

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VII.—NO. 4.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 312.

SOME LESSONS FOR TEACHERS.

BY GATH BRITTLE.

We are, all of us, teachers,
And the world is a school
Where the wise man's a pupil,
As well as the fool;

Where all must be learners,
From cradle to grave—
Crown and philosopher,
Parson and knave.

Young heads are giddy,
And young hearts are warm,
And make many blunders
For age to reform;

Yet young heads are ready
And willing to learn;
And young hearts but seldom
Good counsellors spurn.

While old heads look backward
To days that are fled,
And take rules for the living
From the dust of the dead;

Young heads look forward;
The dead past is night;
They live in the present,
And their future is bright.

Although they differ
As heat does from cold,
Yet old heads from young may learn
As young ones from old.

The young I would caution;
Be not overwise
When your elders, in trouble,
Would have you advise.

Be glad to impart
What you're able to teach;
Be patient in listening
And modest in speech.

The old who know little,
And talk much, should heed
Lest, in trying to teach,
They only mislead.

To the old who have wisdom
'Tis needless to say,
The grass must be seasoned
Before it is hay.

Let your truths be well studied,
Then plainly expressed,
And not in the garments
Of pedantry dressed.

Let no word of falsehood
E'er fall from your tongue,
And all shall be bettered—
The old and the young.

ONLY JONES.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

The officers of her majesty's Twenty-fourth and Eighty-fourth infantry were setting round their mess-table, in Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, one evening, more than thirty years ago—that is, all of them except one; but then, that one was only Jones. Nobody minded Jones; even his peculiarities had begun to be an old subject for "chaffing"; and, indeed, he had paid such small attention to their "chaffing" that they had come to find it little pleasure, and after some weeks of discomfort, Lieutenant Jones had been allowed to choose his own pleasures without much interference. These were not extravagant. A favorite book, a long walk in all kinds of weather, and a sail when the weather was favorable. He would not drink—he said it hurt his health; he would not shoot—he said it hurt his feelings; he would not gamble—he said it hurt his conscience; and he did not care to flirt or visit the belles of the capital—he said it hurt his affections. Once Captain De Reuzy hesitatingly wondered whether it was possible to "hurt his honor," and Jones calmly answered, that "it was not possible for Captain De Reuzy to do so."

Indeed, Jones constantly violated all these gentlemen's ideas of proper behavior, but for some reason or other, no one brought him to account for it. It was easier to shrug their shoulders and call him "queer," or say, "it was only Jones," or even to quietly assert his cowardice.

One evening, Colonel Underwood was discussing a hunting party for the next day. Jones walked into the room, and was immediately accosted:

"Something new, Lieutenant. I find there are plenty of hares on the island, and we mean to give puss a run to-morrow. I have heard you are a good rider: Will you join us?"

"You must excuse me, colonel; such a thing is neither in my way of duty, nor my pleasure."

"You forget the honor the colonel does you, Jones," said young Ensign Powell.

"I thank the colonel for his courtesy, but I can see no good reason for accepting it. I am sure my horse will not approve of it; and I am sure the hare will not like it; and I am not a good rider; therefore I should not enjoy it."

"You need not be afraid," said the colonel, rather sneeringly; "the country is quite open, and these low Manx walls are easily taken."

"Excuse me, colonel. I am afraid. If I should be hurt, it would cause my mother and sisters very great alarm and anxiety. I am very much afraid of doing this."

What was to be done with a man so obtuse regarding conventionalities, and who boldly asserted his cowardice. The colonel turned away, half contemptuously, and Ensign Powell took Jones's place.

The morning proved to be a very bad one with the prospect of a rising storm; and as the party gathered in the barracks-yard, Jones said earnestly to his colonel:

"I am afraid, sir, you will meet with a severe storm."

"I think so, lieutenant, but we promised to dine at Gwynne hall, and we shall get that far, at any rate."

So they rode rather gloomily away in the rain. Jones attended to the military duties assigned him, and then, about noon, walked seaward. It was hard work by this time to keep his footing on the narrow quay; but amid the blinding spray and mist, he saw quite a crowd of men going rapidly toward the great shelving Searlet rocks, a mile beyond the town. He stopped an old sailor and asked:

"Is anything wrong?"

"A little steamer, sir, off the Calf of Man; she is driving this way; an' inter, I fear she will be on the rocks afore ta-night."

Jones stood still a moment, and then followed the crowd as fast as the storm would let him. When he joined them, they were gathered on the summit of a huge cliff, watching the doomed craft. She was now within sight, and it was evident that her seamen had almost lost control over her. She must, ere long, be flung by the waves upon the jagged and frightful rocks toward which she was driving. In the lulls of the wind, not only the booming of the minute-gun, but also the shouts of the imperilled crew could be heard.

"What can be done?" said Jones, to an old man, whose face betrayed the strongest emotion.

"Nothing, sir, I am afraid. If she had managed to rount the rocks, she would have gone to pieces on the sand, and there are plenty of men who would have risked life, to save life. But how are we to reach them from this height?"

"How far are we above water?"

"This rock goes down like a wall, forty fathoms, sir."

"What depth of water at the foot?"

"Thirty feet or more."

"Good. Have you plenty of light, strong rope?"

"Much as you want, sir; but let me tell you, sir, you can't live three minutes down there; the first wave will throw you on the rocks, and dash you to pieces. Plenty of us would put you down, sir, but you can't swim if you get down."

"Do you know, old man, what 'surf swimming' is? I have dived through the surf at Nukuheva."

"God bless you, sir! I thought no white man could do that same."

While this conversation was going on, Jones was divesting himself of all superfluous clothing, and cutting out the sleeves of his heavy pea-jacket with his pocket-knife. This done he passed some light, strong rope through them. The men watched him with eager interest, and seeing their inquisitive looks, he said:

"The thick sleeves will prevent the rope cutting my body, you see."

"Ay, ay, sir, I see now what you are doing."

"Now men, I have only one request: Give me plenty of rope as fast as I draw on you. When I get on board you know how to make a cradle, I suppose?"

"Ay, ay, sir; but how are you going to reach the water?"

"I am going to plunge down. I have dived from the main yard of the Ajax before this. It was as high a leap."

He passed a double coil of the rope round his waist, examined it thoroughly to see that there was plenty to start with, and saying, "Now, friends, stand out of the way, and let me have a clear start," he raised his bare head one moment toward heaven, and taking a short run, leaped, as from the spring-board of a plunge bath.

Such an anxious crowd as followed that leap! Great numbers, in spite of the dangerous wind, lay flat on their breasts and watched him. He struck the water at least twenty-five feet beyond the cliff, and disappeared in its dark, foamy depths.

When he rose to the surface, he saw just before him a gigantic wave, but he had time to breathe, and before it reached him he dived below its center. It broke in passionate fury upon the rocks, but Jones rose far beyond it. A mighty cheer from the men on shore reached him, and he now began in good earnest to put his Pacific experiences into practice.

Drawing continually on the men for more rope—which they laid out with deafening cheers—he met wave after wave in the same manner, diving under them like an otter, and getting nearer to the wreck with every wave; really advancing, however, more below the water than above it.

Suddenly, the despairing men on board heard a clear, hopeful voice:

"Help at hand, captain! Throw me a buoy!"

And in another minute or two, Jones was on the deck, and the cheers of the little steamer were echoed by the cheers of the crowd on the land. There was not a moment to be lost; she was breaking up fast; but it took but a few minutes to fasten a strong cable to the small rope and draw it on board, and then a second cable, and the communication was complete.

"There is a lady here, sir," said the captain. "We must rig up a chair for her; she can never walk that dangerous road."

"But we have not a moment to waste, or we may all be lost. Is she very heavy?"

"A slight little thing; half a child, sir."

"Bring her here."

This was no time for ceremony; without a word, save a few sentences of direction and encouragement, he took her under his left arm, and steadying himself by the upper cable, walked on the lower with his burden safely to the shore. The crew rapidly followed, for in such moments of extremity the soul masters the body, and all things become possible.

There was plenty of help waiting for the half dead seamen; and the lady, her father, and the captain, had been put in the carriage of Braddon, of Braddon, and driven rapidly to his hospitable hall. Jones, amid the confusion, disappeared; he had picked up an oil-skin coat and cap, and when every one turned to thank their deliverer, he was gone. No one knew him; the sailors said they believed him to be "one of the military gents, by his rigging," but the individuality of the hero had troubled no one until the danger was over. In an hour the steamer was driven on the rocks, and went to pieces; and, it being by this time quite dark, every one went home.

The next day the hunting party returned from Gwynne hall, the storm having compelled them to stop all night, and at dinner that evening the wreck and the hero of it were the theme of every one's conversation.

"Such a plucky fellow," said Ensign Powell. "I wonder who he was. Gwynne says he was a stranger, perhaps one of that crowd staying at the abbey."

"Perhaps," said Captain Marks, "it was Jones."

"O, Jones would be too afraid of his mother."

Jones made a little satirical bow, and said pleasantly: "Perhaps it was Powell," at which Powell laughed and said, "not if he knew it."

In a week the event had been pretty well exhausted; especially as there was to be a great dinner and ball at Braddon, and all the officers had invitations. This ball had a peculiar interest, for the young lady who had been saved from the wreck would be present, and rumors of her riches and beauty had been rife for several days. It was said the little steamer was her father's private yacht, and that he was a man of rank and influence.

Jones said he should not go to dinner, as either he or Saville must remain for evening drill, and that Saville loved a good dinner, while he cared very little about it. Saville could return in time to let him ride over about ten o'clock and see the dancing. Saville rather wondered why Jones did not take his place all the evening, and felt half injured at his default. But Jones had a curiosity about the girl he had saved. To tell the truth, he was nearer in love with her than he had ever been with any woman, and he wished in calm blood to see if she was as beautiful as his fancy had painted her, during those few awful minutes that he had held her high above the waves.

She was exceedingly lovely, just the fresh, innocent girl he had known she would be. He watched her dancing with his brother officers, or talking to her father, or leaning on Braddon's arm, and every time he saw her she looked fairer and sweeter. Yet he had not courage to ask for an introduction, and in the busy ball room no one seemed to remember that he needed one. He kept his post against

the conservatory door quite undisturbed for some time. Presently he saw Squire Braddon with the beauty on his arm approaching him. As they passed, the squire remembered he had not been to dinner, and stopped to say a few courteous words, and introduced his companion.

"Miss Conyers."

"Lieutenant Jones."

But no sooner did Miss Conyers hear Lieutenant Jones's voice, than she gave a joyful cry, and clapping her hands together said:

"I have found him! Papa! papa! I have found him!"

Never was there such an interruption to a ball. The company gathered in excited groups, and papa knew the lieutenant's voice, and the captain knew it, and poor Jones, unwillingly enough, had to acknowledge the deed and be made a hero of.

It was wonderful, after this night, what a change took place in Jones's quiet ways. His books and boat seemed to have lost their charm, and as for his walks, they were all in one direction, and ended at Braddon hall. In about a month Miss Conyers went away, and then Jones began to haunt the postman, and to get pretty little letters which always seemed to take a great deal of answering.

Before the end of winter, he had an invitation to Conyers to spend a month, and a furlough being granted, he started off in great glee for Kent. Jones never returned to the Eighty-fourth. The month's furlough was indefinitely lengthened—in fact, he sold out, and entered upon a diplomatic career under the care of Sir Thomas Conyers.

Eighteen months after the wreck, Colonel Underwood read aloud at the mess a description of the marriage of Thomas Jones, of Milford Haven, to Mary, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Conyers, of Conyers Castle, Kent. And a paragraph below stated that "The Honorable Thomas Jones, with his bride, had gone to Vienna on diplomatic service of great importance."

"Just his luck," said Powell.

"Just his luck," said Underwood; "and for my part, when I come across any of these fellows again that are afraid of hurting their mothers and sisters, and not ashamed to say so, I shall treat him as a hero just waiting for his opportunity. Here is to the Honorable Thomas Jones and his lovely bride! We are going to India, gentlemen, next month, and I am sorry the Eighty-fourth has lost Lieutenant Jones; for I have no doubt whatever, he would have stormed a fort as bravely as he boarded a wreck."

How a Horse Kept Warm.

The Meriden (Conn.) Republican tells this story: "One cold morning last week Dr. Wilson drove up to a house on Crown street, and left his horse without hitching it. The horse waited a few moments, and his master not returning, he began to dance a double-shuffle, presumably to get his feet warm. Finding this rather monotonous, he started up toward Olive street, keeping up a kind of Kentucky break-down. When he had gone several rods, he cramped the buggy, backed and turned round as neatly as though guided by a skillful driver and pranced back to the hitching-post. Here he waited about five minutes, and then started toward Main street, going through several kinds of paces. Near the corner he stopped and turned round as skillfully as before, and frightened a boy who had tried to stop him almost out of his wits, by pursuing said boy with open mouth and bent-back ears as though his usual habit was to eat every small boy that he came across. He then continued his antics until he had reached the house where he had been left, and when Dr. Wilson came out he was standing at the hitching-post as demurely as though he had never thought of leaving it."

Anecdotes.

"How's your husband this evening, Mrs. Quaggs?" "No improvement, doctor, one way or the other."

The surest way to interest the Indians in agriculture is to teach him that whisky is made out of corn and rye.

The editor of an American paper recently insisted that poets must be brief. The next day he received a composition entitled, "The Balad of the Merchant." "Trust—Bust!"

Two editors quarrel. "Your articles," said one, "are the laughing-stock of the town."

"The time will come when yours will be," said the other. "When?" "When somebody reads them."

Teacher—"And who reigned after Saul?" Scholar—"David." "And who came after David?" "Solomon." "And who came after Solomon?" "Sharp little girl—'Oh, please, sir, the queen of Sheba.'"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before. I go to school; I read in the third reader. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and writing. My teacher's name is Miss Wood; I like her very much. I am nine years old. Papa takes THE SPIRIT; I like it very much. Yours truly,

H. H. JOHNSON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 12, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl ten years old. I go to Fairmount school; my teacher's name is Miss Phebe Coffin; she teaches the little ones down stairs; Mr. Rogers the higher grade up stairs. Reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic are my studies. My sister and my two brothers walk two miles to school. I help milk all I can; I feed the chickens and help to milk the cows. If you will publish this I will write again. MINNIE TODD.

FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Jan. 11, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I will try to write a letter for the children's column. I was nine years old the 6th day of December, 1877. Pa is a granger, and mamma was a granger, but has gone to the grange in heaven now; and oh! how lonesome it made me feel to see my dear mother suffer so much. I wished I could help her to bear it. I promised to meet her in heaven, and pa says I will if I am a good girl. Pa has just finished a nice stone house, and we have moved in it, but it don't seem like home without ma. I have one sister older than myself, and we are keeping house for pa. Do you think I can help do the housework and learn enough to be a teacher? I study in the fourth reader, geography, arithmetic and writing.

MAGGIE E. STARR.

EMPORIA, Kans., Jan. 19, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I wrote to you, so I thought I would write again. I am going to school now; my teacher's name is Miss Lottie Mull; I think she is a good teacher. I study reading, arithmetic, spelling, and practice writing. I have two sisters and one brother. We have five horses and one mule, nineteen little pigs, twenty-two head of cattle, four cats and two dogs. One dog is five years old; his name is Dash; he can catch a rabbit if he has a fair chance. The other dog's name is Major; he is a pup; he carries all the old bones he can get up to the back door. One morning papa went to feed and laid his mittens down, and when Will opened the door to go and help feed, what did he see but papa's mittens, so he took it back to the stable; Major had picked it up when papa left it and brought it to the house. This morning a wolf came to our stable and caught a hen but she got away. I will close for my letter is getting long, so good-by. Respectfully,

MATTIE WALTON.

VINLAND, Kans., Jan. 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—There was a surprised and delighted little girl in Illinois when THE SPIRIT reached us, containing the news that Maude Moody had received the prize, and still more delighted when the cup actually came. I can't half express my delight or thank you enough for it. I wish all the little Kansas girls and boys could see it; it is so much larger and nicer than I expected you would give to the little letter writers. As they cannot see it, I will try and describe it to them: It is lined with gold and is partly frosted and partly plain on the outside, and has "Presented to Maude E. Moody by THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS" engraved on it; there is a medallion on the handle. I had several Christmas presents; among them was a book from grandpa; it is "Dora's Housekeeping," and my sister Minnie got one called "Six Little Cooks;" we are going to try some of the recipes some time. We have a mission board here, and pay twenty-five cents a year to join it; we meet the first Saturday of every month at the house of one of the members; we have placed a quilt at our meetings. I forgot to tell you how old I was in my last letter; I am eleven years old. With this I will send you an enigma:

I am composed of seventeen letters.
My 4, 10, 11, 8 is reverse of hard.
My 12, 16, 1, 3 is a girl's name.
My 2, 8, 5 is a part of the body.
My 7, 10, 1 is to decay.
My 14, 6, 14, 3 is a number.
My 13, 17, 12 is to inquire.
My 15, 10, 10, 14 means speedy or quick.
My whole is a dear friend to us all.

I will close for this time, thanking you again for my cup. MAUDE E. MOODY.
PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

The National Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. B. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

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

DEPARTIES

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

Mrs. Henry Keyes will please accept a vote of thanks from Emporia grange, for the beautiful bouquet arranged and presented by her to the lodge; also that her name shall be inscribed upon one of the blank pages of our records, as a token of our appreciation of the gift.

From Riley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Riley Center grange, No. 693, were installed on Jan. 3, 1878, by Bro. H. P. Dow, of Wild Cat grange.

From Marion County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following named gentlemen and ladies were elected and duly installed as officers of Union grange, No. 263: Isaac M. Risley, Master; Charles E. Whitney, Overseer; J. W. Williams, Lecturer; Joseph Hale, Steward; N. C. W. Risley, Assistant Steward; W. H. Call, Secretary; John W. Phelene, Treasurer; James M. Hale, Gate-keeper; John Cline, Chaplain; Mrs. J. W. Williams, Flora; Mrs. Jane Risley, Ceres; Mrs. Rella Vanseok, Pomona; Mrs. John Cline, Lady Assistant Steward.

Appointments of Sixth District Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As lecturer of the sixth district, embracing the counties of Wabaunsee, Riley, Davis, Pottawatomie, Jackson and Shawnee, we shall be present in those counties as follows, viz.: Wabaunsee county, from 21st to 25th of January; Riley county, from 26th to 31st; Davis county, from 31st to February 4th; Pottawatomie county, from February 5th to 8th; Jackson county, from 11th to 14th; Shawnee county, from 19th to 22d.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Allow me to report the election of officers of Liberty grange, No. 516, for the year 1878: Levi Metier, Master; Mrs. Eliza Scott, Overseer; J. T. Lamson, Lecturer; Vincent Redman, Steward; James Williams, Assistant Steward; Richard Baker, Chaplain; Mrs. Elizabeth Metier, Treasurer; Mrs. Marietta Nichols, Secretary; Charles Stewart, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Petera; Ceres; Mrs. Baker, Flora; Mrs. Tower, Pomona; Mr. E. J. Lamson, Lady Assistant Steward.

From Cowley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Cowley County District grange met last Saturday and elected the following officers for 1878: William White, Master; H. L. Barker, Overseer; E. Thirk, Lecturer; F. W. Schwantess, Steward; Joseph Stansberry, Assistant Steward; J. H. Werden, Chaplain; J. O. Vanorsdal, Treasurer; C. Coon, Secretary; William Weber, Gate-keeper; Mrs. H. L. Barker, Ceres; Mrs. William White, Pomona; Mrs. J. O. Vanorsdal, Flora; Mrs. S. W. Phoenix, Lady Assistant Steward.

From Franklin County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Franklin grange, No. 22, was organized in Centropolis township, Franklin county, five years ago when there were no special inducements in the way of practical operation, or "grange excitement" to induce members to join. We joined to stay, and have no sympathy with "played out Patrons." We always hold a meeting if the weather permits us to meet, and always go home benefited. During each year we manage to hold several open meetings, carry out a regular prepared programme and often have from one hundred to three hundred persons present.

promptly, and never evade a law of our order. Never have had any lawsuits between members. Bro. Martin, district lecturer, will publicly install our officers on the 31st inst. We number thirty-five members.

From Miami County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Fairmount grange, No. 299, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Isaac Johnson, Steward; Frank Avinger; J. L. Kent, Master; D. W. Holmes, Lecturer; Assistant Steward; J. H. Martin, Treasurer; Joe Bone, Gate-keeper; W. J. Ellis, Secretary; Sister Sarah Rising, Ceres; Sister Emma Mitchell, Pomona; Sister Marilda Duncan, Flora; Sister Jennie Mitchell, Lady Assistant Steward; Geo. Rising, Chaplain.

From Marion County.

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Proceedings of the National Grange.

MONDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The grange was opened at 9 a. m., Worthy Master Jones in the chair. Minutes of Saturday's proceedings read and approved.

Bro. Chase asked the privilege of presenting some papers from the Dominion grange of Canada. Bro. Chase was appointed by the Dominion as delegate to this National grange. He read a communication from the master of that grange, conveying greeting to the National grange and expressing a desire that the fraternal bond might be strengthened between the two bodies.

From Labette County.

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From Franklin County.

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consequence is the life blood has been nearly experimented out of it. I really believe that the fundamental law of the order was never so wisely and closely adapted to the wants of the American farmer, as when it left the Georgetown session.

There was a clearly defined, vital strength and potency in it, copied as it was, in many particulars, from the most successful and the oldest organizations of the day and country. It had the elements of unity, discipline, freshness and success cemented with fraternal sympathy and rational charity.

The three golden links of Faith, Hope and Charity were circumscribed by the perfect circle of Fidelity. Then, had a steady, firm course been adopted; had obedience been sternly inculcated to the law as it was, and the first unsteady, sleeping Pallurus been hurled overboard, the noble grange ship, freighted with the precious hopes of millions, would have reached a conservative, safe harbor, secure from the cyclones of adversity and the maelstrom of anarchy.

Will feckleness produce constancy? Will the conversion of this body into a sort of chamber of commerce, consisting for the most part, of representatives from a very few of the larger states give additional and abundant proof of its National character?

Will the elimination of the delicacy, refinement, purity and the nobler sentiments of fraternity from this part of our organization strengthen the subordinate granges? Will the destruction of the symmetry and beauty maintained in the formation of our order throughout its various grades produce any good result? Let us not deceive ourselves any longer.

Will the rational aims of our people be accomplished, but we must remember it will take time. We should go slow, walk circumspectly and weigh well what we say and what we do.

The committee on constitution returned the resolution of Bro. Woodman, of Michigan, asking for a reduction of fees and dues, as the change contemplated in it had been provided in a previous amendment at this session, and reported upon the resolution of Bro. Taylor, from the state grange of New Jersey, providing that all proposed amendments to the constitution of the National grange shall first receive the indorsement of the state grange of the state in which the proposed amendment originated; and upon the proposition that the executive committee of the National grange should hold but one meeting in a year, and that four days before the annual session of the National grange, except upon the call of the master.

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be kept from this body, and recommended that these resolutions be indefinitely postponed, which recommendation, on call of ayes and nays, was rejected by 30 nays and 18 ayes.

On motion to adopt the first proposition of the resolution, viz., in favor of remonetizing silver, after discussion, the "previous question" was called and the proposition was adopted by 34 ayes and 9 nays.

On the second proposition, that in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, after discussion, Bro. Ellis of Ohio, moved that the further discussion be made the special order for 3:30 p. m. to-morrow. Lost.

Slater Washburn moved that the subject lay upon the table. Lost. Ayes and nays were called upon the question, and motion was adopted by 30 ayes and 14 nays.

Bro. Aiken, from committee on good of the order, to whom was referred that part of the master's address referring to legislation, reported recommending the suggestion of the master.

The same committee reported on Bro. Davie's resolution in regard to a cabinet officer for agriculture; that the subject matter had been acted upon formally at the last session of the National grange, and therefore no further action was required at this time.

After discussion, owing to a mistake in the copy of the original resolution, the subject was recommitted.

The same committee reported upon a resolution in regard to patent laws, offering a resolution that congress be asked to amend the existing patent laws.

Bro. Davie offered an amendment that royalty on all patents be fixed at fifty per cent. of cost of manufacture. The whole subject was recommitted.

The same committee reported upon letter of overseer of Pennsylvania state grange containing various recommendations, that as all those parts that could come before the National grange had already been acted upon, or had gone before the appropriate committees, the committee be relieved from its further consideration. Adopted.

Bro. Ham, of Maine, moved that the election of officers be made the special order for to-morrow at 10 a. m. Carried.

Bro. Rosa, from committee on mileage, asked instructions, and on motion it was decided that twenty-four hours should count as a day in computing days occupied in traveling to and from home.

Bro. Moore moved that the vote last taken be reconsidered. Carried.

He then moved that the motion fixing the length of traveling days lay on the table. Carried.

Bro. Moore then made a motion that a recess be taken until 7 1/2 a. m., which was amended to 9 p. m., Tuesday, so as to give committees time to work. Passed.

A member of Bristol grange, Texas, writes to the Examiner: "We were organized Jan. 20, 1874, by Col. John M. Crockett, with twenty-two charter members. Since then we have initiated seventy-seven, lost none by death, twenty-three by withdrawal, two by expulsion one dropped from roll, and a few about from our oldest member, Daniel Johnson, about eight years of age, attends our meetings very regularly and pays his dues promptly. We have built a good hall twenty-four by thirty-six, and I might say a school-room below and have a good school under our management. We have, by co-operating with other granges made business arrangements with merchants greatly to our advantage. We made an effort last spring to establish a store (in the fall) but the grasshoppers, and then the cotton worms, were just a little too much for us.

The secretary of the Center County (Pa.) Mutual Fire Insurance company, P. of H., reported the amount of risks taken during last quarter \$63,807. Total amount since the organization of the company, April, 1877, \$312,686. Number of policies, 155; no loss by fire since organization. Have insurance in Center, Clinton, Millin, and Blair counties. This is exclusively a Patronage company, managed with the strictest economy, in the control of Pomona grange, and appears to meet with the approval of all Patrons. Even a great many outside of the order are forced to exclaim that it is a good thing, and they did not think the grangers were competent to organize and control anything like a fire insurance company, and they would like to have their property insured in it, only the grangers are so selfish and won't insure outside the order.—Bulletin.

At a meeting of the Capital grange, Topeka, Kansas, Saturday last, the following named persons were installed as officers for the ensuing year: "J. H. Harvey, Master; G. W. Spencer, Overseer; J. G. Otis, Lecturer; H. D. Freeman, Steward; J. R. Warren, Assistant Steward; Elias Pierson, Chaplain; Mrs. B. A. Otis Treasurer; S. A. Felter, Secretary; J. Armstrong, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Carrie Trimmans, Ceres; Mrs. E. S. Boney, Pomona; Mrs. H. Dudley, Flora; Miss Alice Ross, Lady Assistant Steward. An address was read by Worthy State Master Sims. A dinner lunch and a good social time was had by the members, together with a number of visiting members of other granges. Capital grange enters upon another year with a full complement of members, and in a prosperous condition.

The special grange premiums of \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25, offered by the New Hampshire State Agricultural society to the four granges that should receive the largest amount of premiums from the regular list at the late state fair, will doubtless be awarded to Merrimack River grange, of Canterbury, Granite grange, of Milford, Portsmouth grange and Winnepeaukee grange, of Meredith; and we think in the order named, though perhaps this is not certain.—Portsmouth Weekly.

Bro. Gus W. Richardson, recently elected secretary of the Kentucky state grange, passed through the city on Monday to take charge of the books of his office at Georgetown, Ky., on the first day of the new year. The secretary's office will be removed to Louisville in the next few days, and all communications to the office should be made to Louisville.—Southern Agriculturist.

The Patrons' commercial agency was in session two days last week at Humboldt. They report a satisfactory condition of the agency, and have retained Moses Neal in their employ for the next year.

Kansas State News.

A BIG party for a wolf hunt starts out of Manhattan on the 24th inst.

AN Osage county farmer recently killed a two-year-old hog weighing 1,104 pounds.

THE county clerk of Pottawatomie county has enough rabbit scalps to mat the floor of his office.

THEY have got the Kansas fever up in Wisconsin. Come on, we have room for thousands more.

THE citizens of Lane, Franklin county, had a grand wolf hunt on Saturday last. We have not learned the result.

NINE hundred and fifty-six wolf, skunk and rabbit scalps were secured during a recent hunting match in Greenwood county.

HON. MR. REYNOLDS, the temperance lecturer, has returned from Indiana and is now holding very successful meetings at Kansas City.

DISTRICT LECTURER JOHN G. OTIS, and Prof. Gale, of the Agricultural college, will deliver addresses before Manhattan grange, on their installation day, Jan. 26th.

AFTER a three days' trial in Atchison, Frank Jordan, of Leavenworth, recovered a judgment against the city of Atchison of five thousand dollars, for damages received from a fall from a sidewalk.

THE bridge for the Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fe railroad across the Neosho at Burlington, is lying completed at Buffalo, New York. It is of iron, and from the celebrated Kellogg Bridge company.

HON. T. C. HENRY, of Abilene, was in attendance upon the farmers' institute held at Manhattan last week, and on Thursday he read before the meeting an interesting paper on wheat culture in Kansas.

HAYS CITY Star: "A movement is on foot to induce the business men of Ellis to close their doors on Sunday. A step of this kind, generally entered into, would undoubtedly be a good thing for the place."

MR. STONE, a justice of the peace in Wilson county, Kansas, collected sixty-three dollars in fines from saloon keepers for selling whisky on Sunday, and then spent the money drinking whisky on Monday.

MR. FRECHT's store-house and residence at Woodbine, Dickinson county, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week, supposed to have been caught by a cat upsetting a lamp that was left burning in the room."

SAYS the Empire City Echo: "Many of our readers are not aware that cotton can be successfully raised in Cherokee county. A farmer in the vicinity of Baxter Springs, last year, raised 450 pounds from one acre of land."

MARION county has paid out under the scalp law, passed by the legislature last winter, \$32,044; Greenwood county has paid out \$257,707; Labette county, \$210,200; Chase county, \$84,550. One county, Bourbon we believe, has paid out over \$1,000.

A WICHITA correspondent says: "Colonel C. B. Miller, of this city, last year broke over three thousand acres of prairie, which he has sown to wheat, and will be known as the great wheat grower of the A., T. & S. F., as T. C. Henry is on the K. P."

THE stock feeders of Southern Kansas say it requires one hundred and fifteen bushels of this year's corn to make as many pounds of flesh as one hundred bushels of last year's corn would make, and that a wagon load of corn that would weigh out last year, twenty-two bushels, cannot this year be filled full enough to weigh out twenty bushels.

RUSSELL Record: "Stock men inform us that cattle are not holding their flesh this winter like they have heretofore. They account for it in this way—that the abundant rains, which continued all through last fall, kept the buffalo grass green and growing until frost came and killed it, after which it was bleached out by the subsequent rains, so that there is little nutriment in it."

THE Hays Sentinel says: "Mr. Moon, residing on Big Timber, in Rush county, discovered the remains of a man in the vicinity of his place, last Wednesday. The bare bones, a skull with a bullet hole in the forehead, a handful or two of hair and several scraps of clothing comprised the remains, and nothing to indicate who he was, whence he came, or how he came to his death, was found. A mystery that will never be unraveled."

ACCORDING to the Marion County Record, Mr. Charles Stolp, a farmer residing about six miles northeast of Peabody, lost a span of horses, a set of harness, some farm implements, etc., Thursday of last week, under the following circumstances: In attempting to burn a fire guard around his stable, the flames "got away" from him, and igniting the straw of the stable, burned up the property named. Mr. Stolp is a new comer and the loss falls heavily upon him.

ACCORDING to the Osage County Chronicle it is said that Mrs. Mary Ball, the assistant postmistress at Kingman, had been caught, through decoy letters, robbing the mails. A fancy silk scarf and valuable penknives were put in a decoy letter. The bait took, and the articles were found on Mrs. Ball's person although she prevaricated much, and when pressed attempted to throw them into the fire. She has, it is believed, been carrying on the game for six months or more, and is charged with serious depredations.

THE Agricultural college Industrialist says: "We hasten to chronicle the arrival of another Short-horn, this time per that grand cow, Grace Young 4th. This cow was purchased by the college in 1873 for \$900. Since that time she has dropped four heifer calves and one bull calf, for nearly all of which round prices have

been refused. But this is not all. Two of these heifers have themselves produced calves—a heifer and a bull—so that the college now owns seven valuable Short-horns—two bulls and five heifers—the increase of this one cow purchased in 1873."

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending January 12, 1878. Furnished by William VanVleck, of the post-office department: Established—Avida, Marion county; Geo. Dodge, postmaster; Huntsville, Reno county; Tustimon B. Totten, postmaster; Kingston, Labette county; C. W. Campbell, postmaster; Triumph, Greenwood county; Edward A. Hibbard, postmaster. Discontinued—Tylers, Brown county. Postmasters appointed—Keen, Wabaunsee county; Dallas Thompson; Maple Grove, Pottawatomie county; J. North Wilson; Mill Creek, Bourbon county; Henry Larimer; Ohio Center, Sedgewick county; Cyrus Dix.

POSTMASTER ROBB hands us the following letter:

Mr. P. M.—I take the liberty to write you a few lines, to inquire of you, if you heard anything about a man travelling through your part of the country, about the first of August, with a mule team. He is my husband. He wrote me the 2d of August. He was stopping for a few days near Ottawa, on account of sickness, and I have heard nothing from him since. If you have heard anything concerning such a person, you will greatly oblige me by answering this immediately.

MRS. LIZZIE NOBLES.

Downs, McLean county, Ill., Jan. 6, 1878. It will be remembered that last fall the body of an unknown man, who was supposed to have been killed by lightning, was found in Anderson county. It is barely possible that this may have been the missing man.—Ottawa Republican.

We find the following in the Leavenworth Times of the 18th: "For some time Mr. Wm. Brownhill, master mechanic of the Kansas Central road, has been in the habit of leaving various sums of money in a pocket-book under a pillow in his bedroom at his residence, on the corner of Seneca and Second streets, and for some days past the amount reached as high as \$200. Yesterday he went away, and during his absence his wife went out for a short time to visit a friend. He returned home during the afternoon to get some papers out of the pocket-book, and on opening the book found the papers all there, but the \$200 in cash was gone. His wife, who shortly returned, knew nothing of what had transpired, and on investigation, it was discovered that a thief had entered the house and went straight to where the money was concealed, and without disturbing the papers, had appropriated it. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, but at a late hour last night no clue had been found which points to the guilty party."

SAYS the Commonwealth: "Gov. Anthony is in receipt of the report of the commissioner of public lands on the claim of Kansas to five per cent. of the net proceeds of the Indian lands in Kansas. It will be remembered that the state is entitled to five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands in the state. At the time of our admission, the Indian reserves were not a part of the state, as is well known. It has been held that this reservation in the act of admission barred us from receiving the five per cent. on the sale of the Indian lands when they became a portion of the state. The decision of the commissioner is full, explicit and clear. It cites late decisions of the supreme court, to the effect that as soon as the Indian title was removed the lands became 'public lands' within the meaning of the law. It was in accordance with these decisions that we got the 16th and 36th of the Indian lands; now he decides that the same rule will give us the five per cent. of the sales. It is not known what it will amount to, but not far from seventy thousand dollars."

LAND OWNERS.

A Committee Visits Kansas City with a View of Purchasing 250,000 Acres of Land.

Here is what a Kansas City paper says: "In pursuance of the plan outlined in a series of articles from the pen of Mr. Franklin W. Smith, recently published in the Daily Advertiser, of Boston (entitled 'The Hard Times; Agricultural Development the True Remedy'), an association has been formed in that city under the name of the Board of Aid to Land Ownership. The object of the board is thus defined in the first article of the constitution: 'The object of this organization is to promote associated immigration to fertile, unoccupied lands, and to aid their development into agricultural townships and homesteads, by these means contributing to a redistribution of labor, its diversion from trade and manufacture, where in surplus, to tillage of the earth and the prime source of all wealth.' The suggestions of the enterprise met with remarkable favor in the community where it originated, and the officers and board of directors embraced some of Boston's best known and most prosperous citizens. On the organization of the board, tenders of land and co-operation were received from several land-grant railroads and other large land-holders, among them the Kansas Pacific; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and Fort Scott and Gulf roads. A committee was appointed to examine the proffered tracts in this neighborhood, and Franklin W. Smith, president of the association, and Mr. Edward Torrey, one of the directors, arrived in this city on Monday, and have been down over the Fort Scott and Gulf road for the purpose of looking at land in that vicinity with an eye to purchasing. A special train was placed at their disposal, and all the unsold land along the line of the road seen. The company propose to buy a tract of land of 250,000 acres if such can be found that suits, and will have to seek it somewhere west or south of Kansas City. They have also made trips over the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe roads."

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deserted physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that "Consumption can be cured," and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
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 TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Geo. Leis & Bro's
DRUG EMPORIUM
Keep constantly on hand a full line of
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of
LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE
For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL
adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
LEIS BROTHERS.
CREW & HADLEY
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CROQUET SETS,
BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES
AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.
PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
—OF—
Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,
Secretary and Agent.
DEALERS IN
GROceries,
GRAIN, FLOUR
—AND—
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,
Lawrence, Kansas.
All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the FRESHEST VISITORS (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chrono-Log, Free, Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,
JOBBER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods Free to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of any class of goods without our latest list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.
Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,
THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,
Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.
Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,
ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERBY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.
WILDER & PALM,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.
SANDWICH
CORN-SHELLERS, They will shell and clean from
FROM
100 to 2000 Bushels
ONE TO SIX
HOLES. EACH
PER DAY.

WAGONS.
The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market.

Railroad plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition.

General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.
Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

A. L. CHARLES,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.
NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are—

Ten copies.....\$ 12 50
Twenty copies..... 25 00
Fifty copies..... 55 00
One hundred copies..... 100 00

One copy extra to the one who gets up any of the above clubs.

The capital of the country is organized at last and we shall see whether congress will dare to fly in its face.—N. Y. Tribune.

Can insolence go farther?

THE amount paid for the support of paupers in the twenty cities of Massachusetts, during the last year, was \$706,576. Population of those cities is 849,200.

THE population of the whole world, according to a recent careful computation, is 1,423,917,000 or 28 persons to the square mile.

THE Eastern press is continually tossing round the phrases, "National honor," the "respect of foreign countries," the "credit of the United States," meaning thereby the divine right of capital, the sanctity of the "money bags." Don't touch them; capital is the apple of the nation's eye—terribly sensitive—and must not have too strong a light thrown upon it.

The great West is threatened with a dearth of money, yea, with a dire famine by the capitalists of the East if it persists in carrying out its project of remonetizing silver. That threat means we shall get no more loans at from 12 to 20 per cent. interest by mortgaging our farms. Our cities and towns can sell no more bonds, issued in the interest of railroads for the building of school-houses and the like, with large per cent. interest coupons attached to them. We have a feeling that we can stand this calamity just about as well as the Eastern capitalists can. Shakespeare gives us some good advice on this point: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be." In this matter we are willing to say "quits" with Eastern money lenders.

CONGRESSMAN HASKELL has sent to us a copy of a bill introduced by him in the house of representatives on January 11th, providing for the payment of counsel fees in Osage ceded land suits as follows:

To J. S. Black, twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. To McComas and McKeighan, twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. To William Lawrence, twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. To Wilson Shannon, his heirs or assigns, ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. To William Dick, as treasurer of the "Settlers Protective Association," and trustee, to be by him used to reimburse those individual members of the association, who have paid any portion of the counsel fees for services in said litigation, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

The bill asks that these amounts be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of any of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas.

We invite contributions from every one, male or female, who has a good word to say on the subject of farming, or the work of the grange. For the farmer we want facts, reports from the farm, both of successes and failures; of the failures with their whys and wherefores, that they may be avoided by others; of the successes and the reasons thereof, that they may stimulate others to go and do likewise. There are large measures of good to be derived from worthy examples. Example is far better than simple precept. Facts are always more valuable than theories. There is probably no farmer in the state but what succeeds in some one thing at least. There are none probably but what fail in some one thing. These successes and failures we want to put side by side; side by side we want to record the facts attending them.

Patrons and farmers, you who read THE SPIRIT, we shall not cease to call upon you till you come out and tell us "what you know about farming." We know that every one of you have some good points as farmers, and we are fully determined that you shall not hide your light under a bushel, but set it on a candle-stand that it may give light to all. This, friends, is co-operation. It is working with others for a common end. It is what you are pledged to by the principles of your order, by the spirit of brotherhood, and by the be-

hests of the master whom you serve. When you have a good thing impart it. Give, and it shall be given to you, good measure and running over.

There was a man though some did count him mad, The more he gave away the more he had.

Imparting knowledge does not impoverish but enrich the giver. It is twice blest. "It blesteth him who gives and him who takes."

THE New York Tribune, the ablest and probably the most influential organ of the bondholders, bankers and capitalists of the country, is evidently scared. It sees with alarm that the people, the workers and voters, the intelligent, reading and thinking classes are thoroughly aroused. It sees that the senate and house of representatives, by a large majority of their respective members, are determined and unflinching in their support of the bill for the remonetizing silver. The veto of the president is now the slender thread on which the money power of the country hangs its hopes. It is a spider's web, but the Tribune clings to it with a frenzied and dying grip. In its last issue it speaks of the "president's opportunity." It has the effrontery to say the country's honor is at stake, when it is only the "money-bags," that are in danger. The nation's honor, the public faith, the people's prosperity, the world's respect, is the lion's hide which the editor throws over the aforesaid "money-bags" to conceal their baseness. He appeals to the president to preserve the nation's honor. The nation's honor, forsooth! What is that word honor? In the mouth of the editor it means simply bonds, banks, capital, gold; don't touch them. They are sacred. The nation's life's blood may ooze out, drop by drop; the hard earnings of the farmer and mechanic may be filched from them, the poor may starve for want of bread, that is all well enough if the safety and the gains of capital are assured. In the money vaults of the rich lie stored the honor, the glory and renown of the nation. Its prosperity lies in the concentration and power of wealth. Now is your opportunity, Mr. President; veto this silver bill, fall down and worship gold, set your signet ring on capital, and all the kingdoms of the earth with all their glory shall be yours. The above may be rather a rough translation of the Tribune's smooth vernacular, but it is true to its thought. We shall see whether Mr. Hayes has the virtue, the strength and nobility of character to say to the mammon spirit and the tempting suggestions of the Tribune "Get thee behind me, Satan." We believe the people, in Mr. Hayes' administration of the government, have been with him. The president will be slow to do anything to forfeit their respect and favorable opinion of him.

We have read with close attention and deep interest the recent discussions which have been going on here and there, and in fact almost everywhere, upon the subject of future punishment, whether it will be eternal or of limited duration in the next world. This discussion has been mostly confined to the pulpit, though the secular press has occasionally put in its oar. We are glad to report that these discussions, with few exceptions, have been conducted in a fair, candid and christianlike manner. Little of that acerbity and dogmatism, little of that denunciation and bitterness which characterized such discussions thirty or forty years ago, has cropped out at the present time. This is a good omen. When the clergy of the different denominations can take up and calmly examine and thoroughly discuss important theological questions, without calling hard names, or dealing in abusive language, or imputing bad motives, very much is gained to the cause of sound morals and undefiled religion. We apprehend that a victory gained on either side of the question will avail little if won at the expense of that perfect charity which is the crowning grace of christianity. In the course of this discussion one thing has been made quite apparent, namely, that there are two sides to the question. Neither party has the monopoly of scripture quotations to strengthen its position. So far as we are able to judge, the texts culled from the bible are about equal in number and of equal validity when applied to the different beliefs. Men of profound learning and eminent standing in

the several prominent denominations seem willing to hold the decision of the question in abeyance, till more light and a clearer vision of truth is vouchsafed to them. This is well. The solution of the question, whether made in the interest of one party or the other, does not seem to involve any vital injury to the christian faith.

The true christian does not serve God for hire. A perfect life to him is venerable and lovely though there were no heaven. A life spent in the indulgence of self and in the practice of wrong doing is shameful, debasing and hateful though there were no hell. When we learn that "mind is its own place, and can itself, make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven," we shall not be so solicitous about the place we go to hereafter, as we shall about the character we form here. Knowing that kind affections, a loving and pure heart is happiness, and that bad passions, a life of self indulgence and an evil heart is misery.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

The monthly reports of the State Board of Agriculture for November and December are upon our table, and are of unusual interest and value. We remember of having heard, during the fall season, that our farmers in various portions of the state apprehended some considerable damage to fall wheat from the Hessian fly and chinch bug; but their fears seem to have been groundless, for, according to careful reports from fifty-eight counties, the depredations by insects amount to but little and thirty-two counties are reported as being entirely free from insect pests. Indeed, the fall wheat is looking well in every part of Kansas. Here are some expressions used in reports from a number of counties describing its condition:

Douglas.—Never better for this time of year.
Doniphan (Dec. 24).—It looks superb.
Crawford.—Is looking better than for many years.
Killworth.—Looks first-rate.
Reno.—Never as good since the county was settled.
Sedgwick.—Is now looking better than ever before.

Under the head "Diseases among live stock" there are reports from the counties of Bourbon, Jackson, Nemaha, Neosho, Pottawatomie and Sumner to the effect that a disease called "black-leg" has proved fatal to quite a large number of calves and yearlings during November and December. Mr. Magill, of Nemaha county, says:

The disease is almost invariably caused by people turning their calves into corn fields and not allowing them sufficient water.

Mr. J. W. Williams, of Jackson county, says:

The treatment of black-leg that seems effectual is, acetosida, size of hickory nut, dissolved in one pint of whisky, and used as drench. I have tried this and believe it effectual, as I never lost a case so treated. Alcohol, diluted, will do as well as whisky.

Mr. H. C. Ashbaugh, of Harvey county, says:

The most successful treatment of this disease of which I have any knowledge is to avoid too stimulating food and bleed in the neck. Whenever it makes its appearance in a given herd it would be well to bleed all, both sick and well, until they are somewhat weakened.

Some mention is made in the report of danger to cattle from "smut" in stalk fields. Secretary Gray seems to think that to charge to "smut" the mischief which follows the turning of cattle from an open range into fields, where corn has been left and where in many cases there is an absence of water, is incorrect. Mr. Gray takes a logical view of the matter, and yet we hardly think he has got at the bottom of it. There seems to be no doubt that "smut" has no little to do with the mortality among cattle allowed to feed in stalk fields. We have come to this conclusion after having carefully questioned a number of our best farmers. We would be pleased to hear further from Secretary Gray on this question.

A CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE GREENBACK STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A National convention of laboring men and greenbackers having been called to meet at Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1878, and Kansas being entitled to five delegates at such convention, it has been determined to issue a call for a meeting of the Greenback State Central committee, to meet at Fort Scott, Jan. 29th, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of selecting such delegates. The committee request that greenback men throughout the state meet with them at that time and place, to advise in reference to the selection of delegates and devise means for thorough organization of the party to an active campaign.

If any of the committee cannot attend in person they are requested to send the names of persons who can and

will, if selected, attend the Toledo convention. If each member, who cannot attend at the meeting of the committee, will select five names, or more of suitable persons for delegates, and send them to the chairman of the committee, they will be regarded as votes for such persons and counted in the election of delegates. This course is pursued to avoid the expense of a convention. The committee will also determine the time and place of calling a state convention to nominate state officers and such other matters as may be brought before it. U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n. S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Some time since I saw published in the Topeka Commonwealth, and other papers in Southern Kansas, a bill introduced by Mr. Ryan, being "a bill for the relief of actual settlers on the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands."

I have expected to see this bill discussed by the press of the state, and especially by those papers which are expected Argus-eyed to guard the interests of the agricultural portion of the people, and warn the powers that be against any invasion upon the rights of the farmers or those who either now or in the future are to till our broad prairies. But as no such criticism has come to my ken, will you excuse me if I enter my protest against some of the features of this bill as being directly subversive of the great principle which underlies our land system—land for the landless; the public domain to be irrevocably kept for those who will cultivate the soil; no more public land sales. The first section of the bill is all right. No one can object to it. Compel the settlers to prove up, giving them the most favorable terms possible. This section provides that settlers shall prove up within six months from the passage of the act and gives the settlers the privilege of paying for their land in installments covering three years and a half. This is certainly fair, and we can see no objection to the third section which makes the land taxable from time of proving up. The giving of time should not relieve from sharing in the bearing of public burdens. But the second and fourth sections are certainly entirely wrong and unjust. We quote:

SEC. 2. If any such person shall fail to pay any such installments, when the same shall be due and payable, his or her claim shall therefore be forfeited; and the lands upon which such default shall be made, shall, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one individual.

SEC. 4. That the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to offer for sale, for twelve months after the passage of this act, all lands owned and not actually occupied when this act takes effect within the limits of said Osage Indian tract and diminished reserve lands within the state of Kansas and lying east of the sixth principal meridian, in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any one individual at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and to sell to the highest bidder, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, all of said unoccupied lands remaining unsold at the expiration of said twelve months shall be sold, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, to the highest bidder at not less than \$1.25 per acre, in quantities not exceeding 640 acres to any one person.

These sections explain themselves. A settler fails to prove up within six months, a speculator gets the land for \$200 to hold till some man who wants it for use will pay \$300. Land now unoccupied, after twelve months it is sold to whoever will buy, only limiting the amount to a section to any one person. Is this what the people of Kansas want? Is Mr. Ryan in earnest? Let the papers discuss the matter. There is so much that is good in the bill that we hope it may be remodeled so as to meet the object with these objectionable features left out. Make the terms of purchase as favorable as possible to the settlers; give them time in which to make their payments; compel them to comply with these terms by legislation no matter how stringent; make the land taxable from the date of the first payment, but don't sell it at public sale or open any portion of the public lands of Kansas to the greed of land sharks and speculators.

LOOKER ON.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE president has nominated W. H. Kiney to be postmaster at Great-Bend, Kansas.

WM. M. TWEED, of New York, has made application to the supreme court for his discharge under the poor debtor act. He was taken into court, but the hearing of his case was postponed.

AN Omaha dispatch of Monday says: "The Pattee block, a two story frame building, owned by James W Pattee, of New York, was burned this morning. Loss about \$15,000; insurance about \$4,000."

A BALTIMORE dispatch of the 19th says: "Commodore G. Hollins died last night, of paralysis, aged seventy-nine years. He was in command of the sloop-of-war, Cayne, which bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1854. At the commencement of the late civil war he entered the confederate service."

THE New York Post says: "A call has been issued for a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to express their assent to the proposed free coinage of United States silver dollars

and the affixing of a permanent legal value to United States silver coin, in the interest of the industrial demands of the country. This meeting is to be held at Cooper institute on the 30th inst. It is reported that Senators Voorhees, of Indiana, and Jones, of Nevada, will be among the speakers.

A TELEGRAM from Kansas City of Saturday gives the following important news: "A large and enthusiastic meeting of business men was held tonight to consider the feasibility of establishing a line of barges on the Missouri river between this place and St. Louis. The meeting was presided over by Col. Coates, and was addressed by Captains Haslep and Adams, old river men, who demonstrated that the project was entirely feasible. Messrs. Holden, Bullene, Latschaw, Barber and other prominent business men urged the importance of the enterprise as a necessity for Kansas City and the new West, and pledged their earnest moral and financial support. The resolution was adopted declaring that a stock company of \$50,000 should be raised, and a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was appointed for the purpose of perfecting the organization and securing subscriptions. About \$7,000 were pledged on the spot, and there is not the slightest doubt but what a sufficient sum will be secured in a few days to insure the success of the enterprise."

THE following was telegraphed from Washington on the 21st: "The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular stating that he will designate as a depository of public moneys any national bank that will comply with the terms and conditions of this circular letter. Under such designation, a bank will be entitled to receive only deposits in coin on account of the four per cent. bonds, sold under the popular subscription invited by the circular of this department, of the date of the 16th inst. The bonds subscribed for will be issued upon receipt of a proper certificate from the bank, stating that coin has been deposited to the credit of the treasury of the United States, but they will be held by the department as security until other United States bonds of an equal amount are substituted in their stead, or the coin paid upon treasury drafts. Proper blank certificates will be furnished to the banks from time to time as needed. Banks desiring the authority conferred by this circular in advance of the subscriptions may deposit United States bonds with the treasury of the United States as security for deposits to be afterwards made, and certificates of deposit in proper form and for the amount of bonds so deposited will be furnished to the bank for execution. Regular transcript blanks for the treasury's general account will be used in reporting deposits made on account of this loan, and will be furnished on demand to any national bank becoming a depository under this order."

THE following telegrams tell of new failures:

DEVLINS, contractor, is financially embarrassed. Liabilities \$90,000; assets nominally \$108,000.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—Mullarky & Co. have received an extension of four, eight and twelve months to pay 75 per cent. of their liabilities, the remainder to be made up from Mullarky's private means within two years. Total amount of liabilities \$245,000; assets nominally as great.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Waterhouse & Bros., manufacturers, of Passaic, N. J., have failed. Their liabilities thought to be \$100,000; assets \$60,000. Depression and shrinkage of values are assigned as the cause.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Over \$300,000 having been withdrawn from the Mercantile Savings bank since the 1st inst., the directors have decided to require sixty days' notice from depositors before withdrawal, except at the discretion of the treasurer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Ben. Page and W. Springer, constituting the wholesale glass, paint and oil firm of Page & Springer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Secured liabilities \$195,000, with securities of \$10,000 quoted as worthless; unsecured debts \$50,000. Liabilities on bills discounted \$16,000. Assets \$20,000 in lands, and \$30,000 in personal property and stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Samuel Bliss & Co., grocers, have filed a voluntary petition. Secured debts, \$14,000; unsecured, \$114,000. Assets—stock, notes, and accounts—\$149,000. Bliss' individual debts were \$117,000; no assets. Topfiff, another member of the firm, had secured debts of \$17,000 and Favre, another member, debts of \$9,000 and assets of \$2,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 21.—The Buchanan County bank, of this city, made an assignment, before opening its doors this morning, to A. P. Goff, and a placard was posted on the door cautioning depositors against sacrificing their deposits, and assuring them that every dollar of deposits will be paid in a short time. But little apprehension is felt by creditors of the bank of losing anything, although it will cause temporary embarrassment to many of its depositors. It has been known for several days that the bank was embarrassed from having loaned its assets, but they continued business until the close on Saturday, with the hope of getting relief. As this is the first bank failure that has ever occurred in St. Joseph, it is the subject of much discussion and general regret.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

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

City and Vicinity.

Do not forget the dramatic entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Social club in Liberty hall to-morrow (Thursday) night.

A GARNETT paper says their ice crop this season thus far has been good and an abundance has been put up for summer use.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative association of Douglas county will hold a meeting at Miller's hall on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum.

PILGRIM church, North Lawrence, was the scene of a very pleasant musical entertainment on Monday night. The concert was a repetition of the programme recently given at the Barker church.

The ladies' society of the M. E. church will hold a social meeting on Thursday night, at the residence of Mrs. P. D. Ridenour, on Tennessee street.

Vice-president—The northern slopes in the orchards in my neighborhood are the most productive.

Mr. Deming—I cannot agree with the remark of our distinguished pomologist, Dr. William Howley, when he says the flavor of the Rome Beauty resembles that of a frozen turnip.

On Monday night as a number of young people were returning home from the concert at Pilgrim church and while driving along in front of the old Dunbar farm west of town a team of horses, being driven by a Mr. McCutcheon, of Kanwaka, became frightened and started to run.

FATHER CARIUS, of Junction City, visited his Lawrence friends on Monday. He left for Baldwin City and Olathe yesterday.

OUR old friend, C. D. Trimble, Esq., of Ottawa, Ill., made us a brief, but pleasant call on Monday. Mr. Trimble is visiting Kansas on business.

G. C. BRACKETT, of Lawrence, secretary of the State Horticultural society, has been in attendance upon the farmers' institute, held in Manhattan on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

MISS FLORA HADLEY, daughter of Washington Hadley, Esq., returned on Friday last from Richmond, Indiana, where she has been attending Earlham college for a number of months.

Such was the name of a pleasant gathering of the "Liberal club" and its friends last Thursday evening at the Universalist chapel.

Mr. Deming—Will it do to plant blackberry roots at this time? I tried sections of root the past season, and they failed. I planted corn between the rows.

Some members thought that the corn crop was the cause of the failure in Mr. Deming's case.

Mr. Deming—I brought plants of that variety from Indiana; they succeeded the first year and then failed.

Mr. Watt—I found a yellow variety in our patch which bore very fine berries.

The chairman of the committee was requested to prepare his annual report for publication.

Rev. D. B. Gunn, evangelist, and brother of Elder Gunn, formerly of this city, but now of Ft. Scott, is assisting Rev. Mr. Peck, the pastor, in a series of revival meetings at the Baptist church.

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

day, and does a large amount of visiting, talking and praying with people at their houses. The natural result of earnest work is being shown in many conversions to Christ.

On motion the proposition was accepted and Messrs. Seth W. Pearson, Thos. Pierson and Joseph Savage were appointed a committee for the revision of the premium list.

On motion the annual election of officers was postponed until the next regular meeting.

EDITOR SPIRIT—I see by your last paper that some one inquires of or through you what is the best kind of corn to plant in Kansas.

Now in regard to early corn, I have tried some six or seven kinds and I have settled down to the old Yankee corn that I brought to this country twenty-three years ago.

Mr. Deming—The present condition is favorable, yet it is not possible to determine anything relative to the coming season as to its products.

Mr. Watt—So far the Rome Beauty has led in our markets. There is no finer variety than this in its season; it is keeping well up to this time.

Mr. Deming—I cannot agree with the remark of our distinguished pomologist, Dr. William Howley, when he says the flavor of the Rome Beauty resembles that of a frozen turnip.

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be forwarded to me on or before Saturday, Jan. 26th. The board decided to increase the apportionment about one-sixth, on the amount of the last year. Very respectfully,

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

Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 22 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars.

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

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

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new southern route through Kansas.

ANY person wishing to take any of the leading magazines, the Scientific American, or a daily New York paper, can procure them at less than publisher's rates by calling at THE SPIRIT office.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved their machinery and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper.

Within four miles of Lawrence. Must be within four miles of Lawrence. Must be within four miles of Lawrence.

DR. HIMO'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent.

THE great Aryan movement of peoples and languages from the central portions of Asia westward has been considered as a well established fact in ancient history.

If any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand.

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

L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY! SPRING WAGONS AND BUGGIES

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

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Horticultural Department.

OUR NATIVE FLORA.

By J. W. Robson, Read at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

At our last semi-annual meeting this subject was taken up and pleasantly discussed, but our time was too limited to give the subject the attention which it deserved.

Permit me, very briefly, to notice a few of the finest species of our native flowers deserving a place in our garden, the cultivation of which would add materially to the decoration of the grounds surrounding our homes during the four seasons of the year.

For early spring blooming, no finer plants can be found among the collections of our florists for out-door culture than the many colored wind flowers, which are scattered all over our Western plains.

The red bud, that avant-courier of spring; the modest violet, the lead plant, the fox-glove, the gromwell, and the pucoon, are all beautiful and would be considered charming if they were only natives of China and Japan.

For summer decorations the aspirants for popular favor are so abundant that the selection of the choicest is a difficult undertaking. I will only notice the wild indigo, sensitive brier, sensitive pea, variegated spurge, tuberos rooted milk-weed, wood-sorrel, and the sage, with its showy flower spikes of intense blue.

When autumn suns give a russety look to our prairie grass and tints the leaves of our forest trees with crimson, scarlet and gold, then the gorgeous cardinal flower lifts up its scarlet spike and covers the prairie with beauty.

Another very luxuriant twiner is the moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*). This takes its name from the very peculiar form of its seeds, which are the shape of a crescent. Its leaves are very pretty, almost shield-shaped. It climbs and twines over shrubs and fences and forms a very attractive object.

The bladder nut (*Staphelia trifolia*) is a vigorous grower and very pleasing at the close of the year, when autumn suns have tinted the large inflated pods with a reddish hue.

These are some of the finest of our native climbers. The love of domestic horticulture can be finely displayed in the cultivation and training of these denizens of the forest. Nature has herself given the hint, and we can only copy her patterns and follow out her suggestions.

The vine-wreathed cottage, with sights and sounds of baby laughter gleaming through the charming vistas, is only a copy of woodland scenes, where singing birds and chattering squirrels glancing in and out through the meshes of viney network charm our senses and elevate the mind.

Onions are not raised by farmers in quantities nearly so large as their superior merit deserves. They are coveted and eaten by the nations of continental Europe with a better relish and in larger quantities than almost any other garden vegetable. They are healthy and nutritious and worthy a place in every kitchen garden.

Squashes of the best varieties, such as the Hubbard, the Winter Crook-neck, the Marrow, etc., are somewhat difficult to raise in the West, on account of insect depredators, but they furnish excellent food, equal, if of the right kind and properly cooked, to sweet potatoes which bear so good a price in market and are raised in so large quantities. A few hills of squashes planted every year and carefully tended will well repay the labor expended in raising them.

Of potatoes we need not speak; they are almost universally raised by the farmer and are often found on his table than any other vegetable. There is as great a difference in the quality of potatoes as can be found in any other esculent. None but the best varieties should be cultivated; these, well-cooked and well-prepared for the table, deserve, as they hold, the first rank among edibles.

It is about time for our gardeners to be thinking about establishing their hot beds. Who in our locality has had experience in this matter, and is willing to let his light shine that others may avail themselves of his knowledge? Co-operate is the word.

one center; the leaves of the latter are ternate (in threes). The fruit of the former is a very dark blue berry; that of the latter a dry, smooth, shining, pale brown nut.

For the second place in our list we would select the staff tree (*Celastrus scandens*). Nothing can be finer than this, the most luxuriant of our twiners. This vine should be more generally cultivated. It is suited, perhaps, for the more conspicuous portion of our grounds, as the flowers are not attractive nor the leaves so showy as some others, but the fruit is its crowning glory, and when seen in perfection never fails to please. As the orange-colored pods burst open the scarlet and crimson coated seeds are brought to view; nothing can be finer; the contrast and blending of the colors are so beautiful.

The wild virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*) is rare in Kansas, but east of the Missouri river it is abundant. Everybody knows its other name—"traveler's ivy"—which tells the esteem in which it is held. It climbs by means of the petioles of its leaflets, and sometimes the leaf stems will make a little turn around the support and act as a tendril.

This plant under cultivation grows very vigorously and may be trained into beautiful screens where these are desired. In bloom it looks like a bridal veil. Its fruit is fine and feathery and about as showy as the flower.

The ground nut (*Apios tuberosa*) is found in damp places. It is a fairy looking vine bearing pretty purple flowers, very popular in Europe, and many of our own plant growers give it a place in their price lists.

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The Household.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The old year has gone, but we hope 1878 will prosper you that you may brighten our homes as in the days gone by. We have long wished to tell you what a welcome visitor THE SPIRIT was in our home and how much we appreciated the household column, but did not intend to take up the pen when there were so many sisters of more ability and experience; but they are not all contributing their "mite." So much, so very much has been said, and is still being said, on the subject of housekeeping that I feel that it would not be out of place for a few more remarks.

Verily, it is a question of much importance; and do we as farmers' wives, improve our time and talents to the best advantage? Our time—oh! so short at most—that is allotted us here; so many shoulders once erect and beautiful have grown to stoop; so many hearts have broken beneath their load of care; so many fair brows have been furrowed by the incessant fret of household duties that it becomes pleasant to us to seek diligently, amidst the rough tangle-wood through which we walk, to see if we may not find some sweet wild flower, that it were better to pluck and wear upon our bosom, than to ruthlessly crush beneath our feet. And let any who may have found such impart to our sisters the secret hiding place that others may inhale its fragrance or refresh their hearts by its beauty.

Only a few short years have passed since we assumed the duties of wife and housekeeper, but they have been fraught with so much pleasure, and yet, some shadows. We would not have it otherwise, else we should not appreciate our sunshine; but we have learned that, "This world is what we make it, we can make it as we will." Then let us look on the bright side of life, and when grim care appears bid him at our command retreat. We feel that our standard becomes higher by intermingling our thoughts and we do hope to see our sisters fill our household column with their thoughts and suggestions.

BLANCHE ALPINE.
EMPORIA, Kans., Jan. 19, 1878.

How to Cook Oatmeal.

Oatmeal is seldom cooked sufficiently. For the coarser oatmeals (which are by far the best for mush) measure five or six parts water (preferably soft)—yes, measure it, and then you will have it alike every time and not be at the trouble of watching it to see if it is the right consistency and adding more meal. As soon as the water boils pour in one part meal. These coarser meals do not require stirring in. Let it boil up smartly until it sets, or is evenly diffused through the water, then set it where it will not boil so fast, and after half an hour place it where it will barely simmer. Let it cook an hour at least, and two hours if possible. If the time is limited, put it to soak beforehand, and stir it when heating it up. After that it requires no stirring. The sliminess often complained of is due to the constant stirring which some cooks practice.

The surest way to avoid scorching is to cook it in a double kettle, or in a tin dish set into a kettle of boiling water; then all the attention it requires is to keep water in the kettle beneath and to see that it boils. Disturb as little as possible when dishing, and allow it to stand a few minutes before serving. With the Scotch and other fine oatmeals the process is much the same, only they require much stirring while setting, and the proportion of meal is greater after that. It is particularly important not to stir them until served. The time required to cook them is less, but an hour is none too much to get the best results from the Scotch or Canadian as it is sometimes called. But no amount of cooking will make them equal the coarser kinds in delicacy of flavor. A coffee-cup of oatmeal will suffice for five or six persons as the main dish for breakfast.

The above is condensed from directions given in the *Laws of Life*. We wonder if all our housewives know what an appetizing and satisfying breakfast dish can be made from fried oatmeal? Cook it the day before, in the same manner as for mush, and pour it into a narrow, deep tin to cool, the same as is used for molding Indian mush for the same purpose. Have it thoroughly done, and not so thick as to be firm and dry when cold, but moist and tender. Cut in thin slices, fry in butter, and serve with syrup.—*Golden Rule*.

TO RENOVATE FEATHERS.—Expose them to sun and air for many continuous days. Feathers readily absorb odors and become loaded with exhalations from the body. These can be removed by free exposure to sun and air. It does not injure feathers to wash

them, but when washed they should be confined in a large, loose tick or bag so they may dry readily and not sour. Midsummer is the better time to cleanse feathers.

DECAYED TEETH.—The most fruitful cause of decayed teeth is neglect in brushing after each meal. Experiments prove that even weak acids will corrode the enamel. Food remaining between the teeth, in the warm temperature of the mouth, sours and produces caries. Let the teeth be brushed thoroughly after each meal and the trouble of decaying teeth will cease.

It is now an acknowledged fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. It has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone, and in others by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

The old supposition that "Consumption is incurable," for many years deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without an effort being made to save them from a doom which was considered inevitable. Dr. Schenck himself was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate; he was CURED by the aforesaid medicines and afterwards enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years. Thousands of people have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

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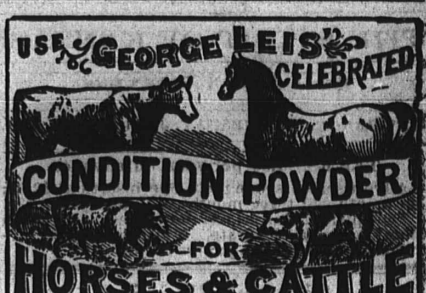
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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse 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 loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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Farm and Stock.

American Potatoes in England.
At a recent fair in Birmingham, England, the American varieties of potatoes were most conspicuous and praiseworthy. The English papers graciously report that "they were, at least in appearance, all that could be wished for in the shape of potatoes." Mr. Bliss, one of our seedmen, contributed sixty kinds which were "a source of much attraction, very prettily staged, and included a number of new varieties, of which, no doubt, more will be heard by and by."

Twin-Bearing Cattle.

We deem it entirely practicable, were the thing desirable, to establish a breed of cows producing twins or even triplets yearly. In "A Text-book of Veterinary Obstetrics," published in England, there is a well authenticated case in which a cow in eight years gave birth to twenty-five calves, eighteen of which are reported as coming to maturity. There is little doubt that, were any object to be gained, a twin-bearing race of cattle could be established as easily as any other peculiarity or habit.

Apple Keeping.

The following is the opposite practice of two farmers: One carefully picks over his apples, stored in the cellar, placing all the sound ones in barrels by themselves, and all those specked in certain other barrels. He strictly charges his family to use only the apples specked with rot. As these are eaten, he continually adds others from the sound apples as they become defective. The consequence is that though the farmer has plenty of sound and delicious apples, the family gets only the partially decayed to eat. The other farmer uses the best first. He culls out the soundest and best till they are all gone, and then resorts to those of the second and third grades. Which of the two exercise the most practical wisdom?

In an article written in the New York Tribune, Solon Robinson, in his description of Southern agriculture, speaks of plowing. The Southern mode of cultivating the earth always surprises the Northern farmer. Accustomed as he is to deep tillage, it astonishes him greatly to see land produce anything like paying crops that has never been plowed. For Southern plowing, as almost universally practiced, is simply scratching the surface an inch or two deep. The plows are generally of a Northern make, of the very smallest, cheapest sort; and, if home-made, only show a thin piece of iron, three-cornered, five or six inches across, fastened upon the end of a stick, with guiding handles at the other end. There are several sorts of home-made plows—shovel, scooter, bull-tongue, sweeper, scraper, etc., all equally light and primitive in appearance, and only slightly better than those used in Egypt three thousand years ago. It is well they should be light and only lightly enter a light soil, for one is often seen attached to a mule so light that the plowman might carry both plow and team on his own shoulders.

More About Smut and Cattle.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Seeing in your paper an inquiry as to whether or not smut kills cattle, also a suggestion in answer by Mr. R. Randall, I take this opportunity to make a few remarks on the subject. Mr. Randall's advice is good, but there is still a better way to prevent injury to your cattle from smut, and that way is to pull the smut from the stalks when the corn is being gathered. I am fully convinced that smut does kill cattle. I have lost a number from that cause. In bottom fields that have yielded from sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre I turn my cattle without fear of smut, leaving them there until the stalks are pastured out. But when the yield has been only from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, I will not risk it; there is too much smut in such a field. Cattle should have plenty of salt and water when they are feeding in stalk fields.

Now, brother farmers, let us have your opinion on this and other questions important to us. I think the editor will allow us a little space in his paper for this purpose.

JOHN REHRIG,
FAIRFAX, Kans., Jan. 15, 1878.

[Most certainly we will allow our farmer readers space in these columns for the discussion of such important

questions as the foregoing, or any other that may concern the agriculturist and live-stock breeder. Let us hear further on the smut question. None are so well able to get at the facts in such matters as the farmer himself.—ED.]

A Salina County Farmer Speaks.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What is the reason that farmers continue from year to year to raise poor stock, when good stock pays so much better?
Often because we are poor.
What makes us stay poor?
Six times out of seven because we raise the same poor stock. Raise large, fine, strong horses and we can stir our ground deeply and haul large loads. The one team will accomplish as much in four days as the poor, miserable teams we often have will do in five days. This amounts to one year in five, or ten years in a working life of fifty years. So of the profits on stock kept for sale. Many a man wears his life out and dies in poor circumstances, when, if he had always raised good stock of all kinds, the difference in the profit would be something astonishing. I started nine years ago with a span of good mares; have raised about thirteen head of horses, worth probably \$1,300. If I could have had the service of a good stallion this \$1,300 might just as well be \$2,000 or \$2,500. I could have had the use of good horses, but was too poor to stand the expense. My statement is a fair one for the majority of poor men in our midst. So the thing goes on from year to year.

The same holds good as to cattle, sheep, hogs, and even poultry. Must this go on always? It is not necessary if we would use a little common sense.

Within a few miles I can count over eighty breeding mares, most of them managed according to the custom of the country—raising the usual \$100 and \$110 three-year-olds. Suppose that five years ago we had appointed some man to have purchased a good stallion, and each owner had deposited ten dollars for each mare, the usual price for service of scrubs. We could have bought a horse that would have brought \$150 and \$200 stock. We would have had him paid for and be making money off him every day. Let us calculate a little. Suppose we had seventy mares and we only raised the value of the progeny twenty-five dollars per head over the present average. We would raise say sixty colts per year; the yearly gain on that stock would be \$1,500; for five years, \$7,500, and the beauty of the whole is it would actually cost no more than the plug stock.

Farmers, can we always afford to paddle our own canoe, individually, while all other professions combine their strength and work together as a man, and generally to our disadvantage. Co-operation will solve our most difficult problems if we will only practice it.

Cooked vs. Raw Corn.

At this time, when my brother farmers are feeding their corn without stint to their porkers and hogs, a few words in regard to my own experience may not be without interest to the readers of your very excellent paper. For two months past we have been using Jewett's Eureka steam cooker, and I very much regret that we have not the scales and all the requisites for making an accurate test of the comparative merits of cooked and raw corn, both in the kernel and ground. But we have not, therefore I can only relate our experience as it has been. Before using the cooker we shelled the corn and fed it to our pigs raw, giving them all they could eat, taking notice of the amount fed, and also of the progress made in fattening. We then commenced cooking corn (thoroughly) in the kernel, and found that (although one bushel of dry corn would make two bushels of cooked) our pigs would eat only about the same amount of the cooked corn, and we are confident they are putting on flesh quite as fast as when they were consuming double the amount of food. We take the water (which contains a large amount of starch) from the base of the cooker, and mix it in the swill barrel with their drink, adding a little salt. One of my neighbors informed me that he was feeding twelve hogs, and they consumed fifty-six bushels of ears, or twenty-eight bushels of corn per week, whilst we were cooking nineteen and a half bushels of shelled corn per week, and with it were feeding ten fattening hogs, a two-year-old beef, and eighteen store pigs. I will not prolong this article by making any comments, but let farmers and all who feed stock make their own estimates. And all who wish to see a cooker that is a perfect success, can do so by calling at my home, one and a half miles northwest of Otsego, Michigan.—Cor. Michigan Farmer.

The Best Butter.

It is averred that the best butter in the United States is made near Philadelphia. The same degree of neatness and care observed in other localities where the cows are supplied with good grass would doubtless give the same results. The milking is done quietly and rapidly, the same milkmaid always attending the same cow. The spring-house is usually of stone; the floor covered with running water keeps it cool and free from odors. Deep tin pans, painted on the outside, with balls for handling, are filled to the depth of three inches, placed on an oak floor, surrounded with cool, clear water, of a temperature of fifty-eight degrees. The cream is taken off in twenty-four hours, kept in two vessels, holding two gallons, and stirred whenever a new skimming is added. A barrel churn is used, the churning lasting an hour, when a little cold milk is added to cause the butter to gather. The buttermilk drawn off, ice-cold water is added twice, a few turns given to the churn each time, and the last water is scarcely colored with milk. A gentle rocking of the churn soon collects the butter, which is left two hours to drain off the remaining water through a small hole made for the purpose. The butter is then worked by a corrugated wooden roller, revolving on a shaft supported over the center of the table, which also revolves under the roller. The roller does not quite touch the table, so there is no crushing of the particles, but a separation which permits the water or milk to flow away. A cloth wrung dry in cold spring water is repeatedly pressed upon the butter, until not a particle of moisture is seen upon it as it comes from the cloth. This is called "wiping" the butter. An ounce of salt to three pounds of butter is then thoroughly worked in. It is then deposited in trays and set in water to harden. The next morning it is wrapped in wet cloths, put in a tin case upon wooden shelves, with two compartments of pounded ice to keep it cool, surrounded by a cedar tub, sent to market, and sold at fancy prices.—Western Farmer's Almanac.

We always like to hear what farmers of large experience have to say, and here we find an article in an exchange touching the value of good seed, reported by just such a farmer:

The result of my experiments with at least thirty-eight different varieties of wheat for years, proves beyond a doubt that good, healthy, unadulterated seed, selected and saved as farmers select and save their seed corn, will not run out or deteriorate in the least, but grow better. In June, 1876, I picked seven pounds of the best center heads of my wheat, and drilled it eleven inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly, and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained a height of six and one-half feet, and much of it fell down. April 29th, it commenced heading; was reaped June 11th, and June 22d it was threshed, making, according to the report of a committee, over sixty-seven bushels per acre.

What farmers want in the West, in the way of raising corn, is the largest yield off the least amount of land, with the least amount of labor necessary to produce that yield. Land is cheap, productive, plentiful. We do not want as nice farming as is carried on in England, but we do want thorough work done—good plowing, good harrowing, careful laying off and planting, and then letting the harrow and cultivator or plow do the balance of the work. A large yield can be obtained in this way, and cheap beef and pork can be produced from it. Every farmer ought to turn all the corn he raises for sale into four-footed animals, that can carry themselves to market, without being hauled in wagons. The farm is kept rich in this way. A great deal of labor is saved, if the proper head-work is used. This hauling a few bushels of corn to market, day after day, and getting the small price given for it, is a mighty poor business.—Colman's Rural.

The Canada Farmer is responsible for this recipe for exterminating rats: "Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they came so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain being destroyed by them, after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested, the mint was cut and bound with it, it drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests, could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns."

Celery is a product not in general use by farmers. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says "that the reason doubtless is that the millions who could most easily have it, have never learned to like it. As with tomatoes and some other vegetables, the taste of celery has to be cultivated; but when once acquired it is never lost and no delicacy of the garden is more highly appreciated." It is not a difficult article to raise and it commands a good price in market. Eaten with fowls roasted or boiled, it is a most appetizing condiment.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One of my neighbors has a horse that is affected in fore legs. He is stiff and seems to be ailing in shoulders and breast; can scarcely move about; has been so about two months; he eats hearty. Please tell us what to do for it and oblige,
J. P. W.

CASTLETON, Kansas.

ANSWER:—Bled from the plate vein inside the legs above the knee. Take about one quart of blood from each leg, then bathe legs with water as warm as you can bear your hand in, after which bandage the legs with flannel. Repeat the hot water bath four times each day and do not neglect to put the bandages on after the bath. Give internally 10 drops of aconite in a tablespoonful of water four times a day. Keep the animal in a warm stable.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a three-year-old mare that had her stifle joint dislocated last spring. Whenever she lifts her foot to step over anything the muscle in front of the stifle flies off on the outside, and the bone shoots out on the inside. On good level road she can walk or trot without any seeming inconvenience. What can be done to keep the stifle in its place? Please answer in your next issue.
BENJ. McPHERTERS.

TRAYER, Kans., Jan. 10, 1878.

ANSWER:—Take the whites of twelve eggs and stir into them fine salt until the whole becomes quite stiff, then apply to the parts affected, rubbing in well with the hand for about an hour each time. Make this application four days a day until the muscles and cords are strengthened. We think that after a few days of this kind of treatment you will observe a change for the better. The animal should have rest in a warm stable during the treatment. Let us hear from you again.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

A friend has a two-year-old stallion that has some trouble with his eye. Last spring when he was one year old one of his eyes commenced running, supposed to have been brought on by a cold. It seemed to get better and he thought no more about it, but this summer it has run a little, sometimes a little more than at others. The eye appears to be all right and the colt is in perfect health. Will you please advise treatment in veterinary column?

ANSWER:—Your description not being a lucid one we are not prepared to diagnose to a certainty, though we think you have a case of periodic ophthalmia and will ultimately have a cataract formed. If you carefully examine the pupil, we think you will see a small white speck the beginning of an opacity of the crystalline lens. It is incurable, though you may keep it back for a time by subduing the inflammation whenever it appears, with soothing applications, such as distilled water and tincture of opium—twenty parts of the former to one of the latter; bathe three times a day; or take sulphate of atropia four grains, to distilled water one ounce, bathe twice a day always introducing a little in the eye.

I have a four-year-old filly that I prize very much, troubled with what is called here big-head. About two months ago a hard lump made its appearance on the cheek about three inches below the eye; it grew very rapidly and is now larger than a hen's egg. A friend examined it and said it was caused by a blind tooth (a small tusk growing just above the jaw tooth) and knocked it out, but I cannot see that the lump, or knot, has decreased any. The filly does not seem to experience any inconvenience from it, but it disfigures her very much. If there is a remedy for it, you will greatly oblige by answering. I also have a very fine saddle horse, eight years old, who, at times, when speeding, is taken with a very severe cough, and lasts for two or three minutes, and very often, when going very slow, his cough commences and lasts about the same time. You will confer a great favor on me by giving me a remedy.

ANSWER:—Osteo-porosis, or big-head, as it is more commonly called, is a disease of growth, and is believed to be due to a too rapid development of the soft tissues, without a corresponding growth of the other, the one growing at the expense of the other. Treatment is available only in its early stages and then by excision alone. It is a case that calls for the veterinarian's skill. If its removal is not practicable, the animal may be rendered useful for a while by the administration of tonics, combined with good care and foods. In regard to the cough, the description is not very definite. Nevertheless, we suspect some trouble with the throat, possibly—if of recent date—laryngitis or tracheitis. The membrane, which is highly and delicately organized, is slightly inflamed, and when particles of dust or spores from the air come in contact with it, an irritation is set up sufficient to cause coughing. For treatment, prepare and give the animal a purge, clip the hair from the inferior surface of the throat, and apply an active cantharides blister. To prepare

the blister take pure lard four, pulverized cantharides one part; melt the lard over a slow fire, stir in the cantharides; let it boil up, then remove from the fire and stir until cold. Apply with friction. Take chlorate of potash, gum camphora and bryonia, of each one ounce, liquorice root four ounces, molasses sufficient to make an electuary the proper consistency. Give half an ounce three times a day, on the tongue. It will be necessary to let him stand for a week.—Turf, Field and Farm.

ELMENDARO HERD.



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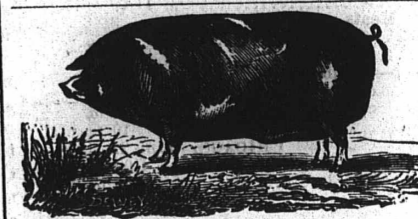
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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1878) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1878). Lists prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, and livestock.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@15c, medium 10@12c; common, not wanted at any price; the market is glutted with summer butter; cheese, 10@11c; eggs (little demand), 9@10c; white beans 1.25@2.00, hand picked, \$2.40@2.50; castor beans 90@95c, 3/4 bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry—chickens, dressed, 4@5c. per lb.; potatoes, 45@50c. Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$40 @80 per ton; in St. Louis \$80@100. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, 3 sack, \$2.00; XXX, \$2.40; XXXX, \$2.50; fancy, \$2.80@3.00. Corn meal, 3/4 cwt., 75@85c. Eye flour, \$2.00. Buckwheat, \$3.75.

We again quote a further decline in wheat this week. There are probably several causes for this. One is the large surplus in the country, another the repeated disasters suffered by the Turks in their contest with Russia, and a third the depression from tightness of the money market. For many weeks it has seemed probable that Russia would be entirely successful within a few months, unless some other nation intervened in favor of Turkey; and if she gains free access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, she can furnish wheat to Western Europe cheaper than we can. While wheat has declined the past week, corn has risen. Cattle are dull at previous quotations at Kansas City. At other markets they were also dull.

Speaking of the future prices of cattle, the Chicago Live-Stock Reporter has the following: "Now that the spring season seems so near at hand, increasing interest is felt in the future of cattle. Will prices be lower or higher than they are now? are questions of the hour, and will probably so remain until it has been answered by the revelations which shall then be made. We have, however, never seen a greater unanimity of opinion upon the subject in this market than exists to-day. We have yet to hear of one of our dealers, either buyer or seller, who is looking for even present prices to be sustained for any grade of cattle except stockers and feeders. In regard to these the opinion is held that there will, in the spring season, be an active demand and especially so should it be an early and favorable one for grass. It is thought that the supply of stock cattle at the West is at the best small, hence that there will be an active competition, such as will serve to bring stock and fat cattle near together in price than may be relished by farmers, who for months formerly have been

lavishly feeding their corn to stock. We have within a few days heard experienced and good men express their belief that choice fat cattle, such as are now selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50, will, in a little while, not exceed \$5, and that medium grades will fall from what may be supposed their present low values, in a similar and further degree. The tendency of the cattle market is to-day, as it has been for weeks past, downward." The reason assigned for this is the low price of fresh pork. A far larger proportion of pork than beef being now consumed. Hogs bring better figures than last week. Butter and eggs are down nearly to summer prices. The winter has been so warm and even green that cows have given more milk than usual in the winter, but much of the butter is poor, and does not keep well. Choice fresh butter brings a good price in most markets, and is much sought after. Eggs are a drug everywhere. Gold is down to 10 1/2.

According to R. G. Dunn & Co's. last circular there were not so many failures in 1877 as the year previous by 220, the number being 8,872. The total liabilities being \$190,669,000, about half a million dollars less than last year. But within the past sixty days failures have occurred more numerous and more important than ever before in an equal period. Allusion is made in the circular to the low grade of mercantile morality which is exemplified by the events of each day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Sarah A. Chamberlain et al. plaintiffs vs. John W. Fry et al. defendants. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878, at the hour of three o'clock of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township twelve (12), of range seventeen (17), in county of Douglas, state of Kansas, containing five acres and thirty-two (32) rods, more or less. That portion of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), that lies north of said public highway, appraised at the sum of seven and fifty hundredths dollars (\$7.50). Also all that portion of section twenty-five (25), in township eleven (11), of range seventeen (17), described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the right bank of the Kansas river at the original meander corner on the range line between ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in said county, thence south on said range line three (3) chains and ten (10) links (3' 0") to a stake in the center of the bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches in diameter bears, "North 77 1/2° E 24 links," thence up said creek to a stake in the bottom of the creek on the south line of said section twenty-five (25), thence west on said section line six chains and eighty-two links (6.82) to a stake, thence north nineteen chains and ninety-one links (19.91) to a stake on the right bank of the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing twenty-seven acres and twenty-one hundredths of an acre (27.21) less eleven acres sold out of the southwest corner thereof; appraised at ten dollars per acre. Total, \$162. All of said real estate is in Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold in petition to satisfy order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office this Jan. 22, 1878. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. J. M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of William Fry, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. JAMES M. HENDRY, Administrator.

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