider it a long way shead of the New York dairy, or Ashton's salt, as it gives a better flavor to butter and cheese and adds to the keeping qualities of the same.

W. A. BOILES & CO.

Marengo, McHenry county, Ill., Dec. 7, 1877.

Having used several different brands of sait in the manufacture of butter and cheese, am satisfied that Higgin's is superior to any other brand we have used. Have 350 cows in our factory. J. P. ROCKBOROUGH. Geneva, Ill., Dec. 17, 1877.

This is to certify that the salt used in the mannfacture of the butter which drew the first premium on oreamery butter at the Northwestern Dairymen's association fair, at Chicago, December
20th, open to the competition of the world, was
'Higgin's Prize Medal salt.''

D. E. WOOD & CO,

Huntley, Ill. "This is to certify that the salt used in the manufacture of the butter which drew the first premium on dairy butter at the Northwestern Dairymen's association fair, at Chicago, December 20th, open to the competition of the world, was 'Higgin's Prize Medal salt.''' BOOTH BROS. Salem, Wis.

Higgin's Prize Medal salt has given better satis-taction than any salt ever sold by us. Every one is pleased with it. The "Eureka" is highly com-mended, being already for use. DAREAGH & CHESEBROUGH. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15, 1877.

We have received your sample of Higgin's "Eureka" salt, and consider it splendid. We have used Higgin's Prize Medal during the last summer and fall, and can say we have no fault to find with it. His new brand, the "Eureka," we think, will be better, because it will save us the trouble of sitting. Hereafter send us the "Eureka." We have used the Higgin's salt in nine creameries, and it has given good satisfaction.

BRAMAN, HORR & WARNER. Elyria, O.,Jan. 12

In regard to Higgin's "Eureka" salt, we can say it is all that is claimed for it, and is appreciated by all using it. When fully introduced to consumers, the demand will be largely increased.

SECOR, BERDAN & CO.
Toledo, O., Jan. 14, 1878.

Having used and sold your Higgin's Prize Med-al salt, we take pleasure in recommending it as the best salt we have ever handled. We think the "Eureka" cannot be excelled. IRA M. DAVIS & CO.

We have used the Higgin's Prize Medal sait for one year, and we are convinced it is the best sait there is for butter or cheese, and consider it is far shead of the Ashton sait, or New York dairy sait. We have a dairy of fifty cows.

MATTERS DOC 17, 1877. Marengo, Dec, 17, 1877.

You ask how I like Higgin's "Eureka" sait. I snawer, it is just the thing, and suits our customers perfectly. I consider it better than Ashton's, which is not so good as formerly. The "Eure-ka" is free from pan-scales, Ashton's is not. I expect to sell large quantities of the Higgin's that coming season; it is just fine enough, and being sifted improves it for butter.

Elyria, O., Jan. 12, 1878.

Horticultural Department.

Though the radish is not very nourishing as food, it is quite palatable as a condiment, and is very acceptable on the table in the spring season. To grow good radishes, the ground must be rich. They are good and crisp only when their growth is rapid. To secure this they must have a deep, rich soil and frequent watering, either naturally or artificially. Sandy soil is the best for a quick growth if sufficiently enriched.

This is a favorite salad and is easily raised. It may be sown on the first dry, rich and sunny spot that can be found in the garden in earliest spring. As soon as a piece of ground has attained some good degree of warmth and dryness, work it over with the rake, enrich it with ashes or any kind of well rotted manure, sow the seed pretty thickly in rows a foot apart, cover slightly, weed and cultivate carefully, keep the chickens away and you will be early rewarded with a rich, crisp edible, fit to grace the table of a prince.

Grape Vines.

Fuller's Grape Culturist, or some other standard work on this subject, should be in the hands of every one who attempts to plant even a few yines in his garden or elsewhere. It is so much more satisfactory to know that one understands something of the work he is doing that it is always best to have a guide that will not mislead us and make our labor vain. If one tries to raise grapes on a scale ever so small, he will do well to study the subject thoroughly, and thus he will feel an interest in trying his experiment very much beyond the market value of his product. It is not so much our aim to describe minutely how a thing is to be done, as to inspire that degree of interest and enthusiasm that will impel a man to go and do the thing. When one makes up his mind to set out a grape vine, his common sense, his close observation, his careful reading will impart the necessary imformation as to the "how." Do our readers love grapes? Let them plant the vine and they will get them.

Of this esculent we have spoken in a former number. As this is the season when peas are to be planted we shall be excused for speaking of them again and now. The first planting should be made just as soon as the ground can be worked. If only a small patch is planted in the garden the best way, perhaps, is to plant in double rows, six inches apart, so as to stick bushes between. There should be a pretty wide space between these double rows, say five or six feet for the larger kind and three or four for the smaller. A pint of seed will sow a double row sixty feet long of the dwarf kinds; of ated, and are unreliable, but a map, or a that babies should not be drugged with the larger sorts, one hundred feet. The record by rows, is permanent.—Americal of persons and one can local Agriculturist. take his choice. For the larger sorts the Marrowfats are probably the best. For dwarf varieties the Tom Thumb and Bishop's Early Dwarf are favorites. Early peas and early beets should be planted just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. They can be furnished for the table about the same time, and both are a dish fit to be set before a farmer. We are going to practice what we preach and plant tomorrow if it don't rain.

Protect the Birds.

We know not how much has been said, written and sung, to induce farmers not to destroy the birds, nor allow them to be destroyed, because we look upon them as a part of the farm stock and of more importance to the farmer than some other kinds of stock kept at a greater cost. A man who would come upon my farm and shoot my birds without my permission, would be regarded not by any means the noblest work of God. No man who at all understands the value of birds as insect destroyers would consent to have the birds on his farm killed. Without birds a country is desolate; with them it is always cheerful. The association of children with birds is a school of culture, both of mind and heart. The command, "Thou shalt not kill," applies to the birds even, and should be early impressed upon the tender mind of the child. Children should be taught to love not only the music of birds, but to admire their beauty, as well as their skill in building their nests and their affection and fidelity to their

mates. But it is said they destroy the small fruit. True, they sometimes do, but if they eat that, they also eat the worms which would destroy four fold the fruit that birds consume, and the they have done him.

EDITOR SPIRIT: H noticed in the last issue of THE SPIRIT an article on

You can get the seed of F. Barteldes & Co., in this city. The large red Last year's breaking is very much better for onions than old ground.

Orchard Planting.
Planting need not be hurried. When trees arrive from the nursery, unpack them, keeping a sharp eye to the labels and "heel-in" at once. This is done by opening a trench and placing in the trees in a sloping position with their roots well covered with fine soil. This should be done if only a day is to in-

branch. Novices hesitate to do this, but it is all important to the future welfare of the tree. At the same time all bruised roots should be cut back to sound wood.

In planting, remember that the tree is not a post, but a broad and shallow hole is needed, in which the roots can be spread to their greatest extent. If the soil is poor, some good compost may be added but no fresh manure. Set the tree so that it will be just as it stood before removal. Spread the roots equally, and work the soil in among them, and especially under them with the fingers, and cover gradually. When the roots are well covered, the soil may be pressed down gently with the foot, not stamped down, and the filling finished.

Stakes, when trees are properly planted, are not needed, unless in exposed positions where there are strong winds, and in such cases the orchard should be protected by a screen of some quick-growing trees that will serve as

Mulching newly planted trees is oft-en highly important, whatever will prevent evaporation from the soil will answer. In some localities stones are the most available mulch. Use boghay, pine-needles, straw, or whatever will cover the surface,

Recording the orchard should not be omitted. Labels soon become obliter-

What Apples to Plant for Family Use. plenty of land and can as well devote two or three acres to an orchard as not. kind named.

I recommend many varieties because some years some varieties fail, while others bear; also the tastes of individ-uals differ. Some persons like one kind, uals differ. Some persons like one kind, daughters were taught the laws of their and some another; also, we like to have being instead of the dead languages different varieties. I recommend two trees of each kind of summer and fall —although one full grown tree would be enough for a family—because we want apples before the trees are full grown, and because we may lose an oc-

casional tree. Now as to varieties. I would recommend the following, or as many of them mend the following, or as many of them as could be procured: Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Baily Sweet, Snow, Fail Wine, Sops of Wine, Jeffries, Rambo and Celestin for summer and fall. For winter, Newtown Pippin, Smith's Cider, Ben Davis, Rawles Genet, Newtown Spitzenburg, Small Romanite, Sweet Vandevere, Rome Beauty, Winessp, Campfield, and be sure to have at least four Lady apple trees.—

E. A. Richl, in Bural World.

The Household.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD :- When I saw our editor had forsaken his evil way and had established a home departfarmer can well afford to give them a ment in THE SPIRIT, I thought I should few currants and cherries for what good respond immediately to the call and add my mite toward making it a success; and when I promised him six or seven months ago the same I promised in good faith. But two or three unfluraising asparagus and onions. Now good faith. But two or three unfu-where can we obtain onion seed that ished articles only have so far been will grow large onions from the seed the first year? Please answer through your valuable paper, THE SPIRIT, and oblige F. M. BUTLER.
WHITING, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878. Could you see the new pair of blue eyes and realize the many wants to be supplied and many cares they bring, Weathersfield is the best variety, all the failure of all the efforts would be things considered. The White Silverskin is a very fine onion, but it does not grow as large and the seed costs a good deal more than the Weathersfield.

In the failure of all the efforts would be explained. I have read, however, the contributions of others with pleasure and only wished for more to read. There certainly ought to be talent unough among the lady readers of These speciments. SPIRIT to make that department an entire success, which would in return make us better wives, mothers and housekeepers.

I have sometimes wondered why it

is that every vocation or profession has its public journals to advance the in-terests of its own individual profession. The physicians have their medical journals, the teachers their educators, the lawyers their journals, the farmers their agricultural papers, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of protervene between their arrival and their planting, and when thus cared for, they remain for days or weeks without harm.

Pruning before planting is of great importance. No matter how carefully a tree may be taken up, a large share of its fibrous roots are lost, and the top should be cut back in proportion. The tree as received from the nursery will probably have four or five branches. probably have four or five branches, and if planted as it is, only a few of the uppermost buds on each branch will start. It should be cut back to leave but three or four buds on each branch. Novices havitate to do this bitter experience, which, however, is a good teacher; but many of the rough places might be made amouth by a former knowledge of and preparation for the same. As such is the case and can-not at once be remedied, we must be satisfied with and make use of a limited interchange of thoughts, ideas and experiences through the medium kindly offered us.

Regarding soap making, I have used Kirk's soap to some extent and think it excellent; should prefer it to any have ever used if I bought my soap. usually make my own, or exchange my grease at the factory for soap. I think the latter mode best, unless one has become skillful in the art of soap making, as much time is usually spent, a great deal of vexation of spirit and many times an inferior article at last. I think making or exchanging more economi-cal if we have the grease ourselves, but should never buy grease.

Who can tell what to do with the great abundance of eggs? How shall we pack or preserve them for times of scarcity? I have read of many ways, such as packing in salt, immersing in lime-water, greasing with butter, etc., and have seen the same modes contradicted. I have never tried any of them; would like to hear from some one who

has had practical experience.
What shall we do when baby cries? soothing syrups and opiates of various kinds, and still cling to that theory, and have so far made it quite practical; but with my last babe came near devi-In answer to "Young Farmer," I will ating from my theory and feel willing give my ideas regarding an orchard for to give anything as she cries so confamily use, which are very different tinuously. By applying heated cloths from those regarding an orchard for to feet and bowels I have worried profit. I suppose "Young Farmer" has through the crying period without medicine, excepting a few powders pre-pared by the physician. To all young mothers I would say, avoid giving your Hencey I recommend the planting of one hundred trees for family use, and many varieties. Of summer and fall kinds, two trees of each variety, and for winter, from four to ten of each when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and when known remediately but seek to know the cause, and the cause of the cause and when known remove it in the simplest way and with as little medication

as possible.

How much better it would be if being instead of the dead languages and many of the so-called accomplishments that are of no practical value to them in every-day life. I believe that physiology and hygiene should be taught in every common school throughout the land, spelling, reading and writing only coming first. While it is necessary for every child to know of the great grand divisions of the earth, the seas, bays and cities, where situated and what entitles them to prominence, and for him to know enough of arithmetic to enable him to transact at least a limited amount of

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Farm and Stock.

"Cattle are dying all over the state of Kansas, it is supposed, from eating domestic purposes. She has no equal smut in the corn field." We thank the as a "family cow," especially for use Massachusetts Ploughman for this on small homesteads. She is small, do-piece of news. We had supposed that the mortality referred to by our contemporary was limited to particular race has made her more patient of conlocalities and to few cases even in those finement than our other breeds, and a localities.

Hungarian Grass. We think this grass is a good forage crop for Western farmers. The seed is cheap, one peck being sufficient to seed one acre. The time of sowing may commence as soon as the spring frosts are over and the ground is dry. frosts are over and the ground is dry, and may continue for some time. We cost a highly prized luxury. If a larghave known good crops raised in this er quantity of milk is required two latitude when sown as late as the midde of June. It should be sown on pret-ty rich and finely pulverized ground up a constant supply the year round, and cut just before the seed is in the milk. Two tons to the scre is quite a moderate yield. It should be cured like timothy and stock will eat it as during one season, and going entirely well, some say better.

Have any of our farmers anything to offer us in regard to the raising of tobacco in Kansas? Are our soil and climate adapted to its culture? How would it stand as a remunerative product compared with wheat and corn? Would it be expedient for our farmers to enter upon this branch of agricul-

The production of tobacco has been a paying branch of industry in the Connecticut river valley, and in many parts of Pennsylvania it has been recently taken up and prosecuted with considerable vigor. In Lancaster county alone last year there was a yield of 18,400,000 pounds.

Potatoes.
We think the average farmer of the West pays hardly attention enough to the potato crop. The yield per acre of this crop averages considerably more than that of corn. The seed costs more but the expense of planting, culture and harvesting is about the same. The amount of food obtained would certainly be as valuable in a family as that of corn. It is a favorite food with most persons, and it is a vegetable so easily raised that its consumption is very large in the United States. The best potato land is a sandy loam. In this latitude a northern exposure is the best because cooler and less exposed to the rays of a hot summer sun. The ground should be plowed deep and made as friable and mellow as possible. We would prefer to have the plow run twelve inches deep and all the land stirred to that depth. In planting we choose a rather shallow furrow in which to drop the potatoes, placing the seed, either whole or cut, about fifteen inches stone and grout it full, as before. Alapart. A covering of two or three low it to set two days, then make a ceoultivation may be done with a horse draulic cement and one part clean sharp hoe to greater advantage than by using a hand hoe. It is well to stir the smoothly, carrying it up the sides as ground often till the tubers begin to form. The freer the ground is kept of should be done while the springs are weeds the larger the crop.

The Jersey Cow.

on Jersey cattle, to give in writing tank in the attic, which may also supply such a description of a perfect Jersey any stationary wash-bowls or bath-tubs. cow as will enable an inexperienced These should be discharged through a person to select with judgment. The common sewer, which, if a water-closknowledge required comes only with et is attached, should be of galvanized

extend upward passing through the cattle that, while the milk is somewhat less copious than that of other races, it is much richer in cream than that of other races, any other with which we are familiar; that the cream has a higher color, and that its butter has the advantage of coming more quickly and of being extremely firm and wax-like in texture. In appearance it is everything that can be desired, and it is as amenable as any other to the influence of delicate flat.

plus ultra of butter.

The Jersey cow is well adapted to that is required to maintain her perfect health. The quantity of milk yielded is, of course, much less than that of and will consume not materially more except that six inches is thick enough. than one hulking native, producing a uselessly large quantity of thin milk dry for months at another.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas. Tello 6 W Farm Archithcture. THE HOUSE.

Wet cellars should be drained with drain pipe, laid with tight joints; care should be taken in laying drain pipe to give it a regular inclination, and to bed it firmly upon the ground, or in common mortar. Where drains pass under wall care should be taken to give them plenty of room, so that any settling of the wall will not break the pipe. Drain pipe of cement or clay is almost certain to break where it is carried across a filled ditch, or in places where the support underneath is not obviated by making such sections of iron. If wet, spongy places occur in the line of the cellar wall, the foundation should be carried below it in regular offsets at right angles. Sometimes inverted arches are used to equalize the pressure in such places, but in inexperienced hands it is a dangerous expedient. Sometimes a spring of good water occurs in a cellar that one may desire to utilize; in such cases the wall at the inlet must be arched, supported upon abutments that reach well below the bottom of the cellar. Inconvenience arising from wet weather springs is prevented by concreting the cellar bottom in the following manner: Excavate the cellar eight inches deeper than the required depth when finished, break up stone, of any kind almost, to a size not larger than a walnut, spread a layer of it all over the floor evenly to a depth of four inches, then mix thin cement grouting (be careful to have it thin enough to run freely) and pour it full, then lay on four inches more of ment mortar of two parts fresh hyhigh as may be thought necessary. This not running, and should be allowed three days to harden.

If water-closets are used in the house It is impossible, says the prize essay they may be supplied with water from a common sewer, which, if a water-clossing between the supply. If New texperience, and experience produces its best result only in case of one who has a natural aptitude for observing the characteristics of animals; but there is an air of kindness, docility, generous feeding and generous milking in the best Jersey cows which, when once recognized, can never be overlooked or mistaken, and which the skillful breeder will soon fix in his mind as the type towards which his efforts should be aimed, and the point from which, these having succeeded, his attempt at improvement should take its departure.

It is well understood by those who have given attention to this breed of cattle that, while the milk is somewhat less copious than that of other races, it is much richer in cream than that of any other with which we are familiar; that the cream has a higher color, and the tite butter, has the avantage of the fact that it is attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to said close is attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to said close its attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to said close its attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to said close its attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to as delivation of an it is attached, should be of galvanized iron, as well as the branch to as dictories and the usual computer with them?

The theten sink should have a branch to the same sewer. All openings to the sink should have a branch to the same sewer. All openings to the sink should have a branch to the same sewer. All openings to the sucus of the securely the securely that the traps of the sink should have a vent pipe, for the sink should have a vent pipe, for the sink should have a vent pipe, for any other with which we are familiar; that the real provided in the various branches should be securely that the provided in the various branches should have a vent pipe of the sink delivation. The should have a vent pipe

vors in the food. It is in fact the ne tom sufficiently large to allow the pas- the use of commercial fertilizers, for sage of a man in cleaning. The inlet pipe should turn down and extend to within a foot of the bottom; the outlet should be near the top on the opposite side of the partition wall. The bottom should be of one layer of bricks and the entire interior cemented. The top is formed of rough flag-stones, provided with a man-hole and covered with a short tether on a well grassed plat is all loose stone; the top to be covered with that is required to maintain her perfect about ten inches of soil. If there is no outlet used, it will have to be cleaned out oftener; if there is one it allows cows whose milk is not so rich, yet it the liquid to run off, retaining the sedimentary deposit, which is extremely valuable for dressing land.

Farmers generally have to haul bricks some distance, consequently for cisterus the better way is to build them rectangular, with walls of stone, sixteen inches thick, bottom formed of concrete, in the same manner as for cellar floors, The wall should extend to grade, the top being covered with 2x4 studding, set on edge close together and firmly spiked to each other. The man-hole is formed with two-inch plank with battens and a ring-bolt. This kind costs and had good luck in saving the lambs. The wool brought me \$2.47 per head, exactly the same as the ordinary brick, many ways. If it is desired to use the water for drinking purposes, as good a filter as any other, and cheaper by far and less troublesome, is formed by building a common four-inch soft brick wall across from side to side after the cistern is otherwise finished, leaving it uncemented. It is better to slightly curve the filter wall towards the side long wools, and since then have sold line wools. building a common four-inch soft brick of the influx, otherwise the pressure of the water suddenly filling one side after a heavy rain would throw down a fourequal to that in other places. This is inch wall, if built straight, before it would have time to equalize the pressure by filtration.

Dairying in the West.

The first point which will present itself to the farmer in the considera-tion of this subject is: Will dairying pay here in the West when carried on for the production of either milk, but-ter or cheese? Two things we have to begin with, namely : Cheap food for the cows and nearness to market. The expenses of the dairymen of Eastern New York, who buy or produce their winter field, are fully three times as great as ours. In addition to this they have to feed longer. The summer feed costs mere, not only on account of the high price of land, but two or three acres of pasture are required for each cow, while here from one to two has been found sufficient. As no small proportion of the dairy products of the country are consumed in the Western cities and the newly settled districts of the West, the matter of transportation forms an important item.

Every indication goes to show that there is less danger of dairying being overdone than almost every other branch of farming. One thing is certain, that the increasing population will increase the demand. Also, that the price for prime grades of butter and cheese is steadily advancing. Thirty years ago the price of first-rate

in stabling and bedding with a liberal supply of straw each cow will, if fed on the best food for producing milk, necessarily furnish a large amount of

market value. A single statement will serve as an illustration: The 18,000 cows in Trumbull county, in this state, furnish milk for cheese factories averaging, during the factory season, 3,500 pounds of milk to each cow. Ten pounds of milk to one pound of cheese gives 350 pounds of cheese, which, at 10 cents per pound, is \$35; 35 1.3 pounds of butter made before and after the factory season, at 25 cents a pound, is \$3.33; calf, \$5; making the gross income for each cow \$48.33.—Farm and Fireside.

With your permission I would like to tell J. S., of Jefferson county, Misseuri, my experience with long wool sheep. He says he wishes to go into

the sheep business for mutton, and is favorably disposed to the Cotswold. Last fall a year, I bought twelve ewes at a sale and paid \$6.45 a head for them. All the neighbors made open fun of me. and I sold the twelve lambs for \$4.25 inces long.

in sheep and wool \$197.50, and have thirty-five sheep left. I think a pasture that will graze ten head of cows, will graze that many sheep with the cows and be better than without them.—Cor. Colman's Rural World.

To Prevent Cats Killing Chickens. The following prescription for preventing cats from killing chickens and birds is from the pen of Harriet Mar-

When a cat is seen to catch a chicken, tie it round her neck and make her wear it for two or three days. Fasten it securely for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm for that time and the cat is cured; she will never again desire to touch a bird. This is what we do with our own cats, and what we recommend to our neigh bors; and when they try the experiment they and their pets are secure from re-proach and danger. Henceforth wild, homeless, hungry, ragged, savage cats are more difficult to catch, but they are outlaws and may be shot at sight with the certainty that all the neighbors will be thankful.

The American Cotswold Association. This organization held a late meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, in Chicago, and took advanced steps toward plac-ing the organization upon a sound basis and in profitable working order. The United States and Canada breeders are harmoniously working together, and intend to publish a register of pure bred Cotswold sheep. By a resolution, it was decided to incorporate their asso-

sale, at high figures, in foreign markets.

It is estimated that it requires several million pounds of butter to supply our home demand, and that the call for better grades exceeds the supply. If New York dairymen can make a profit at the business and yet pay freightage to tle lard to make it softer, and stir in liberally, in about equal parts, pulverized aloes and cayenne pepper. After the morning milking apply it freely. Wash off every time before milking. A little put on just above the teat, where her nose will come in contact with it, will be sufficient after the first or second application. This followed for a week or two will effect a perma-nent cure.

That farmer who has not matured

Veterinary Department.

I have a mule on whose sheath there is a very large wart. From time to time it bleeds, and appears to be en-larging. If you will kindly inform me what to do under the circumstances I

will feel obliged.

Answer.—If the warty protuberance is situated on the external surface of the sheath, in fact in any posi-tion that will admit of applying the elastic ligature, you had better use that method of removing it. We presume you will have no difficulty in getting a good strong ligature from any good surgical instrument maker. It would be well to include a little of the skin within its grant of the skin within the skin wit be well to include a little of the skin within its grasp, it being of a malignant character and liable to continue its growth if any part should be allowed to remain. You had better get at the bottom of the trouble, thereby effectually eradicating it. In applying the elastic ligature, it should be drawn as tight as possible, and allowed to remain till the tumor falls off of its own accord. till the tumor falls off of its own accord, when the wound should be dressed once a day with carbolic acid and water, one part of the former to fifty of the latter.

I have a fine five-year-old Messenger colt. Last spring he took the horse ail, seemed to droop, legs swelled a little, and on putting him out to pasture, in six weeks time he fell away very much, and is now very poor in flesh. Also his mane, which was full and handsome, has partially fallen out. He now seems to be all right, and is nicking seems to be all right, and is picking up, and I want to know if I can put anything on his mane and tail that will make the hair come out full again.

Answer. We presume your colt had a case of strangles, and losing the hair of the mane and teil was the result of the extreme prostration and debility that always characterizes that disease. Our opinion is the hair will grow again as luxuriant as before; but if owing to the hair folicles having be-come indolent, it should fail to start, you can stimulate them by an application of pulverized cantharides and lin-seed oil, one part of the former to twenty of the latter, made into an ointment by heating the oil and stirring the powder into it; apply every alter-nate day with smart friction. The cold water applications are good treatment, but will not reach the case.

I have a high-bred mare, seven years old in May last. About a year ago she was attacked with symptoms of catarrh, a slight discharge from the nostrils, with occasional cough, both of which have continued to the present, but the temperature of the present of the but abate somewhat at intervals. She has been in regular use for three years, and has been kept stabled; has not had any green food in that time; keeps fat, in fine life, and good coat; no glandular swellings; cough is not frequent, but very sharp and harsh; nasal dis-charge variable, occasionally a straw color and thick, then watery, and some-times bloody. She feeds well, and per-forms her work handsomely, both in harness and under saddle. You can distinctly hear a gurgling sound in her head, which seems to be up near the eyes; it is heard both in inspiratory and expiratory acts; has not had treatment. You will confer a great treatment. You will confer a great favor by giving me diagnosis, prognosis and treatment for this case.

Answer.-To diagnose from the symptoms sent us we might call the will increase the demand. Also, that the price for prime grades of butter and cheese is steadily advancing. Thirty years ago the price of first-rate dairy butter in New York City was sixteen cents a pound, and the price of cheese was from seven to eight cents a pound; whereas the average price for all grades of both Eastern and Western butter during the past year was thirty cents a pound, and for cheese eleven and three-quarter cents. Another point must be considered. The products of our American dairies are eargerly sought for and find a ready sale, at high figures, inforeign markets. It is estimated that it requires several million pounds of butter to supply our trouble either chronic catarrh, glandcareful examination of the sumastical lary glands and note if they are not adhering so closely to the jaw as to have been overlooked in your first examination. If you should succeed in making out those symptoms you may conclude you have a case of chronic glanders, and have the animal destroyed at once. To diagnose a case of collection of pus in the sinuses, you should carefully examine and compare both sides of the face at a point an inch and a half below the eyes, and you will be likely to make out a little fullness on one or the other side, perhaps both, in which case the diagnosis would be difficult except on percussion or sounding, which is done by striking the partallightly with the tips of the fingers, and carefully comparing the sound with that elicited from a healthy animal. his plans for the coming season is behind hand, and we fear will always remain there. He should have determined by this time just what crops he intends to raise, what fields will be put to pasture, meadow, corn, oats, etc. He should have secured his seed, seem that the harness, plows, harrows, rolier, markers, etc. are in complete order, so there may be no delay. He should have duplicate doubletrees, singletrees, and many other things, so, if there is a breakage, the team need not stop for repairs. The farmer must be prepared to push his business vigorously as soon as the spring campaign opens.—Rural World.

Sheep will cat what no other stock will eat, and thus save the isbor required by the thrifty farmer to keep down the noxigus weeds. BOTTOM PRICES!

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DRY a GOODS AND a CARPETS. imposary was limited to particular race has made her alone parious of con-

Owing to the Money Crisis and Bad Weather, and having Heavy ron for Western furgress, the meet, the thing that of

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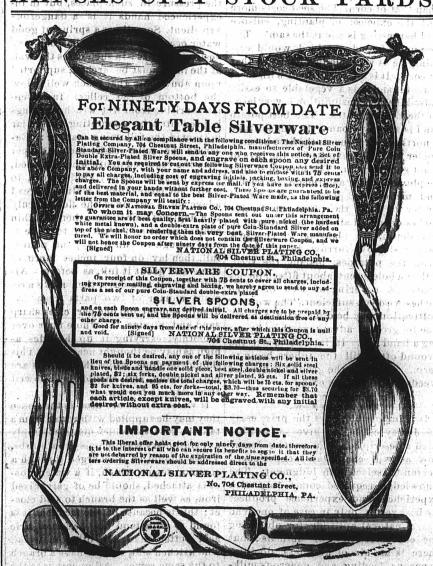
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