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PRESS ON.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

"What chance for me to enter here
  Where thousands throng the portals?"
Oft sob and sigh, with longing eye,
  Heart-sick, despairing mortals;
And ever, as the crowds rush on,
  With eager impulse burning,
Upon the verge they, trembling, surge
  Half-terrified, but yearning,
When one bold push *might* conquer fate,
Though lions guard the charmed gate.

But few deserve where all desire
  Fame's incense as it rises,
And few attain where many strain
  To clutch the higher prizes;
But only nerve and heart *can* win,
  And that by stern insistance,
For coy Success ne'er yields to stress
  Of wooing at a distance.
Press on! resolved, whate'er you do,
To be among the foremost few.

What though the markets overflow,
  Good wares will brightest figure,
And minds and hearts, in social marts,
  Are tested by their vigor.
While Caution weighs and Fear assays
  The cost of gain to win it,
He lowest brings the scale who flings
  His sword and buckler in it.
Press on! The strong, the steadfast stroke
Alone can bow the stubborn oak.

Scorn second place, where first and best
  Is possible, but ever,
Though forced beneath, for proudest wreath
  Strive on with fresh endeavor;
Life is a steep whose slippery sides
  Must oft defeat and tire;
Stick as you climb, and every time
  You change a foot go higher.
Press on! The world's acclaims but greet
The rising forms and upward feet.

"There's aye a chance to enter in
  Where others have found places!"
Your motto be, while in the sea
  Of struggling forms and faces.
Press on! Success is doubly barred
  To summons feebly sounded,
While blow on blow at last lays low
  The walls by which she's bounded.
Press on! The strong in heart and soul
Alone will reach the shining goal.

THE EDEN OF WILDWOOD.

Paul Renford was thunder-struck. For once in his life he was aroused to something like consideration of a subject in hand.

Paul was four-and-twenty. At the age of eighteen he had been left an orphan, and heir to an estate worth a million; and his uncle—his mother's brother—had been appointed his guardian. This uncle was Anson Betterman, an enterprising merchant and a true-hearted man. After Paul came of age, and became master of his property, through the advice of his uncle he employed a lawyer named Lovett to act as agent—to look after rents, and so on—and gradually this Lovett, who proved to be an apt and ready man of business, had gained into his hands the entire control of the whole property; and so implicitly had Paul trusted him that he had not even demanded vouchers for his bank transactions.

In fact, Paul Renford had generated into a listless, aimless being. His natural abilities, of the very highest order had been prostituted to the most useless of all pursuits—the mere seeking of pleasure for the purpose of killing time. At first he had lived moderately, his youthful vigor had held him aloof from the need of stimulants; but of late a long continued round of dissipation—parties, balls, clubs and billiards, in which night was appropriated to wakefulness and the day to sleep—had so reduced his physical vim that without stimulants he found no comfort.

And now Anson Betterman had come to inform him that Porter Lovett had left the country with every available scrap of his property.

"Do you mean," gasped Paul, when he could breathe, "that he has taken all?"

"Yes—everything. You had allowed him such unlimited sway that he found no difficulty in getting every dollar into his hands."

"You know best whether you had any of your property invested in business or not."

"Not a penny."

"Then I fear that you have little at hand which you can call your own."

"In heaven's name, Uncle Anson, what shall I do?"

"Really, Paul, I see but two ways open to you. You can lie down and wither and die under the stroke; or you can do as thousands of others have done in misfortune—arouse yourself, put on the armor of true manhood and fight the battle bravely."

"I must earn my own living!"

"It would seem so."

"And how?"

"I can give you a place in my store."

"No, no. I cannot commence battle here—not here in the city, where I have led the van of folly and dissipation. Let me have time to think."

"All right, my boy, and meantime I will be thinking too."

On the following day Mr. Betterman called; but Paul had not thought what he would do.

"What have you thought, uncle?"

"I'll tell you what I have thought, my boy. Back in the country—and yet, not very far from the city are the mills, owned by my friend Sargent. They are in a quiet secluded village, the inhabitants of which are mostly his own operatives. Mr. Sargent will give you a clerkship there, and the pay will be ample for your support."

"But," said Paul, "may we not find Lovett?"

"As yet we have been able to gain no clue to his whereabouts. He is a man not easy to be entrapped. But we can try further, if you please."

"I will go up and look at the mills."

And so Paul Renford went up to Wildwood, as Mr. Sargent had named his settlement, and he found it rural and retired enough. But it was a beautiful spot, nevertheless, and he had a strong inclination to accept the proffered situation. He returned to the city on the evening of Mrs. Spitenstinger's grand party. He wondered if he had better go when he learned from the servant of the house that no invitation had been sent him. On that very afternoon he met the Misses Spitenstinger on the avenue, and they did not acknowledge his salutations.

"So, so," he muttered; and that is all I am worth to them!"

For a little time his heart sank; but he rallied.

"Come, my boy," he exclaimed smiting himself upon the breast, "there may be something in life yet. Be brave!"

And on the very next day he accepted the clerkship at the Wildwood mills, and entered at once upon his duties. For a time he found it dull, hard work; but gradually his health improved, and the vigor of youth came back to him, and under simple living his muscles grew and strengthened, and his whole frame came into the perfect tune of manly beauty and elasticity. And now his duties became light and cheering, and he sang and whistled at his work.

The overseer of the mills was Mr. Grayson, and with him Paul found a home.

Mr. Grayson's daughter Delia was a beautiful, light-hearted, true-spirited girl of nineteen. She was one of those blonde beauties whose presence was sunshine, and her merry laugh rippled like the music of dancing waters in a pebbly brooklet. The student of human nature who heard that laugh would unhesitatingly declare that only a heart of native purity and gentleness could underlie it.

At first Delia Grayson, when she saw that Paul Renford was weak and dejected, sought to cheer and entertain him. She had heard the story of his great loss and she pitied him. She played for him upon the harp and piano, and she sang to him and talked with him. But by and by when he had grown strong and vigorous, and when his innate manhood had manifested himself, she grew shy and taciturn and finally sought to avoid him.

And then for the first time in his life Paul knew what true love was. For the first time he experienced that sense of devotion which leads the heart to offer itself upon the altar of faith in the woman loved. He asked Mr. Grayson if he might seek his daughter's love. The overseer did not object.

And Delia? Had Paul been so well versed in reading the human heart in its native truth as he was in translating the siren song of flattery he might have known that the love of the beautiful girl was all his own.

So, when Paul Renford had been a year at Wildwood, Delia became his wife, and he was happy—happier far than he had ever been. And he was advanced in the mills from a clerkship to a responsible agency, and thus he had frequent occasions to visit the city; but there was nothing in its din and glare attractive to him, and he always came home with a deeper and more abiding love for his own fond hearthstone at Wildwood.

During the first year of Paul's marriage a branch railroad was opened to Wildwood, and thus they were within an hour of the city; and the mill property was greatly enhanced in value.

"Ah," said the young man one day, as he stood upon the piazza of his cottage, and looked off upon the rolling landscape of hill and dale that stretched away beyond the river, "if I only owned that sweep of land!"

"It is certainly a fine prospect," said his Uncle Betterman, who had come up to pay him a visit.

"Aye," added Paul, and how it must increase in value now that the railroad has opened this way."

At this juncture Delia came out and called them to tea. She took Uncle Anson by the arm, and told him he was her prisoner. And he bent over and kissed her, and said it would be a most blessed imprisonment.

"Don't you find it so, Paul?"

"It is heaven where she is!" was Paul's answer.

And upon that she left Uncle Anson, and threw her arms about her husband's neck.

"Dear Paul, you are a great blessing to me!"

Shortly afterward the old merchant said to his nephew:

"Paul, do you ever find yourself longing for the old life in the city?"

Does the saved mariner look back with longing upon the fearful death he has escaped, and willingly return to the storm and wreck?"

"I think not my boy."

"And can a man, in his full sense, long for the dazzle and glare of the empty life that brings only pain and unrest, when a bright spirit like this holds watch and ward over an earthly heaven?"

He held his wife by the hand as he spoke and his eye was radiant with a light supernatural.

It was on the following day—a beautiful day in early autumn—that Paul and Delia walked out upon the gentle hill that sloped up from their cottage. And again he looked off upon the grand spread of landscape beyond the river.

"Ah," he said, "if I owned that land I would do a great work, Delia."

"What would you do?" asked a voice behind him.

Paul turned and beheld his uncle.

"If you owned the land what would you do with it?"

"I would make it bloom with life!" replied the youth eloquently. "Think, now that the rail is laid, how near it is to the city. Think of the toilers there who might find light and comfort in these beautiful shades. If I owned that land, I would invite capital to open it to the life that ought to occupy it. I would lay out streets, and portion of lots for dwellings, each with its garden; and I would call it the Eden of Wildwood."

"And suppose you had the capital of your own, my boy?"

"The Eden of Wildwood should be a verity."

A shadow passed over the old man's face, after which there came a shining light. He reached out and took his nephew's hand.

"Paul, the capital is yours—the land is yours."

Paul would have laughed if his uncle had not looked so solemnly upon him while he spoke. As it was he simply exhibited bewilderment.

"I heard you express an earnest wish for the land and I secured it for you," continued Betterman.

"Uncle, this is a serious jest."

"It is no jest, Paul. In one word—Porter Lovett has returned."

"Lovett—returned?"

"Yes; and your fortune is safe."

Paul Renford was not sure that he was in his waking senses. His uncle was not the man to utter such language jestingly.

"It is true, my boy. Lovett has returned, and every dollar that he ever held of yours is not only safe, but the amount is well nigh doubled."

"Uncle Anson, what is this?"

"Do you not guess?"

"I dare not. Tell me."

Again the old man took his nephew's hand, and after a brief pause he answered:

"Paul, you may blame me if you please—you may heap wrath upon my head if you like, but you must know that Lovett has only acted at my bidding. I sent him away and he stayed away until I called him back. I saw you falling and sinking, my boy. I saw my sister's son wasting and dying of a disease which could not be cured except he could be lifted from the pit into which he had fallen. I saw his young manhood, so full of native power and goodness, bowed and—"

"Stop! stop!" said Paul, raising his other hand, "I see it all."

"And do you blame me?"

"Blame you!"

"Aye, do you blame me for the hard, harsh remedy I applied?"

"Blame you, uncle! Shall I blame you for my salvation? Shall I blame you for my manhood's health and strength and vigor? Shall I blame you for—this?" And he let go his uncle's hand, and drew his wondering wife to his side. "I only pray God that the return of the lost wealth may not cause my wife to love me less. It can never overshadow with its bulk these other joys which have grown up from the better life!"

It was all as Uncle Betterman had said. Lovett had gone away at his order, having secured the property so that no harm could befall it, and it had all been done that Paul might be thrown upon his own resources and thus saved from the sloth that was eating away his young life. And it worked well.

And when Paul Renford had received back his great fortune he was true to the promise he had made concerning the beautiful tract of land beyond the river. And this is the true story of how the toilers of the city came to be blessed with those pleasant healthful homes in the Eden of Wildwood.

Golden Moments.

How sorry one would be for a man who, starting out upon a journey, had his pockets full of golden coin which, one by one, had slipped through some unmended hole or rent, so that when he came to the end of his trip he had not one left, but lay down upon his bed a beggar! How strictly we would look to our own pockets after hearing the tale, and make very sure that what coin we had should be well spent, or hoarded carefully, and not scattered in the road side dust. Yet, we start upon our lives, each one of us, with a store of golden moments, of which we keep little account. Rapidly they slip away through the rents of sloth or ignorance.

That great loss does not incite us to greater care of our own treasure. Many a one, once rich in all the golden moments of seventy years, lies down at last scarcely able to remember how he has frittered and scattered them, knowing only that he has no more—that all are gone, and that he cannot say that he has purchased anything that is of use to himself or any other with what might have bought so much.

M. K. D.

When Tunis was a Roman province, the country supported a population of twenty millions. The number of inhabitants does not now exceed one million and a half, and it is doubtful whether a much larger population could find subsistence there at the present day. Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Playfair, the British consul-general in Algeria, attributes this changed condition of Tunis to the extensive destruction of forests which has taken place since ancient times. Vast plains, now covered with arid sand, were formerly clothed with timber. Even only a century ago, as appears from the narrative of the celebrated Scottish traveler, James Bruce, there were many extensive tracts of woodland in Tunis where there is not now a single tree. Since the forests have been removed, the fertile mould which once gave the country its agricultural prosperity has been largely buried under the sands of the desert.

Writing for the Press.

Waste no time on introductions. Don't begin by laying out your subject like a Dutch flower garden, or telling your motives for writing. The key note should be struck, if possible, in the very first sentence. A dull beginning often damns an article; a spicy one whets the appetite, and commends what follows to both editor and reader. Above all, stop when you are done. Don't let the ghost of your thought wander about after the death of the body. Don't waste a moment's time in vindicating your production, against editors or critics, but expend your energies in writing something which shall be its own vindication.

Pay Your Debts.

Clean hands in matters of money among the young certainly ought to be the indispensable condition of gentlemanliness. No man who borrows and does not pay, and does not care whether he pays or not, is a gentleman, no matter how witty, or gay, or fine he may be. To speak in good, plain English, the man who dresses himself at another's expense, not knowing how to pay, not caring whether he pays, is a genteel scoundrel! And yet such things are done by good-natured folk, by kind-hearted people, by persons who never probe them morally to ascertain what their tendency is, and what they lead to.

Worcester *Press:* "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We have often verified this by looking down into a well and seeing Truth's honest countenance in the smooth water.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would help to keep the "Young Folks' Column" full. I am twelve years old. I am going to school; I study spelling, reading, geography and arithmetic. The answer to Maude E. Moody's enigma in January 23d is "THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS."

Yours truly, LEANDER LEHMAN.

LINDSBURG, Kans., Feb. 11, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before. I go to school; I study fourth reader, arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing. I am ten years old. We have three calves, nine horses, forty cows and forty pigs. We take your paper and like it very much. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." If you will print this I will write again.

Yours truly, GEORGIE I. GRIMSLEY.

ALLEN, Kans., Feb. 15, 1878.

MR EDITOR:—As I have never written a letter for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write a few lines. I am going to school this winter. I study arithmetic, reading, geography, writing, grammar and spelling. Our teacher's name is Mr. Moore. Our school will be out in four weeks. We are going to have a written examination next Friday. Well, I guess this is all for this time. If I see this in print I will write again. Ever your friend, CARRIE BRATTON.

ABILENE, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper I thought I would write a short letter. I am eleven years old; I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Arnold. I study reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic. I have one brother; his name is Harry; he is almost fourteen years old. I have one sister three years old; her name is Gracie. My pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." If you put this in your paper I will write again sometime.

HATTIE E. ZEIGLER.

MANHATTAN, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper so I thought I would write. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am thirteen years old, and am living with a man that takes your paper. I am going to school; I like to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss McCarthy. We like her very well. I am studying arithmetic, geography, reading and spelling. We have four horses, seven head of cattle and thirty-nine hogs. I have a calf and I call her Daisy Deen. If you see fit to print this I may write again. Yours truly,

WM. GURTEN.

SPRING HILL, Kans., Jan. 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Seeing you invite the young folks to write for the "Young Folks' Column," I will tell you how I get money, and all the young folks can try their luck at it. Pa went to the state horticultural meeting and saw a rabbit trap, which he thought was a good thing, and when he came home he made two and set them and caught some rabbits. Rabbits are good to eat, but that is not the way to get money out of them. Their ears are worth more than all the rest of the rabbit, so as we do not want them (the ears) to eat, father takes them to Emporia and sells them. Rollin and I hired Mr. Nellis to make us some traps; we were to pay him when we caught rabbits and got money. Rollin is my brother and Mr. Nellis is a man living at our house; he has a gun and shoots rabbits and prairie chickens. This evening father brought us $2.50 for our rabbit ears. Some of us had more than others; Mr. Nellis had $1.20, Rollin had 35 and I had 95 cents. I am glad pa went to the horticultural meeting. I wish all the little boys that read THE SPIRIT could have traps like ours. I reckon you have some of them about Lawrence, and you can go and see one and tell how to make them. They are made of barrels set in the ground with a long narrow box across the top; in the bottom of the box there is a trap door, and when the rabbit goes in the door tips down and lets him fall into the barrel and then goes back to its place ready for another. Sometimes more than one gets caught in a trap the same night. One night two got to fighting and one bit off the other's ears, but the stubs sold for as much as any. Will Ewing buys them for feed. He is county clerk; he used to board at our house and teach school. He whipped one boy but I think he deserved it. I am afraid I have written too much, but rabbits is a very interesting subject.

J. ROSCO MILLER.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 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.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.
Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgwick county.
4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
6 Wyandotte county.
7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Collin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Sommerville master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. R. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Royes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, LeLoup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
24 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
25 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
26 Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.
30 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
32 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.

From Marshall County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—By order of the grange I send you this to inform you of the election of officers of Guittard grange, No. 569. Mr. F. B. Tyers was elected master, post-office, Beattie, Marshall county; Miss Rose Thomann, secretary, Guittard Station, Marshall county.

The grange is prospering and doing well; initiating new members. Yours fraternally,

ROSE THOMANN, Sec'y.

GUITTARD, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

From Linn County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I send you a list of officers of Maple Grove grange, No. 939, for the ensuing year: C. C. Manners, Master; A. W. Brooks, Overseer; John V. Culp, Lecturer; J. Brown, Steward; Peter A. Day, Treasurer; John D. Wait, Secretary; J. W. Moran, Chaplain; T. Cottle, Assistant Steward; D. Cottle, Gate-Keeper; Emma Manners, Ceres; Perdilla Lee, Flora; Belle Cottle, Pomona; Sarah Moran, Lady Assistant Steward. The grange is flourishing. We have nine new applications on hand. Yours fraternally,

JOHN D. WAIT,

GREELEY, Kans., Feb. 5, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I will proceed to comply with your request for the names of the officers of subordinate granges. The following officers were installed February 9, 1878, of Farmland grange; installing master J. Lovelace, of Eudora grange: Benjamin Shields, Master; J. B. Gilliland, Overseer; Mattie E. March, Chaplain; Thomas McFarland, Assistant Steward; J. J. Ott, Treasurer; Eli Westhoffer, Secretary; Elizabeth Pennington, Ceres; Mollie E. Holmes, Pomona; Nancy McFarland, Flora; Jerusha A. Gilliland, Lady Assistant Steward; M. Lafayette March, Lecturer. The Steward elect, Lucinda Kennedy, and Gate-Keeper, John Gilmore, were not present.

Our grange meets on Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m., the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Our grange has experienced a severe freeze-out during the past year, but it is hoped that we will not have occasion to say this for the coming year. Our grange has on the roll forty-three members. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE W. GLUYAS.

EUDORA, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

From Marion County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you request communications from all the granges in the state, and as I have seen nothing as yet from Cottonwood Valley grange, No. 505, of which I am a humble member, I concluded I would undertake the task. The following persons are the officers of our grange for the present year: L. E. Perry, Master; A. Noce, Overseer; T. C. Blake, Lecturer; F. L. Whiller, Steward; Charles Sowers, Assistant Steward; Sister Sophia Sowers, Chaplain; J. L. Weber, Treasurer; Sister Nettie Perry, Secretary; S. Hillman, Gate-Keeper; Sister Harmet Whiller, Ceres; Sister J. L. Weber, Pomona; Sister Kate Noce, Flora; Sister Amie Hillman, Lady Assistant Steward. The officers were installed on last Wednesday evening, by our county deputy, James W. Williams, with G. W. Bates as assistant. Bro. Williams read the declaration of purposes, after which we all partook of a bountiful supper, to which I had objected on account of hard times. But when the lady grangers take hold of anything it is no use to talk; there is no such thing as fail. It was a grand success. I wish you had been there, Mr. Editor, I know you would have pronounced it the same. After supper we were entertained by addresses, prominent among which was one by Col. R. C. Bates, and vocal music, and even the school entertained us with several songs and declamations. The house was crowded.

Corn was not as good in this county as was expected, but wheat never looked better this time of year, and we are hopeful for a good crop next year. A few of us take THE SPIRIT. I wish all the farmers in the county would take it. I believe the grange would be more prosperous and the farmers more intelligent.

HOPE.

MARION CENTER, Kans., Feb. 1878.

From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Noticing your desire that the grange should send in a list of the newly elected officers for the ensuing year, we will send a partial list of Ashland grange, No. 392: G. M. Summerville, Master; C. N. Nelson, Overseer; Sister L. J. Dodge, Lecturer; D. H. Hodge, Treasurer; Sister L. J. Summerville, Secretary.

This grange was organized about five years ago; it is remote from railway communication and has been scorched and hoppered nearly to death, but now, after so many trials and tribulations, comes out with something over twenty-five members, "true blue" (strictly fighting weight) and hope dark days are numbered among the past. Our county grange took a good, refreshing nap of one year and then waked up and has been meeting for one year regularly, and we think it too has come out all right and is rapidly gaining strength of the *right kind* (no mushroon).

Was glad to hear from Bro. Payne on co-operation. That is a very interesting theme to us just now. We were very much pleased to hear from Bro. Hanna concerning their thriving grange. We love to hear from such granges.

Ashland grange gave a public installation and supper and a good time generally was enjoyed on the evening of January 5th, and carried *home* more roast turkeys than Manhattan grange boasts to have *eaten*.

Fraternally yours, A. T.

MCPHERSON, Kans., Feb. 5, 1878.

From Belleview Grange, No. 365.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of this grange were publicly installed on the 11th ultimo by Worthy Lecturer J. T. Stevens, assisted by past-Master Wm. Tuttle, of Vinland. The installation ceremony was promptly and accurately rendered, and was very impressive. The large audience was then entertained for over an hour, by a practical, soul-stirring lecture, delivered on invitation, by Bro. J. T. Stevens, of Lawrence. He dealt largely in facts and figures and showed conclusively the great advantages that had already been gained by the grange organization, and that still greater benefits might soon be realized by consistent co-operation. He gave a practical illustration of the Rochdale principle of co-operation, as practiced in England for many years with the greatest success, and explained the entire feasibility of trading direct with the English co-operative associations to the mutual advantage of both parties, and that by a united effort the Patrons could soon put the Anglo-American and the state co-operative associations in successful operation, which could not fail to be of the greatest advantage to all concerned, both in selling and buying. His remarks on the financial question and the banks were decidedly to the point and were enthusiastically received.

We are all greenback to the backbone in our neighborhood, and have got the silver-phobia to an incurable degree.

The speech was listened to with the greatest attention throughout and gave entire satisfaction; but it should be heard to be fully appreciated. At the close a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Stevens for his interesting address.

Refreshments were then served by the enterprising ladies of the grange, and all present were bountifully supplied. Then "joy was unconfined" and social converse ruled the passing hour.

In conclusion, allow me to say to the readers of your valuable paper that our grange is now in a flourishing condition, having recently admitted seventeen persons to membership, and the cry is, "Still they come." I believe the revival is not confined to any particular locality but is well nigh universal, and the Patrons everywhere are awakening from their long sleep and evincing new life and energy. The order is yet in its infancy and but just entering upon its course of usefulness. As true Patrons let us take courage—a glorious future is before us if we but improve the present opportunity—have confidence in each other, and in the noble principles of our order. We know our cause is just, and it must succeed. Let us then stand by our colors; let unity, fraternity and co-operation be inscribed upon our banners, and in due time the grandest success will reward our efforts.

Belleview grange meets twice a month—on Friday, on or before the full of the moon and two weeks thereafter. All Patrons invited. O. M. Sears, master; M. Conner, secretary.

Fraternally yours, C. S.

EUDORA, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see communications from almost all parts of the state, but have failed to see anything from this part of Lyon county, and thought it might be well enough to let the brothers and sisters know how we get along over this way.

Chicago Mound grange is increasing rapidly in numbers and interest. This grange was organized in 1873. Everything went on well for a time; we were obliged to drop a few on account of non-payment of dues in 1876, but they have all except one come back in the last month, paid up their indebtedness and brought seven new members with them. We now number thirty live, active members. Our officers for the present year are: G. D. Humphrey, Master; J. A. Foster, Overseer; J. R. Thompson, Lecturer; J. Butler, Steward; W. F. Payne, Assistant Steward; Mary Martin, Chaplain; T. C. Martin, Treasurer; Mary E. Foster, Secretary; L. S. Main, Gate-Keeper; Mary D. Jones, Ceres; Martha A. Payne, Pomona; Hannah Davis, Flora; Mary Thompson, Lady Assistant Steward. M. E. F.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 8, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It is better late than never I suppose. I have been expecting ever since our election and installation that some of the officers would send a letter to THE SPIRIT in answer to your request for names of officers, condition of granges, etc. I have no particular interest in this, because, not being an officer, my name cannot appear in the list. However, rather than have Neosho grange, No. 523, slighted altogether, I will send the list: We re-elected J. M. Hyde, Master; Jas. Doile was elected Overseer; W. McCreary, Lecturer; Wm. Jones, Steward; H. C. Wells, Assistant Steward; D. W. Gibson, Chaplain; Perry Edwards, Treasurer; Amelia Goodrich, Secretary; A. Hurlburt, Gate-Keeper; Amy Goodrich, Ceres; Rhoda Hurlburt, Pomona; Mrs. Mary Edwards, Flora; Mrs. Ruah Hyde, Lady Assistant Steward; D. Hammond, chorister. Bro. Traylor, of Emporia grange, installed the officers.

Our grange is flourishing finely. We have been initiating new members at most of the meetings lately, and now have fifty-five good, working members, and always lively and interesting meetings. This grange has been having fairs of different kinds lately. A gingerbread fair is to be held next time. A very good paper is edited by A. W. Plumb, and all the members, both brothers and sisters, are not afraid to take part in the exercises of the grange, especially at the fairs. I must not occupy too much space, so will close. A. C. H.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 11, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Rain, mud and awful roads seem to be the order of the day. We heard before we came to Kansas that it "never rained in Kansas." We told our better-half that was the place for us, so we sold out our property in Illinois and came to this place. As a general thing we have had but little mud in winter, but this winter is an exception to the rule. We have not heard of much stock dying yet, but if we do not have dryer weather soon the loss will be fearful.

The co-operative store is doing a fine business; will have near $500 to divide between stockholders and purchasers this last quarter. Patrons are waking up and the future of the life and steady growth of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is a fixed fact. Co-operation is the corner stone to the order. Take away the benefits derived from co-operation and the order would soon cease to exist.

We have accomplished much in the way of reform, and yet there is plenty of work to do in that line yet. We are plodding along year after year each trying to produce a good crop, and in the main we have been successful the last three years; but the price has been generally so low that we have barely got the cost of producing, thereby not being able to pay much debt, those of us that were in debt, so that many are in a "bad row of stumps." But we are learning; the people are getting better acquainted with the politics of the country and they will know how to use the ballot when two-thirds of them are driven from their homes by the mortgager. This may be an overestimate of the farms in Kansas that are mortgaged, but we believe will not miss it far either way. We have been voting party principles these many years, with our eyes closed to our own interests, while the bloated bondholder has been attending to business right along. Yes, he demonetized silver and we knew nothing of it for quite awhile after it was done; he opposed the government issuing non-interest-bearing notes to the people to carry on the war with; he used his influence to have the government issue bonds at a high rate of interest; he used his influence to pass the resumption act; he used his influence to have the legal tender currency contracted; he used his influence to have gold the only legal tender for the payment of debts; he used his influence to destroy the business interest of the country, and by his influence manufacturing is paralyzed tens of thousands are thrown out of employment, thousands of business men are being driven to the wall, the agriculturist cannot get first cost on his products or many of them, and money is being sent here from the East to loan at 18 per cent. This is a bad state of affairs. Ten per cent. interest will eat most men up, but 18 per cent.—think of it—it is appalling! When the combined industry of the whole country has only made about 2½ per cent. think of us paying 18 per cent. to do business on! It will destroy the best of us in time, depend upon it. Experience teaches a dear school and nobody, it is said, but fools will learn. Some of the Republican papers are wont to find fault with the greenback men for saying something. "You keep still, Mr. Greenbacker," says Mr. Republican, "you have no greenback men in congress; they are all Democrats and Republicans." *Funny, isn't it?* Did not Senator Plumb pledge himself in an open letter to the greenback faith? Did not Haskell also? *Stealing our thunder*—you want the name and the game too, hey! X.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

Proceedings of the National Grange.

[CONTINUED.]

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Grange opened at 9 a. m.; Worthy Master Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Bro. Chase introduced a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Gilmore & Son, of the Grand hotel, for the superior hotel accommodations, the many courtesies extended, and especially for the beautiful Thanksgiving dinner specially prepared for us yesterday, and that a copy of the resolution be made and handed to Messrs. Gilmore & Son. Adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Bro. Aiken, from the executive committee, reported that they had examined the books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer, and found them correct. Adopted.

Bro. Sims, from the finance committee, reported upon the amounts to be paid Bros. Ireland and Allen, as assistants at the secretary's desk. On motion of Bro. Moore, the report was adopted.

Bro. Aiken, from committee on good of order, reported upon the resolution of Bro. Steele, from the state grange of California, upon the importation of Chinese labor. Reported adversely thereto.

From the same committee, upon the resolution of Bro. Davie, petitioning congress to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, from 24 to 12 cents per pound, and reported adversely thereto.

Bro. Davie moved the original resolution as a substitute for the report of the committee. After discussion, the resolution being supported by Bros. Davie, Woodman and Alexander. Bro. Taylor moved to amend by striking out that referring to tax on tobacco. Carried. Substitute as amended adopted.

From the same committee, to whom was submitted the secretary's report, reported recommending its general suggestions as valuable, but recommended that in the future matters contained in private letters, and that might reflect upon members of the National grange, should not form a part of such reports.

Bro. Moore, from the committee on resolutions, reported upon the resolution referred to them, that, as the subject matter was already contained in our declaration of purposes and ritual work of our order, that the subject be indefinitely postponed for this session.

Bro. Forsyth, from special committee on *Record*, reported that the publication of the *Record* be continued quarterly as heretofore, and that its publication be in the hands of the master and secretary of the National grange, and that one copy, in paid wrappers for each subordinate grange in good standing in his state, be sent to the master of each state grange from the office of publication for the first, and thereafter one copy each to the master and secretary of each subordinate grange in good standing, direct from the office of publication. Secretaries of state granges to furnish lists, and to subscribers at 20 cents per year, and in clubs of ten at 10 cents each.

Bro. Moore moved to amend by having the publication of the *Record* left in the hands of the executive committee. After discussion, on the call of ayes and nays the amendment was carried by 22 ayes to 12 nays.

The report as amended was not adopted, and the publication of the *Grange Record* is thereby discontinued.

The executive committee shall hold one regular meeting each year, four days before the annual session of the National grange, at the place of such annual meeting, and that the secretary and treasurer shall bring their books for inspection at that time. Special meetings may be held when in the opinion of the master or two members of the committee, such meeting is necessary.

Bro. Washburn moved to amend by striking out "or" between the words master and two members, and insert the word "and." Lost.

Resolution adopted, and the change in the by-laws is made.

The question of reinstating members who have been expelled on non-payment of dues, again came up and after a lengthy discussion, and many proposed amendments, all showing diversity of opinion and rulings in the different states, the whole subject was, upon motion of Bro. Taylor, laid upon the table.

Bro. Forsyth, from committee on accounts, reported upon the accounts of Bros. John T. Jones, master; D. Wyatt Aiken, clerk executive committee; W. H. Chambers, executive committee; Henly James, executive committee; Dudley T. Chase, executive committee; Alonzo Golder, executive committee. Report adopted.

A motion to suspend the rules was made and carried.

Bro. Lang moved that the vote by which the time of adjournment was fixed at 5 p. m. Friday, be reconsidered. Carried.

Bro. Washburn moved that the whole subject lay upon the table, which was carried.

On motion, the grange then adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange assembled at 3 p. m. Bro. J. J. Woodman in the chair.

Bro. Moore offered a resolution "that the worthy steward of the National grange receive $50 for his services at this session," as his mileage and per diem will hardly pay his actual expenses, by reason of attendance. Lost.

Sister Washburn, from committee on education, presented a report.

From committee on good of the order, to whom was referred the resolution presented by Bro. Steele, as passed by state grange of California, in relation to the importation of Chinese labor, reporting adversely thereto. Report adopted after Bro. Steele had made a statement of the excitement at present existing and evils arising in his state from the importation of great numbers of Chinese.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported resolutions providing for printing and sending the proposed amendments to the constitution of the National grange to the masters and secretaries of state granges as soon as possible, in view of the early meeting of many of the state granges; also providing how the amendments shall be acted upon, reported to the secretary of the National grange, and when ratified proclaimed to the order.

Bro. Sims, from finance committee, reported upon the resolution of Bro. Lang, asking for an estimate of the probable expenses of the National grange, its officers, printing, salaries, etc., for the ensuing year. Bro. Lang moved to consider the report by sections. Adopted.

Bro. Aiken, from committee on good of the order, reported upon the resolution of Bro. Piollett, memorializing congress for changes in the revenue laws, that, as the matters were of great importance, and such as the National grange should carefully consider before committing itself in an expression of an opinion, and not having the proper information at hand to thoroughly consider the questions involved, the committee returned the papers and requested to be relieved from the further consideration thereof. Bro. Chase moved to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

Resolutions thus came again before the grange. Bro. Chase then moved to lay the whole on the table.

From same committee upon the resolution of Bro. Lang, reported a resolution favoring the deepening of the gulf ports and the establishment of mail routes and reciprocal commerce between said ports and the South American states.

On motion of Bro. Moore report was adopted.

Bro. Blanton, of committee on co-operation, presented a report.

Report concurred in.

From same committee, to whom was reported the resolution of Bro. Woodman, upon the importance of a ship canal between lakes Michigan and Erie, reported favorably thereto. Report concurred in.

Bro. Graves, from committee on claims and grievances, to whom were referred three claims of Bro. O. H. Kelley, reported that they had considered the same and returned Nos. 1 and 2 to the grange with the request that they be referred to the executive committee for examination, and that No. 3 be not allowed.

Under the call of states, Bro. Lang introduced a resolution providing that a memorial be prepared containing the various matters passed upon by the National grange requiring legislation, and present the same to the different members of congress through the secretary of the executive committee, Bro. Aiken. Adopted.

Bro. Blanton introduced resolutions concerning Patrons who enter into business in conflict with the purposes of our order, which were adopted.

Bro. Darden introduced a resolution of thanks to Bro. John T. Jones for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the master's office during the past two years. Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Bro. Davie introduced a resolution providing for printing proceedings of the session and distributing them among the subordinate granges.

Bro. Eshbaugh moved a resolution of thanks to the Hamilton County Pomona grange and the state grange of Ohio. Adopted.

Bro. Darden introduced a resolution that the thanks of the National grange are due and are hereby tendered to the publishers of the Cincinnati *Grange Bulletin* for their enterprise and liberality in furnishing for free distribution a daily report of the proceedings of the grange. Adopted.

Bro. Chambers—That this grange do now proceed to the installation of officers, and when that ceremony is performed that the master immediately close the grange. Adopted.

Bro. John T. Jones then installed the new officers, making some very appropriate and feeling remarks as he installed the new master, which were replied to by Bro. Adams in an able manner. After the officers had been duly installed, the minutes of the day read and approved, and a closing song, the eleventh annual session came to an end. That good has been done all admit; hope is greatly revived. Let the good work go on.

THE BIBLE.

An Address by Rev. G. W. Henning, of the M. E. Church,

Before the Douglas County Bible Society, Sunday Evening, Feb. 10, 1878.

We have here the oldest history in the world—the oldest history of the world. It goes back to the time when the earth was without form and void—when the material of which the everlasting hills are builded was igneous fluid in the midst of the heavens. It goes on backward, backward to the beginning, when God created both the material of which the world was to come and the heavens that contained it.

With the stroke of a master the historian paints the scene. We see the fiery atoms hasting each to his kind and order being evolved out of chaos. The spirit of God, the ultimate self-originating force, moves. Molecular activity begins and the resultant flash of light reveals and divides the gloom. The condensation of vapor, the separation of the waters above from the waters beneath, the outlining of continents and seas, the beginning of plant life, the grass that perishes, the herb yielding seed and the tree yielding fruit each after their kind. These distinct works mark three periods and close the inorganic era. Then the energizing light of the sun dispels the hazy mist, the earth begins to run its daily round, the seasons and the years are measured off and all things are ready for the introduction of the orders of animal life—the radiate, the molluscan, the articulate, the vertebrate—each in its time and each marking its time, prophetic forms toward the close of each period indicating the type to follow as characteristic of the succeeding period, until man, foreshadowed by the mammals nourishing their young, stands forth endowed with a high intellectual and moral nature, himself prophetic type of another era—a spiritual existence in the sometime beyond. Such is a brief outline of events occurring away back beyond the utmost stretch of human vision when there was no human eye to witness and no human scribe to record. We unfold the record of the rocks; we turn over leaf after leaf and find, as we go backward from man, the lower verteibrates, the articulates, the mollusks, the radiates, the protozoans, the higher and lower forms of vegetable life, the essential sunlight, the condensing vapors, the igneous sphere, the nebulous mass, chaos, darkness, void. Such is a brief outline of the story the rocks contain, and it is corroborated by astronomy. We believe these; they tell us true. But the hieroglyphics of science are intelligible to only a small few, and it has taken us many, many years to decipher a few lines. As we read on laboriously and lay our meager translations beside the Mosaic record we cannot help wondering who told Moses how the earth was formed, and how the waters were divided, and how the sun came in the heavens, and how the grass and the herb began, and who told him the origin and order of animal life. Moses was no geologian; there was no Huxley or Agassiz beside him to suggest the proper classification of organisms. Whence came to him these facts which have taken skilled scientists generations of time to find out? How did he happen to get things and events in precisely their right order and never a mistake? Did it never occur to you as a most remarkable accident that Moses, four thousand years ago, should have blundered upon just that particular cosmogenic theory that is demonstrated true by the science of the nineteenth century? Is it not rather more incredible that it was accidental than that it was revealed to him by the Spirit that first moved upon the face of the waters?

Now we stand in the shadow of Sinai. It is enveloped in cloud and smoke; the lightnings play about its summit; the thunders roll and break upon its ragged edges, and the mountain trembles to its base. Six hundred thousand people stand round its slope awaiting the return of Moses, who has gone up thither into the midst of this awful play of the heavens. Presently he returns bearing two tables of stone, upon which are graven ten simple commandments which were to constitute the fundamental law of these people for all time to come. These ten were afterward expanded into a system reaching out and down to all the details of personal, family and society life; but nothing was ever conceived or announced affecting any of the relations of life that was not contained in these ten germ commandments. Leviticus is but the unfolding of the two tables delivered by Moses. These tables embody the constitution and statutes of England, the constitution and statutes of the United States, and of every civilized nation upon earth. They are the summarization of the principles of good government and have been so recognized by statesmen ever since their promulgation. We can't conceive of an ordinance for the regulation of the conduct of individuals in any relation of life or of society, under any accidental form of organization, that is not already contained in this remarkable epitome of law. Isn't that strange? That moral philosophers for four thousand years should have succeeded in no attempt at improvement on the code of Moses. The only change suggested in it was by Jesus, who re-enacts it and unfolds the principle from which acceptable obedience springs. It is so concise, so exact, so minute, yet so expansive as to allow of infinite modification of such circumstances as are determined by the progress of the human mind, the discoveries of science, the segregation of men into clans or their aggregation into states. In whatever direction we please, under whatever circumstances we can conceive, men will never outgrow the decalogue; it stands unchallenged in its purity and completeness.

But what strikes me as strange is, that this, so prominent a fact, should be so delicately touched by those who question the inspiration of the scriptures. Was it an accident that Moses lighted on that particular code all at once? for the decalogue is not the condensed extract of an old law. Moses had no histories of nations and no law libraries from which to collate, and no experienced legislators to consult. I find it easier to believe that the voice and the writing were God's.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety years ago—one hundred and twenty-four years before the Jewish captivity in Babylon—that was the queen city of the world. It was the first founded after the flood. It was sixty miles in circuit, with walls two hundred cubits high, and fifty cubits thick, and an hundred gates of brass. Its temple of Belus was the most magnificent structure ever reared by human hands; its hanging gardens were the greatest of the wonders of the world. It was the seat of one of the greatest empires of antiquity. It was the residence of the king, and his palace exceeded in magnificence any royal residence of to-day. Just now Babylon was at the height of power and glory under Nebuchadnezzar. His dominion comprised Babylonia, Mesopotamia and Syria, including Phœnicia and Judah. In this latter province was a man unknown to the king. He lived in the mountains, and dressed in the skins of animals. He sat one day, we may suppose, on the summit of one of his native hills, and looking out toward the far off plain and toward the great gay city in the midst of it, he uttered these strange words: "Lift ye up a banner on the high mountain; exalt the voice unto them; shake the hand that they may go unto the gates of the nobles. The noise of a multitude in the mountains like as of a great people, a tumultuous noise as of the kingdoms of nations gathered together. The Lord of hosts mustereth the hosts of the battle. * * *

"Behold I will stir up the Medes against them, * * * and Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldee's excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and it shall never be inhabited; neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the Arab pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there; but wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there; * * * and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged."

One hundred and seventy years afterward—long after the prophet has been gathered to his fathers and been forgotten, and Belshazzar reigned in Babylon in his grandfather's stead, the Medes, former allies of the Babylonians, joined the Persians, and under Cyrus entered the city and slaughtered the inhabitants. Darius Hystaspes afterwards lowered the walls and demolished the gates. Xerxes destroyed the temples, and many other public buildings. A Parthian king carried away most of the remaining inhabitants into slavery, and burned a large part of the city. Strabo says that in his time part of it was a mere desert. Jerome says in his time it was quite in ruins, and that the walls served only to inclose a forest for the king's hunting. Modern travelers are not agreed on the site of it. It is so utterly annihilated that even the place whereon Babylon stood cannot now be positively determined.

I was just thinking how strange that its fall and desolation should have been so exactly foreguessed—even to the minutest details—so long before, when no human calculations could have made it certain or even probable, and that it should remain desolate to this day—just as Isaiah said it would. Who told Isaiah? This is only one of the vast number of instances in which it has happened just this way—that events were foretold scores and even hundreds of years, and came to pass accordingly. These prophets claimed to be inspired. They took no credit to themselves for superior insight into the future, but asserted that God revealed these things to them. Has modern science discovered the law in the case? Can her priests prophesy? Shall we overthrow history and reject the facts, or shall we admit the theory of inspiration? Which is the easier? But I am not arguing for the inspiration of the scriptures—that is not particularly—but inasmuch as the bible is the topic of the evening, I was recalling some thoughts that struck me very forcibly.

I look over into the new testament and find there jotted down a few of the leading incidents in the life of a man called Jesus. He is said to have been born in Bethlehem in Judea. He was called a Nazarene. Of his early life little is known. When he began to be about thirty years of age, along with others he came to the baptism of John, and a little after commenced preaching that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. Walking by the sea of Galilee he saw two brothers, fishermen, and persuaded them to follow him; and on a little farther he saw two other brothers, fishermen also, and took them with him. And he just traveled about the country, teaching in the synagogues, preaching about the kingdom, and healing all kinds of sickness and all kinds of diseases. Naturally enough his reputation spread away beyond the mountains into Syria, and they brought sick people, and those who imagined they were possessed of devils, and crazy people, and those that had the palsey, and he healed them; and as one might suppose, great multitudes of people from all parts of the country gathered about him. At length he had selected twelve men, none of them lawyers or doctors of divinity; none of them related in any way to any man in position; none of them wealthy; and those thirteen went about, two or three sometimes together, and sometimes singly, talking about *the kingdom*, and curing sick people; sometimes getting up a little excitement; sometimes in favor, and sometimes hooted. By and by this man Jesus came to be very annoying to the leading people of his own nation, and they tried him on a charge of blasphemy in making himself equal with God, and had him crucified. They were very careful to see that he was dead, because of certain things he had said, and they saw to it that the sepulchre was sealed, and a guard of Roman soldiers stationed there for three days, lest his disciples should steal him away. And when he was dead and buried they didn't seem to think it worth while to follow up the disciples who were scattered in every direction.

This man Jesus said some things that have been preserved to these times. On one occasion, when he was explaining to a crowd the nature of the kingdom he talked so much about, he said it was like a grain of mustard seed—"which groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it." We have seen the seed sown, and have seen its growth begin. We have watched it—this kingdom of heaven—in its development for 1,855 years, and it does really strike us now, as we look back, that this was a very happy illustration as well as a bold prophecy. It looked as though the kingdom was altogether an air castle when Jesus was laid away in the tomb in disgrace, and his few followers hid themselves away. But somehow it continued to be talked about, and his sayings continued to be believed, and every once in a while something would fall out just as he said it would—like that great revival at Jerusalem when the Holy Ghost came down. By and by two great branches were put out, one toward the east and one toward the west; about five hundred years after the seed has begun to spring; and later, about three hundred and fifty years ago, when its growth seemed to have matured and decily set in, it put forth from the roots new branches, and it has been growing and putting forth new and great branches all along until it has already taken on such dimensions as were never seen in an herb before. And somehow this man Jesus, who was crucified and buried so long ago, and the kingdom he started with so little display have become the leading topics of discussion in our day and in all civilized countries. It appears that in whatever direction we start out we come right up against him and his kingdom. If we begin at the beginning of history and come down we come to him. If we begin here and go backward we come to him. It just happens that way, that he was a most convenient point from which to reckon time both ways, and he cuts history in twain. In fact, the history of the man and his kingdom is the history of the world.

This bible is the forerunner of the kingdom. It foretells it, introduces it and explains it, and the kingdom never outgrows it. As men pursue science they are unfolding it, and illustrating it, and demonstrating the truth of it. As they evolve systems of philosophy they find the most comprehensive, concise, exact and convenient summary in the very words of this Jesus; and they haven't evolved anything that he hasn't included in those sayings—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them."

And the kingdom goes right on growing. Somehow men are raised up who feel impelled to preach it, just as he said they should—men who are not governed by such motives as ordinarily govern men in the choice of pursuits—and they go abroad into foreign lands, exposing themselves to perils among the heathen, to painfulness and weariness and death; but they preach and scatter the seed of the kingdom and it grows and spreads. It's a peculiar gospel, this that we preach; it suits so exactly all classes and conditions of men, and fits itself to all the circumstances of life in every clime and under every form of government. It's a wonderful gospel; it has run a wonderful course; it contains wonderful things; it has a wonderful effect on men; it is the wonder of the world. Is it possible that the untutored fishermen of Galilee concocted it? Is it possible that Jesus was an addle-brained enthusiast? Is it possible that he was a shrewd impostor? I find it much easier to believe that he was what he claimed to be—the very Son of God. I can't understand otherwise how it happens that he should so far have outstripped the world in wisdom, how that he should have so completely mastered human nature, and how that the kingdom he set up in his death should have achieved such prominence among the kingdoms of the world. I find it much easier to wait for the solution of some things that I don't understand, than to dispose of some things I do understand. And from what I do understand I have no difficulty in believing that God made the world and inspired Moses to tell it; that God delivered the law written with his own finger; that the prophets wrote and spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost; that Jesus was the son of God; that this kingdom we preach about is the kingdom of heaven, and the gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

Thus believing, I have no difficulty in letting into my sympathy the agencies at work in its dissemination, and none in forecasting the time when it shall be preached to all nations, as Jesus said it should.

But of all the wonderful things we see in the bible the most wonderful is the revelation of God's love for a guilty world, and the provision he made for its redemption. We have read the bible and read about the bible to little purpose if we haven't come on this fact, which is of personal application: That God so loved the world as to give his only begotten son that whosoever believeth in him might have everlasting life. This is the center and the sum of all the wonders of Revelation. It isn't found in any book of physiology, nor of biology, nor of geology, nor of astronomy; it isn't found anywhere outside the bible! Science never lifted a burden of sorrow from any human soul; it never cleansed a guilty heart; it never saved a man from sin. This Jesus said, "Come unto *me*, ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" and it just turns out that all who come find it precisely so. This is the secret of Jesus—pardon, peace, joy in believing. This is more wonderful than all "the golden fancies of all our golden dreams."

I love to tell the story
It did so much for me,
And that is just the reason
I tell it now to thee.

I can't stop until I shall have repeated the rest of that beautiful hymn:

I love to tell the story
'Tis pleasant to repeat,
What seems each time I tell it
More wonderfully sweet.

I love to tell the story,
For some have never heard
The message of salvation
From God's own holy word.

I love to tell the story,
For those who know it best
Seem hungering and thirsting
To hear it like the rest.

And when in scenes of glory
We sing the *new, new* song,
'Twill be the *old, old* story
That we have loved so long!

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonary syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES. SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred $5, per thousand $15; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred $10, per thousand $80. Other trees in proportion.

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

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

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that 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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove the LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

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.

Geo Leis.

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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

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GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

—AND—

Manufacturers' Agents

For Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom opposite Union Depot,

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LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-tf

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence. Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1878.

ONE prominent object of the grange movement is for its members to devise plans by which they can, by associated effort, lighten some of the burdens of taxation which have in the past so sorely pressed them down, and which, if not removed, will become more oppressive in the future and end, finally, in financial ruin. Very many of our farmers have had the misfortune to burden themselves with debt on which they are now paying exorbitant interest, at a rate averaging probably not less than twelve per cent., which is to be paid semi-annually. Such a drain on the earnings and resources of a farmer, if his debt is of any considerable amount, will as certainly exhaust his means, if long continued, as a tank, whether large or small, will be exhausted of water when a pipe of one inch diameter is drawing it away, while one of only half its capacity is replenishing it. Now is there any way by which this class of our farmers can obtain relief? It would seem to be a measure only of strict justice to make the mortgage which covers his farm to bear some considerable part of the burdens of taxation, for the payment of which the farmer is now made liable. Would there be the least injustice in taxing the mortgage drawing twelve per cent. interest at least four or five per cent.? We can see nothing wrong, nothing unfair, nothing dishonorable in the enactment of a law by our legislature imposing such a tax on capital not in the form of real estate. We find that real estate, of which farmers are the principal owners, is charged with nearly all the taxes paid into the treasury. There is no justice in this. There should be a radical change in the modes of taxation; and this change can be made to the great relief of the farming class and for the promotion of more exact justice if the Patrons and farmers say it shall be done, and follow up their speech with action. They must see that the next state legislature is composed of men who, knowing the right, will see that the right is framed into law. We believe that the grange was instituted for the very purpose of righting what is wrong; of correcting those flagrant abuses which have been imposed upon the farming interests through the operations of unjust laws. These abuses may not be reached and reformed at once, but they may be abated and finally corrected just as surely as there is manifested by the grangers and farmers a spirit of determination, of perseverance and an adherence to those principles of justice, of right and equality which they profess.

THE SILVER BILL.

On Saturday morning, February 16th, by a vote of 48 to 21, the senate passed the bill to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars, and to restore its legal tender character. The following is a full text of the bill as it passed the senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in a contract. And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under the existing law relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, that the amount of money at any one time invested in silver bullion exclusive of such resulting coin shall not exceed $5,000,000: *Provided further*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provision of section 254 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That, immediately after the passage of this act, the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European natios as he may deem advisable, to join us in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing an international use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between these metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of governments joining in the same. Whenever governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the president shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference in behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the president, who shall transmit the same to congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses to be approved by the secretary of state; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expense is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That any holder of coin authorized by this act may deposit with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

The above is by no means what the people want, but it is a great deal better than nothing. What the people want is an opportunity to utilize and make available all the resources of the country. If the people raise large crops they want the privilege of selling their produce in the best markets of the world; but they are not willing that the transportation companies should have three-fourths of their produce for carrying the other fourth to market. Just so if the people, by enterprise and energy, discover and dig out of the ground one million, fifty million or one thousand million's worth of silver annually; they want the privilege of putting this silver into coin of standard value. With these legal dollars sent jingling among the people, all kinds of industry would at once revive; manufactories would once more hum with busy activity; the mechanics and laboring men would be set at work; the farmer, with hopes renewed with a prospect of being able to pay off his mortgage, would plow and plant, build houses and barns, and gather about him the comforts and adornments of refined and cultivated homes.

But in the silver bill as amended and passed by that august body, the senate of the United States, they say to the people of this country, it makes no difference how much silver you are able to dig out of the ground, you shall not coin over forty-eight millions annually. As the bill passed, with John Sherman still at the head of the treasury, only twenty-four millions would be coined. Even in doing this little for the people of this country, the senate were so fearful that they had hurt some foreigners, feelings in the matter, that they actually tacked on to this bill a section giving the president authority to call a congress of the Latin nations and others to talk the matter over and see what they had to say about a bi-metallic currency. We have no patience with such tomfoolery. We put more grains of pure silver into a dollar now than do other leading nations of the earth. This slop and swash of the senate is disgusting. If our people could manage some way to elect a senate that would legislate in the interest of the people of America and let the people across the ocean go to the dogs, or to the devil, or take care of themselves, perhaps the people in this country would get along better in the future than in the past.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see in your paper an editorial praising Hon. Sidney Clarke, and upholding him for the position of U. S. marshal. Now, sir, we down here have always looked upon THE SPIRIT as being a truthful paper and the farmer's and laboring man's friend, therefore we wish to enter our protest against Mr. Clarke receiving any position of honor or trust at the hands of our president, for the simple reason that we believe him to be dishonorable and two-faced, and consequently not to be trusted. We remember too well his speeches that he made in 1865 (I think it was), first at Paola where he said, I think these unoccupied lands should all be given to railroad corporations, and that if elected to congress he would do all in his power to accomplish that act. Then he came down here on the Osage and neutral lands and found that doctrine was not popular with the few settlers here, and made speeches and said he was opposed to railroad subsidies and would do all in his power against them; therefore we cannot trust him for anything.

L. METIER.

LABETTE, Kans., Feb. 10, 1878.

PAOLA, Kans., February 18.—Major B. F. Simpson, of this place, whose name was sent to the senate last Friday for U. S. marshal of Kansas, has telegraphed to Washington that he positively declines the appointment. This is the second time B. F. Simpson has declined the marshalship of Kansas, one of the fattest offices in the state. During the last three days congratulatory letters and telegrams have been pouring in on him from every direction and he has been inundated with applications for deputyships. Letters from some of the strongest men in Kansas urged him to accept, but the senator cannot see it in that light.

Sheriff Masterson, of Ford County, in Close Pursuit of the Kinsley Train Robbers—A Bloody Battle Expected.

[*Special to the Leavenworth Times.*]

DODGE CITY, Feb. 18.—The *Times* has received information from Sheriff Masterson's party, which left here one week ago in pursuit of three of the outlaws who attempted to rob the Santa Fe train, at Kinsley. Masterson and his posse arrived at Lovell's camp on the 12th, which Mike Roarke, a fellow named Mack and another one, name unknown, had left only two hours before. The sheriff and party immediately followed in pursuit, trailing the robbers to Beaver City. The sheriff and posse had kept in advance of their provision wagon, and so closely were they on the trail of the robbers that they were thirty hours without provisions.

Roarke said at the camp that he understood he was charged with the attempted train robbery, and that officers were in search of him, but he was ready for them any time. Would meet them at any place. They might send the whole city of Dodge, and he would fight them anywhere.

Beaver river, where they are, is about eighty miles south of Dodge City, in the stock range, in a strip between Kansas and Texas, the neck of the Indian territory.

Roarke is a desperate character, and may give Sheriff Masterson a severe struggle. A capture without a bloody encounter seems almost improbable.

The Power of Bismack.

LONDON, February 18.—Conflicting explanations are given of the reason and character of the German intervention, which seems to have tided over the recent crisis. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated February 17th, says there is the greatest disappointment there because the people expected the moral support of Germany, whereas now they hear the emperor of Germany, in his speech from the throne, referring to the programme of the Constantinople conference as the basis of settlement. A Vienna correspondent asserts that Russia eagerly adheres to Prince Bismarck's views when the later, at Austria's solicitation, intimated to Prince Gortschakoff that he was straining the situation beyond all reasonable bounds. The correspondent adds: "A rupture between Austria and Russia was imminent a week ago, and in place of a Kaiserbund an Anglo-Austrian combination was on the point of being established. It suited Prince Bismarck to a certain extent, that Austria and Russia should be at variance, but it was altogether contrary to his calculations that Austria should form a separate alliance with England, and had he not been appealed to in time, he would have expressed himself before the German parliament in terms that would have made matters perfectly clear for all parties. There are still wide divergencies between Russia and Austria. Prince Bismarck will complete the reconciliation at the congress. England must look to herself. She has interests at stake she will certainly be called upon to defend. There is not a statesman on the continent, outside of those directly concerned, that does not admit the chief object of the triple alliance to be the annihilation of British influence abroad." A Berlin dispatch apparently confirms a portion of the foregoing. It says it is doubtful if Prince Bismarck will make a full exposition of his Eastern policy as was expected. He will probably be made inclined to explain his views confidently at one of his parliamentary soirees.

An Old Missouri River Man on Barge Navigation.

[*Kansas City Times.*]

Capt. Ruxton, of Saline, in a letter to the Miami, (Mo.,) *Index*, says:

The barge question involves practicability, cost and expedition. Time was when our practical rivermen differed in opinion as to whether barges ever would be a success in the Missouri river. That question has been settled for several years by the enterprise of the Star line. That company sends out a barge with nearly every boat, and handles it successfully and profitably; what then would you expect a regular tow boat to do? No difference of opinion on that question now. The question of cost is so palpable, that it would almost be impeaching the common sense of the community to undertake to prove that barges can carry for less than even our side and stern wheel boats; and as the river is improved the perils of navigation will diminish, rates of insurance will be less, better time will be made, larger boats and barges will be built (the larger they are the cheaper they can carry), and the tendency to lower freights will be in proportion to the improved condition of the channel. Barging from St. Louis commenced with 400 ton barges; now they are building 1,700 ton barges. A fleet of barges carrying enough to load 100 trains of cars only requires a small crew and one set of machinery. We need not defer barging on the Missouri river until the channel is deepened and the snags removed. Large tows like those on the Mississippi could not be handled, but smaller ones, that could move grain faster and cheaper than the rail or even our present class of boats, could be handled safely. There is no mode known to practice or science that can move a large bulk as cheaply and expeditiously as the tow of barges. We have frequently seen the Fanny Lewis and barge moving along safely and quietly with freight enough to load six trains, with twenty cars to a train and 20,000 pounds to a car.

Hereafter if we speak of trains understand us to mean twenty cars to a train, and 20,000 pounds to a car. We noticed sometime ago that the tow boat, My Choice, left St. Louis for New Orleans with a tow of barges containing 6,500 tons of grain and merchandise, enough to load nearly thirty-three trains. In the St. Paul memorial to congress, mention is made of a tug that towed into New Orleans a fleet of barges that would have loaded 1,500 cars, or seventy-five trains. *Republican* of the 2d inst. noticed the J. B. Williams, then below Cairo, with a fleet in tow containing 600,000 bushels of coal, or enough to load one hundred and twenty trains. We mention these to show the possibility of the barge system. It may be years before barge tows like those mentioned can be operated on the Missouri river, but small fleets that would move enough to load twenty trains each, could be handled safely. Say three small tows carrying enough to load sixty trains take five days from Kansas City to St. Louis, tell us how long it will take sixty trains. Again, suppose those three tows were loaded with wheat, they would carry 400,000 bushels, at a saving of six cents a bushel, or a saving to the farmers of $24,000 on the three tows. "A U. S. government report on internal commerce and navigation estimates the cost of transportation on the river at one-tenth of the average cost of the tonnage movement on the railroads west of the Missouri river." Capt. Eads says that when sufficient depth has been obtained in the channel of the Mississippi, grain can be carried from St. Louis to New Orleans for three cents a bushel. So that with the exercise of a little faith you can see in the near future grain moved from Kansas City to St. Louis for three cents a bushel, and from St. Louis to New Orleans for three cents, and only break bulk once between Kansas City and Liverpool, at New Orleans. But remember that faith without works is dead; you must give attention to your own salvation, you must sign petitions if necessary, you must contend for your rights, and order your grain shipped by the river.

First Meeting of the Congressional Silver Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—After the adjournment of the house to-day, about sixty members in favor of the remonetization of silver convened in the room of the committee on judiciary. They were called to order by Buckner, who announced that the executive committee had agreed to call the association the Silver Union. Representative Eden offered the following:

Resolved, That to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, a motion be made by Buckner to proceed with the business on the speaker's table, and on reaching the bill to remonetize silver, the previous question should be called on concurring in the senate amendments, and that there be no debate.

Mr. Bright thought that there were serious objections to the bill as it was returned from the Senate. One was as to the limiting of coinage, and another striking out the feature of free coinage from the house bill. He wanted to make some protest against this, for this was discrimination against both persons and the metal, as holders of gold were privileged to have their gold bullion coined free of charge, and citizens and foreigners could get the benefit. In this respect, discrimination against silver should not be made. As the silver to be coined under the bill was to be full legal tender in payment of all debts, what reason was there for discrimination against it in the matter of coinage? He stated several other objections against the bill.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill should be reported as it came from the senate.

He said they had the bill here three months, and it was evident they had made a decided movement to carry a silver bill. When passed, he thought, as a matter of course, the president would veto it; he had no doubt of that. But the house could pass the bill over a veto by a majority of two-thirds. By accepting the senate bill they made the measure sure, and free coinage was a small matter. The bill secures a silver currency. It would have a good effect on the country. If the bill should pass as it came from the senate it would be a great victory.

Mr. Ewing said the people of the country were in intense business distress, and looking for relief in the remonetization of silver. Under this bill they would receive none; he ventured the assertion that not $100,000 would be put into circulation by it. The secretary of the treasury had the power to sell bonds to buy bullion in order to resume specie payments. This bill remonetizes silver, and every dollar of the two millions authorized to be coined, he thought, would be kept by Secretary Sherman for the purpose of hoarding it for the prosecution of his resumption scheme; and when this bill was passed, the advocates of resumption would say, You strengthened our cause by giving 24,000,000 of coin dollars a year.

Mr. Haskell said he was no admirer of Secretary Sherman and his financial policy, but for two years the secretary and the director of the mint have said that if the people wanted a dollar of 412 1-2 grains, they should have as much as they wanted. So far as these gentlemen had control, they would put $4,000,000 in circulation every month.

Mr. Ewing said he did not want a cheap palm-off on the country. This bill gave to the secretary of the treasury power to coin either two or four millions of silver dollars a month, but with such a restriction it was adhering in effect to the gold standard. He would not vote for it.

Mr. Butler said, although he did not like the bill, he would take it, if he could obtain nothing better. The silver men had a giant's strength, and should exercise it. They could do what they pleased. He thought it would be unwise to pass this bill without affording some time for debate. This was to strengthen the measure. He said his proposition was this: Let this bill be treated as all public measures ought to be, with due respect to the nation. Do not remonetize silver in haste or by a trick. Let it be referred to the committee on banking and currency, and they will come to a conclusion as to what should be done. If they conclude that the bill should be passed in its present shape, the friends of remonetization could vote for it in a body. If they should conclude it ought to be amended, they could vote for the amendment accordingly.

Mr. Southard moved that the bill be referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Phillips called attention to the fact that the senate remonetized silver, and declared it to be an unlimited legal tender. He thought the true course to pursue was to take the two points gained. While he was not in favor of the amendment of the senate, he would take it if he could obtain nothing better. He said there were bills pending in the committee on banking and currency to further carry out the purposes of this bill.

The question was disposed of by agreeing to the motion that the bill should be referred, to-morrow, to the committee on banking and currency; there were only three or four voices against the motion. This superseded the other propositions, which were not voted on. The conference then adjourned.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Flour—XX	$5.00 @ 5.25
XXX	5.20 @ 5.45
Family	5.00 @ 5.65
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.20½ @ 1.21
No. 4 red	1.13 @ 1.14
Corn—No. 2,	41 @ 41¾
Oats—No. 2 mixed	24½ @ 25½
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 55½
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	40 @ 45
Pork	10.50 @ 10.60
Dry salt meats—Short ribs	5½ @ 5½
Loose short clear	5⅝ @ 5½
Bacon	4¾ @ 6½
Lard	7 @ 7½
Butter—creamery	28 @ 32
dairy	25 @ 28
country	12 @ 22
Eggs	10 @ 12
CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.05 @ 1.07
No. 3	1.00 @ 1.01
Corn	40 @ 41½
Oats	23 @ 23½
Pork	10.20 @ 10.40
Bulk Meats	3¾ @ 5½
Lard	7.25 @ 7.30
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.08½ @ 1.09
No. 4 fall	99 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30¾ @ 31
Oats	24 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	40 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 3.75 @ 5.35
Poorer grades	2.50 @ 3.05
Hogs	3.50 @ 4.10
CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.60 @ 4.00
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.50 @ 4.35
Native feeders	3.10 @ 3.35
Native stockers	2.80 @ 3.00
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.00
Milch cows, each	25.00 @ 30.00
Hogs—Packers	3.50 @ 3.60

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@19c.; medium 10@15c; common, low grade, 5@8c.; cheese, 10½@11c.; eggs, 10@11c. for fresh; white beans, steady, $1.00@1.25, hand picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. ℔ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, $7.50@9.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 40@65c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; apples, per bbl., $2.50@3.00; cranberries, $9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 6½c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at $50 @80 ℔ ton; in St. Louis $60@100.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, $2.95@3.00; XXX, $2.75. Rye flour, $1.80. Buckwheat, $3.00. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75@85c.

Wheat has fluctuated during the week, going up rapidly some days, but it as quickly fell back to about what it was a week ago; the tendency now is downward. This sudden excitement in the grain market was occasioned by the English fleet being ordered to Constantinople. But when it became evident that war would not be the result—at least immediately—a reaction took place.

Corn rose and fell a cent or two in sympathy with wheat.

Rye and oats have risen.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.21 to 1.21, for February, and $1.21 to $1.21¾, March. In Chicago No. 2 spring is about the same for March as February. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall, is $1.06 to $1.08½, February, and $1.06¾, March.

Cattle have not varied much since our last.

Hogs slow, but markets are not materially changed.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

City and Vicinity.

FIRST-CLASS dry goods cheap is what we all want and they can be procured at Hunt's at astonishingly low figures. Ladies, go and see what a bargain you can make in woolen goods at Hunt's.

A Youth's Publication.

For half a century the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

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

LAST Sunday morning Rev. Robert Atkinson occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church. The house was well filled and the sermon an able one. In the evening the lecture room was crowded at an early hour and most of the seats in the audience room above taken Rev. Mr. Harpending, evangelist, occupied the pulpit in the room above, and Rev. Mr. Peck, the pastor, preached in the lecture room below. After the sermon he baptized seventeen persons in the new baptistery (which was completed last week). They were mostly young men. The people in both rooms comprised one of the largest assemblies that ever gathered in Lawrence. There are still several candidates for baptism. The meetings continue each night as heretofore.

WE witnessed a baptizing on Sunday, by the colored Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. James, of several candidates for church membership. It was to us certainly an impressive scene. Standing on the muddy banks of the Kaw, foaming and roaring over the dam, the tall, weird looking, dusky African held spell-bound his eager believing audience by a simple touching description of the baptism of Jesus by John in the sacred waters of the Jordan. Jesus did not simply step upon the bank of the river and have a few drops of water, more or less, sprinkled upon his brow; he did not have made an exquisitely formed tank into which he might step and be baptized, but he went down *into* the water; he was buried in baptism beneath the yielding waters of the Jordan; he came up *out* of the waters. Is Christ our example in this divinely appointed rite? Then, dear brethren, let us follow his example, not in part, but in completeness. If he is our pattern, let us not leave off a sleave, or half a foot of the skirt or even a button, but take him as a whole pattern—a complete example. We may not have followed the exact words of the preacher, but we are sure we have not mistranslated his spirit. We could not help feeling that the simple, direct, earnest argument of the preacher went to the heart of his hearers and produced in their minds a very strong conviction that all baptizing by sprinkling, pouring, aspersion, or going into a "tank" was very unscriptural and entirely void of efficacy.

February Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The society assembled in its rooms at the state university on Saturday, February 16, 1878, with Vice-President Sedgwick in the chair.

The first business attended to was the election of officers for 1878, which resulted as follows: President, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; vice-president, Miss Lola Bell, Lawrence; secretary, Joseph Savage, Lawrence; treasurer, T. M. Pearson, Kanwaka.

Treasurer T. M. Pearson read a financial statement for the year 1877, which, on motion, was accepted.

Report by the secretary of the collection of fruit Douglas county exhibited at the recent annual meeting of the State Horticultural society, held at Parsons.

REPORT.

The collection of fruit from Douglas county, exhibited at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society, held at Parsons, December 11-13, 1877, was made up of contributions from the following fruit growers in the county: T. M. Pearson, Kanwaka; Jos. Savage, W. W. Tweed, E. P. Briggs, N. P. Deming, T. Crover and his father, S. Johnson, C. H. Taylor, L. Bryant, Eb. Baldwin, —. Blantonship, —. Daniels, D. G. Watt, Lawrence; A. C. Jacot, —. Labaneise, O. H. Ayers, S. Gilson, Prairie City; D. Kostenbader, John Pardee, —. McClintock, M. Shepperd, Holling; E. W. Flory, Willow Springs; Dr. J. W. Simmons, Vinland; and from my own orchard.

Some small lots of apples were sent in without the names of the donor, therefore I am unable to include them in this acknowledgment.

The specimens were universally of the finest character, and the collection, as placed on the tables at Parsons, excelled anything I have ever seen of same varieties, and reflected the greatest credit to our fruit growers.

Of this collection the *Industrialist*, of December 22d ult., says: "The collection from Douglas county was carefully made and was much admired." It was frequently alluded to in the discussions during the meeting for its beauty and excellence. This collection contained thirty-five varieties, and every specimen was free from insects and I might safely say perfect.

Listing made by the committee examining fruits exhibited: Michael Henry Pippin, Baldwin, Wine, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Willow-twig, Missouri Pippin, Sweet Romanite, Pryor's Red, Dominic, White Pippin, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, Lawver, McClellan, Romanstem, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, Milam, Westfield Seek-no-further, English Golden Russet, Newtown Spitzenburg, King of Tompkins County (N. Y.), Minkler, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Ortley, Talman's Sweet, Rome Beauty, Pound Sweet, Swaar, Hunt, Jonathan, Red Winter Pearmain, Huntsman's Favorite, Rawles Genet, Pennock, Wagener.

There was also a special contribution by A. C. Jacot of three varieties of pears, which were fine specimens of Glout Morceau, Beurre d'Anjou and Vicar of Winkfield—five of each.

It affords me pleasure to extend to our fruit growers a hearty thanks for the promptness with which they so well responded to this office for material to make up so fine a display.

G. C. BRACKETT,
Secretary Douglas County Hort. Soc'y.

Joseph Savage, chairman of the committee instructed to ascertain the apple product for 1877 in Douglas county, reported as the approximate, 95,533 bushels.

Geo. Y. Johnson offered the following statement, clipped from an Eastern journal, as an evidence of the demand for our fruit abroad:

Mr. Hooker, an old nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., says: "At present every steamer from New York in the autumn and winter months carries five hundred to a thousand barrels of apples to Europe—ninety thousand barrels of apples were landed at Liverpool during last December—and other fruits, pears, peaches, even grapes are beginning to be shipped, refrigerated, the business promising large and rapid increase. It is estimated that we have no less than 4,500,000 acres of land in fruit, containing 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,260,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees and 141,260,000 grape vines—carrying the aggregate number of trees and vines to the vast total of 393,790,000."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENTOMOLOGY—SUMMARY FOR 1877.

Mr. President, and Associate Members:—Your attention has to some extent during the past year been directed to new developments in the insect world, at least they have been new to your committee; at other times to such as you all are familiar with.

The leaf-roller, which, for several years, have been very scarce—a scarcity probably attributable to our united efforts for its reduction—has reappeared in large numbers until our orchards are festooned with its cases; their foliage impaired and no small amouut of injury has been done to the fruit. The raspberry borer, for the first time, has put in an appearance among blackberries in some localities, and you should be on the alert for its destruction while few in numbers can be easily accomplished.

The white grub worm has, for the first time in my knowledge, appeared in our strawberry patches in such numbers as to seriously injure the plantations. The indication of its presence are of the plants wilting and gradually dying, as its roots are slowly but surely being destroyed. At this stage an investigation will generally disclose the worm busy at work upon the roots on one side of the crown. You may find the entire roots on one side destroyed; sometimes not only the roots are gone, but also the crown scored as if eaten by mice. Often the thoroughfare of a mole passes under the plant, and this little animal is charged with the injury done the plant, because no trace of any other agency is discovered; while the truth is it has killed and eaten the worm, the author of the mischief. Otherwise you will find the worm closely tucked against the crown, or, in case the roots have been devoured, cozily resting just under the plant or working his passage to the neighboring plant. They generally live about two inches under the surface of the ground and never are found upon the surface, unless brought there by some other agency than their own. The parent of this worm is the large mahogany-colored beetle which is often so common in the night time, during the month of May, and which, with a heavy buzz, flies with force against the lamp. This simple act reveals to us one of the most effectual means for its destruction. It is allured by lamps or a burning fire, and hence bonfires scattered here and there during night time, near the places infested with them, will be the means of relieving us of a large part of them. Salt sown broadcast upon the ground has been recommended as an effectual remedy by our scientific men. The common blackbird, the crow, and all classes of poultry are fond of them and eagerly seek for them for food. They are always ready to follow the plow and eagerly snatch them at first appearance in the furrows. But the mole is ever on their track and unseen makes many a meal from their numbers. The instinct of this little animal is remarkable. It will start on its search for food, and frequently takes its course and continues directly across the rows until it finds a worm, then, as if understanding their habits of following rows, will take up or down the row and so continue until it fails to find any of its prey; then it will take another course at right angles or diagonally to the rows, until it finds a row having worms in it, and will pursue the same course as in the first instance.

My attention was first turned to the work of this animal by seeing wilted plants in many places in my strawberry beds, and such plants were over the burroughs of the moles. I then examined the plants and found that the roots were destroyed, and at first concluded that the mole had done the injury; but upon looking around I found plants in other places in the same condition, but no indications that a mole had ever been near them. This led me to further investigate, and just under the crown of the plant I found the white grub worm curled up. I then made a thorough examination of the entire beds, and it proved my conclusion to be correct.

Your attention has been directed to the appearance among strawberry beds of the strawberry leaf-roller, as an enemy to our culture of this fruit. Its first appearance was noticed during the summer of 1876, and your committee gave notice during the August meeting of that year, and gave you a brief sketch of its work so disastrous in other states, in many places compelling the abandonment of the culture of this time loved fruit. I am satisfied from my own experience that the failure of some plantations in this county could be traced to their work.

As indicated in the name, it rolls up the leaves for a double purpose—for food and a tenement. The leaves are knit together with a web-like thread, and thus forms a place for concealment. This condition resembles very much the appearance of a newly formed and partially opened leaf, and to the inexperienced would not present even the appearance of evil; but upon examination you will find within a small, slender, green (sometimes brown) colored worm. It is extremely quick, and, if you are not extremely quick also, it will escape, either at the tip of the base of the leaf unobserved or at least uncaptured.

These worms do not appear until about the time the fruit is harvested, therefore the best time and most thorough means of destroying them where very plenty is to plow the whole bed under, and especially is this recommended for large beds; and where the plants are exhausted by heavy crops of fruit, as soon as the product is picked, with young plantations, picking off of all the leaves infested, and destroying them, if thoroughly done, will in a short time afford relief.

BORERS.

No complaints have reached your committee of the prevalence of this insect in any section of our county during the past year. The season has not been propitious for its work of procreation. The question is still an open one whether the parents are always with us in numbers and deposit their eggs upon our trees in wet as well as dry seasons. If this is not the case then the question arises, from whence do the parents come in such large numbers as swept over this whole state in 1874—a drouthy season—when it is known to be single brooded in a season, and that the eggs deposited in one year mature in the beetle form by the forepart of the next year and are ready for another brood of eggs.

ROUND-HEADED BORER.

Your committee is still of the opinion that the observations of the past year have proven that there is no reliability in various kinds of washes, which have been or can be manufactured, which will securely protect our trees from the attacks of this species. It has been shown that if the beetle is driven from its natural resorts for oviposition, it will seek other places on the tree, that it is impractical to attempt to coat the tree in all its parts with any substance. On the other hand, if the beetle is allowed undisturbed to place its eggs as instinct directs, they will be deposited in the bark near the ground, a place most easily examined for their destrution.

CODLING MOTH.

This insect has held its footing, gained in prior years, and has succeeded in securing an extension of territory. It is rapidly spreading throughout our state, and can be traced unmistakably in every instance to the nearest points into which Eastern apples have been shipped. A short time since I was questioned by a gentleman from the New England states, settling in Lawrence during the past summer, as to the best varieties of fruit to plant on the lots he had bought. I commenced with the apple. "O," said he, "I would not plant an apple tree in Lawrence ever expecting to produce an apple not wormy, and I don't want wormy apples. I have been watching the fruit in our market, and have spent some time looking at the fruit grown in the gardens within the city limits, and I have not found an apple yet but what was infested with worms, and I am satisfied that were it not for the orchards at a distance from the city, there would be nothing but wormy apples offered in our markets." These are the remarks of a new comer among us, who has fully looked over the situation.

On motion of C. E Brown the following committee was appointed to provide subjects for discussion at each meeting during the year: C. E. Brown, Geo. Y. Johnson and E. A. Coleman.

Geo. Y. Johnson suggested that places of the meetings for each month during the picnic season be determined by a committee and reported at the next meeting.

On motion of C. E. Brown the matter was referred to the committee on subjects for discussion.

G. C. Brackett moved that a committe be appointed to revise the constitution so as to provide a perpetual membership. Motion prevailed and the president appointed N. P. Deming, T. M. Pearson and O. H. Ayers such committee.

D. G. Watt spoke at some length on the condition of our markets for fruit; condemned the exhorbitant practice of some of our merchants in exacting fifty pounds of apples for a bushel when forty-five is the standard, and a fair weight. He urged the importance of assorting fruit, and offering none but first-class in our markets.

Geo. Y. Johnson supported Mr. Watt in respect to sending first-class fruits to market, and cited a case showing that such practice paid better profits than the common practice of mixed lots.

Meeting adjourned.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

Seed Wheat.

Muscovite spring; sixty-eight bushels per acre; heads five to six inches long. Send twenty-five cents for package at rate of $6 a bushel. Address C. Wade, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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

Douglas County Bank.

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

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

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

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

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

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

DR. V. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; office at Chester's drug store.

MARK ANTHONY and partner are the best barbers in the city. Call at their shop on Warren street, two doors west of Massachusetts. Shaving ten cents. Other prices in proportion.

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

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

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T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

USE the calcium oil for your lamps; can get it at Leis' drug store.

A Card.

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

STOCK FOR SALE.

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1878.

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The Leading Journal of the Mississippi Valley.

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Politically, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is and has been Republican in sentiment and conviction. Believing that the Republican party, by its record in the past and by its pledges to the future, is the safest guardian of the public welfare, and the organization most likely to secure good government to the people and to protect the rights of all, we have steadily striven for the advancement of its standard in all public conflicts. We have at the same time aimed, and shall in the future aim, to be honest in criticism and faithful in record—to express opinions candidly and to tell the truth fearlessly. No cause can be advanced in the minds of intelligent people by suppressing the truth, or by attempting to color the facts of every-day history.

The proprietors of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT can point with pride to the record which this journal has made in the past as an enterprising, active and energetic collator of current news—political, local and commercial. In this respect they have no rival in St. Louis, or in the West. With a vigilant corps of reporters in the city, and of correspondents at all the principal news centers East and West, they have obtained, without regard to expense, and in advance of all their cotemporaries, the leading incidents of each day's history, and in many notable instances they have distanced all Western rivals in the fullness and detail of the news thus obtained.

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A WEEKLY PAPER FOR

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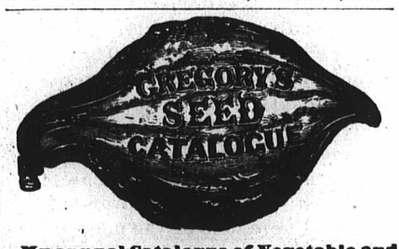

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. **New Vegetables a specialty.** As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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); appraised at five dollars per acre. Total, $200. That portion of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), that lies south of the public highway that runs across said quarter from east to west; appraised at the sum of six and fifty-hundredth dollars per acre ($6,50). All that portion of said quarter section that lies north of said public highway; appraised at the sum of seven and fifty-hundredth 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 10) to a stake in the center of the bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches in diameter bears, "North 27 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 said 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 CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas B. Young, deceased, that I, the undersigned, was, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, appointed administrator of said estate on the 29th day of January, 1878.

HENRY TISDALE, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Fannie H. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Ralph S. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Western (N. Y.) Horticultural society reports that the best known means of warfare against that greatest pest of apples, the codling moth, are the keeping of swine and sheep in the orchard, and the use of bands around the tree from the middle of June until the crop is gathered. The band used to serve as nesting places for the moth is about two and a half inches wide, long enough to encircle the tree, and fastened with a single tack. It is made of coarse straw paper, folded three or four times, a cheap felt doubled, or a heavy waterproof paper lined with cotton-flannel or cotton batting. The last is a novel combination and promises to be very useful. It provides just the dry, dark place where the moth loves to deposit its eggs. It can be cheaply made by machinery. The bands are taken off once in eight or ten days and the worms killed. E. Heath used bands of felt last season, and his fruit (several hundred barrels of Northern Spy and Baldwin apples) is so fair that he has been offered $3.75 per barrel for it. The year previous it was not protected and the worms nearly ruined it.

At the close of the meeting of this association a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting ladies to participate in future meetings of the association.

We wonder how this association has continued to live twenty-three years without the assistance of ladies. In our Kansas horticultural association women have taken as deep an interest and have been as good working members as the men.

Onions and Asparagus.

The time will come, and that before long, when the farmers of the West will begin to appreciate the value of manure. Just so sure as crops are taken from our fields, orchards and gardens, year after year, so sure it is that the land will become exhausted of those specific elements which are taken up as food for plants, and become year by year less prolific and less able to yield remunerative crops. So far as gardens are concerned it will pay, even now, to enrich them with well rotted manure.

John B. Moore, one of the most successful gardeners and fruit growers in Massachusetts, says in regard to onions that he found no difficulty in growing large crops, and was successful on new ground if he manured heavily in the fall. Onions as well as other crops want more than barn-yard manure. They need potash, and wood ashes can be profitably used. He raised last year eight hundred bushels to the acre, sowing in rows fourteen inches apart, although by mistake the seed were sown too thick in some rows, and the onions laid three or four deep, and big ones at that. The weeds he killed before they got up, using the scuffle hoe, being sure the ground is properly worked to begin with. You must be sure to get good seed, and the best way to obtain it is to raise it yourself.

If any one in Kansas or west of the Missouri river has raised more than eight hundred bushels of onions to the acre we should be glad to report the man's name who has done it, and his methods of culture and the fertilizers he used. There has been raised on small patches at the above rate per acre, but we do not recollect of reading any report of such a crop on a full acre.

In the culture of asparagus Mr. Moore goes on to say that he was the first one in Concord, Massachusetts, to grow it for the Boston market; it pays from $300 to $500 an acre and there are over one hundred acres within a short distance from his place, all started since 1859. A stiff, sand soil, highly manured, produces the best results. Salt he did not use, not considering it in any sense a manure, and had got the best results from ground on which he did not use salt, getting the first prize for seventeen years from the Massachusetts Horticultural society. In preparing the ground he plowed deep, put the crowns of the plants eight inches under, made the rows three feet apart, and set the plants in the rows some fourteen or fifteen inches apart. He gets his seed from the largest plants, taking those of a good purple color at the first cutting, allowing it to go to seed.

Although the climate and soil of the Eastern states are different from our own, still we have no doubt that onions and asparagus treated to the same quantities and kinds of manure, and subjected to the same methods of culture as described by Mr. Moore, would succeed equally well here.

Fruit Cellars.

The importance to every fruit cultivator of a suitable place in which to store the products of his orchards late in the autumn and during the winter is strangely overlooked. No farmer's establishment can be satisfactory without a fruit cellar, and this is specially the case if large quantities of apples, pears, or grapes are among the products of the farm. The ordinary cellars under dwellings do not meet the want, as they are usually not adapted to preserve fruit, except for a month or two after harvest. They often do not protect from frost, or they are damp and without means of ventilation, and fruit soon decays. To keep fruit, several conditions are important. First, the atmosphere of the fruit room should be dry; there should be no more dampness than ordinarily exists in the cold outside air. The room should be susceptible of ventilation in proper weather, not by direct currents of air, but by air modified before it reaches the fruit. A fruit room must be frost-proof; it must be cleanly and accessible. As regards location, it may be placed on a side hill, the excavation opening to the south; or it may be placed under a barn or stable, or other convenient out-building. It is not well to store large quantities of fruit in rooms under dwellings, even if they are adapted to the keeping of fruit. The hygiene of families must not be jeopardized by the possibility of evil results arising from the decay or fermentation of vegetables in rooms under family apartments.

Ten years ago we constructed a fruit cellar under our stable, and it has proved so satisfactory that we venture to give a brief description of it. The division walls are constructed of brick, and the apartments are two in number, an outer and an inner room. The outer room is but partly underground, and is ten by twelve feet in area, and eight feet high. The inner room is wholly underground, and frost-proof; it has four brick walls and a cemented floor. In this room the fruit is stored early in December, when the weather becomes cold. The outer room holds the fruit during the autumn months after it is gathered, and it is cool, well lighted, and dry. The windows are left open and a free circulation of air allowed so long as no danger from frost exists. When the fruit is taken to the inner room, the door is closed and no light admitted. Ventilation is secured in moderate weather by opening the inner door and throwing down a window in the outer room. In this cellar we kept apples of last season's growth until the present winter in perfect condition. Some of these apples, exhibited at the autumn agricultural fairs, were pronounced as fresh as those of the past season's growth.

Apples stored in this cellar which would bring only one dollar a barrel at the time of gathering we sold last spring and summer at three dollars, without packing over. The profits of a good fruit cellar are greater than anything connected with farm arrangements.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Large Bunches of Grapes.

There is some noise being made in our Eastern and English exchanges about heavy bunches of grapes. We have no doubt California could weigh them all down if the effort were made. At the last mechanic's fair in this city, Mr. Blowers showed a bunch of Emperor grapes which weighed twenty-five pounds, and made no special effort about it either. There was also a bunch shown in this city last summer which weighed 125 pounds, but it was an artificial affair, made by interweaving a number of branches. That which is said to be the "heaviest bunch of black grapes ever known" has recently been on exhibition in Dublin, as we learn from the *Gardener's Chronicle* of London. The variety is Gres Guillaume, and the grower, Mr. Roberts, gardener to the countess of Charleville, Charleville Forest, Tullamore, King's county. Its weight is 23 pounds five ounces; its length 14 inches; its width across the shoulders 22 1-2 inches; and in point of bloom, size of berries, and general finish, it is described as all that could be desired. This bunch stands third on the list of heaviest bunches (irrespective of color), being 2 pounds 15 ounces less in weight than the bunch of Raisin de Calabre (26 pounds 4 ounces), shown by Mr. Curror at Edinburg, in September, 1875, and 2 pounds 5 ounces less than the White Nice (25 pounds 15 ounces), shown by Mr. Dickson of Arkleton, at the same time and place.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rhubarb deserves a special place, the richest place you can find, or else give it free after manuring, for it pays best when best fed. The roots should be planted about three feet apart, one or two crowns only in a place. Without asparagus our garden would not be a model one, so that fine early vegetable must have a place. If the roots be at hand let them be set out in rows about two feet apart one way by one foot and a half the other. If seed be sown, sow the same in rows, fifteen inches apart about ten to the foot, and transplant as above at one or two years' growth. These constitute the more permanent things of the garden, and will only require replanting occasionally—*Country Gentleman.*

The Household.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—After a long silence that we could not avoid we will try to talk a little more for "our household," and we sincerely hope that the same cause (sickness) will not keep us so long silent again. We were ever and ever so glad to hear from that old pioneer, Eglantine Smith, and have been waiting impatiently to hear from her again. What a rich and varied yet perhaps sad story of remembrance she must possess, living here in the dark days of early Kansas. As we read her article we thought of those grand old lines of Whittier's (please allow us to quote a small portion of them)—

We crossed the prairies as of old
The pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.

We go to plant the common school
On distant prairie swells
And give the Sabbath of the wilds
The music of her bells.

What a true prophetic spirit he evoked so many years ago when he penned those lines regarding "the Kansas emigrant." We sincerely rejoice that so goodly a number that bore the burden and heat of those days now live to see young Kansas so strong and vigorous to-day, with so many churches and common schools.

Well, now we want to say a few words to Blanche Alpine. (Why *couidn't* she have signed her name Clan Alpine? and then we could have exclaimed, "We've heard that name in the old country.") She says the shadows make us appreciate the sunshine. Now we would appreciate life were it all sunshine. We do not enjoy the sensation of feeling that shadows are an imperative necessity, much less do we enjoy the real shadow, especially when that shadow takes a peculiar form and develops itself in the shape of months and years of hard, never-ending toil, continual series of cooking for harvesting, threshing, planting and gathering, making and mending and a great heavy washing once a week that lames your hands and makes one's back just no back at all, Cornu's wringer and Russian soap thrown in gratuitously. These seem to be a few of the *necessary* ills that farmers' wives are heir to. We are all intimately acquainted with such and we are sorry to say they don't bear an acquaintance worth a cent. We honestly believe that such hard unending labor makes more farmers' wives fade and grow gray and sallow, bent and stupid, deformed in body and dwarfed in mind than all their other troubles and shadows put together.

Now, dear sisters, we are well aware that you will exclaim with one voice, "We must work just so." Let us assure you we *do not* have to; let us wear one less ruffle (although farmers' wives are not noted for superfluous ruffles or adornments *of any* kind), and let us oftener hand the water pail to the stalwart hired man, or peradventure the "gude mon" himself, oftener shirk milking, oftener remark smilingly that the wood box is entirely empty; in short, my dears, let us keep a vigilant eye open for our own comfort, trusting quietly and *very* steadfastly in the belief that if we don't look out for our own comfort ten chances to one we won't have any for anybody else to look after.

We don't mean to be lazy and impose on people more tired than ourselves, but as a general thing we think farmers' wives work harder according to their strength than the farmer himself. With this sweeping assertion we must close. Hoping to hear through "The Household" from the sisters, and begging the editor's pardon for writing too long an article, we respectfully remain,

ELEANOR.

FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

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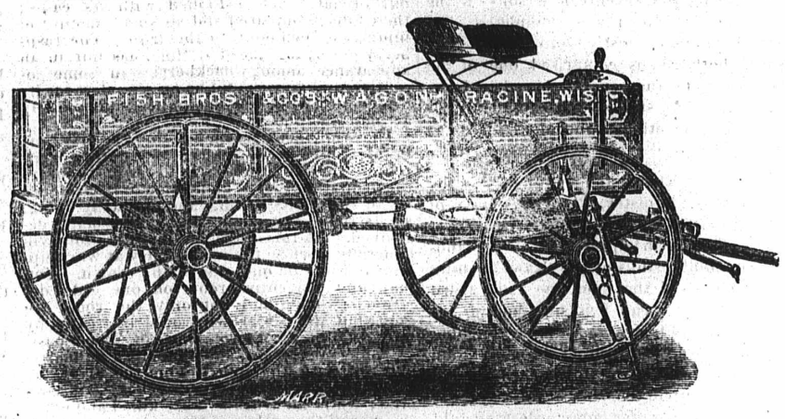

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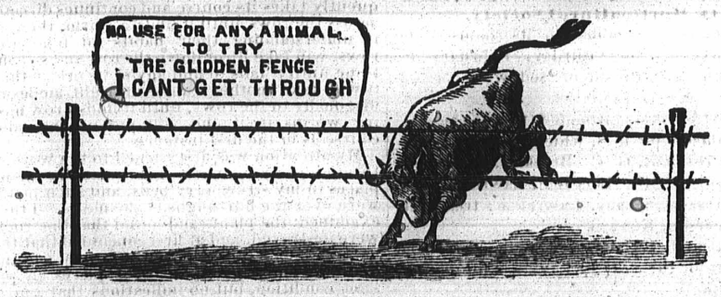

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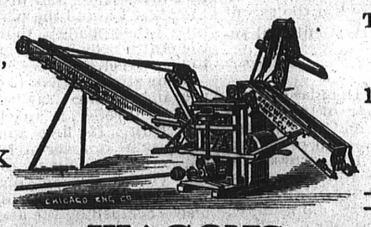

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The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market.

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.

Farm and Stock.

To brighten rusted steel implements, the London *Journal of Horticulture* advises covering with sweet oil, well rubbed in, and forty-eight hours after polish with finely pulverized unslacked lime.

The "good" resulting from the seed distribution of the United States department of agriculture—at a yearly expense to the people of some $65,000—is characterized by the Toronto *Globe* as "mavelously small."

In his paper read before the Ohio Short-horn breeders, Judge T. C. Jones referred to the failure of so many breeders of this stock, and drew from it the lesson that it "will not do to breed for pedigree simply."

Ohio farmers, in recent convention, called unanimously for a law prohibiting the killing of quail for the term of five years, and the legislature was requested to enact that it shall be an offense punishable by a fine of $50, to any person to hunt or shoot without permission on another man's land.

Secretary Gray, in his last monthly report of Kansas agriculture, gives interesting data showing that while there is quite a diversity of opinion as to exact results, the "growing tendency" is to abandon broadcast sowing for the more economical system of drilling.

With a well known English farmer (Mr. Smith, of Woolston,) the tendency is in opposition to the drilling system. Having practiced it for some time he has quit it and gone back to the old, and every way preferable method, as he says, of broadcast sowing. When doctors disagree, etc., etc.

A London journal mourns because only 1,399,330 dogs were taxed last year in Great Britain, bringing into the national treasury a little less than $1,750,000—a sum which proper vigilance might have increased three fold; all of which indicates that her majesty's laws are not always strenuously enforced, and that there are in the country more than four million dogs. Probably half that number could do all the business.

We suppose that the greatest drawback to the sheep raising business in Kansas is the multiplicity of the canine race, nine-tenths of which are absolutely worthless, nay, more, are an unmitigated nuisance and prevent the increase of millions of capital in the sheep business; and yet the farmers, kind and patient souls that they are, tolerate this nuisance. Do they really want capital kept out of the state by these worthless curs? We conclude they do, otherwise they would speak and act in the matter.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE HOUSE.

In the style and arrangement of the house the fortune and the taste of the proprietor are entitled to be considered, and to have their weight in its determination. Still it is universally conceded, by those who are versed in such matters, that the style of the house should have some adaptation to the site and to the character of the scenery by which it is surrounded. To the farmer, perhaps, more than any other, a comfortably arranged interior is of more importance than the finest exterior can possibly be; yet a good external appearance should not form a secondary consideration, nor is it incompatible with a well arranged interior. A style should be chosen to fit the house rather than that an inconvenient site should be selected to suit a particular style of house. Good sense, and, consequently, good taste demands that the external appearance should suggest the internal arrangement. The principal rooms should have some external indication. The living apartments, or those most generally used, should be placed on the south and east sides.

No one should attempt to erect any kind of a building without a well digested plan. This is but a small consideration with those who build cheap houses or those simple in form. The proprietor generally has some idea of the size and form, and of the general relation of the rooms one to the other, but the details of the arrangement and construction are almost entirely left to a very often incompetent builder; the consequence of this is inevitably a series of blunders and consequent reparations that cost no inconsiderable sum. It is an absolute waste of money to spend it in corrections and alterations that a prudent foresight would have rendered unnecessary.

A prudent man in making an expenditure of this sort always tries to get a clear conception of what he is going to have in return for his money. All that comes under the head of convenience and comfort, together with the methods of construction, should be definitely fixed and clearly understood. The development of such an idea requires thought and care. Each part should be considered in connection with the whole, so that possible wants may be anticipated, and difficulties obviated. A building erected after such consideration is evidently superior to that begun without forethought and prosecuted at random. A farmer wants a house comfortable, roomy, convenient and above all substantial—a fit thing to leave to his posterity as a house—and one that will last for more than one generation. What hallowed memories cling around the ancestral roof; the firm, ivy-grown walls of our grandfathers!

No farmer should tolerate small contracted rooms, or narrow halls with steep ladder-like stairs, that squeak and tremble at every tread; suggestive especially in the farm-house of parsimony and discomfort. The principles which govern the development of a suitable plan are clearly to be found in the purpose for which the building is intended, and reasons growing out of these determine not only the general design but each particular feature. The question then is, not how John Smith built his house, but, what do I want? What will be best adapted to my needs and my mode of life? What do my habits require in a home for myself and family to produce the maximum amount of comfort.

The details of the arrangement of the rooms and small conveniences necessarily differ according to the notions and customs of different people, for Brown's coat hardly ever fits Smith comfortably; but the principal requirements in a good farm-house are these: Shelter from sun and storm, in the shape of well pitched roofs and wide projecting eaves, solid walls of whatever material as protection against heat and cold, proper provision for light and air, suitable rooms to live and sleep in, closets for clothing of all kinds, for food, and the various kitchen utensils, conveniences for cooking, washing and all of the manifold labors of the farm-house; also a proper and convenient supply of good water. No properly arranged farm-house can afford to omit an item of these, according as the wants, means and the taste of the occupants vary. Strict attention should be given in the arrangement of the apartments to save labor. Let there be a cellar under the entire house at least seven feet deep, and start the walls on a "footing course" projecting six inches from the face of the wall upon each side; this gives the wall a better base and prevents the rats from digging through from the outside—as they always dig next to the wall and will not turn until they pass it. Dig the foundation one foot larger all around than the exact size required, then build both sides of the wall to a line, and point them well with mortar. If the site is damp level off the wall when one foot above the established grade, and cover closely with a course of common roofing slate bedded in cement, then proceed with the walls as before to the required height; this effectually prevents the dampness from ascending to the apartments.

Now comes the question as to whether the building shall be of brick, stone, or wood. A foundation wall of eighteen inches in thickness is heavy enough for a building of either of the former materials two stories in height, and no farm-house should have more unless it is in the shape of a utilized attic; while if it is of frame, a sixteen inch wall is heavy enough.

In his essay on "Wheat culture in Kansas," read before the farmers' institute at Manhattan, Jan 17, 1878, Hon. T. C. Henry, the most successful wheat grower on a large scale in this state, speaks of Kansas soil in the following terms:

KANSAS SOIL.

I am confident that the winter wheat area of Kansas, as already ascertained, has naturally no equal east of the Sierras; and I doubt if anywhere the chemical elements in the soil essential to the continued production of wheat, exist in such favorable proportions as in certain limits within our state. If California, Minnesota or some foreign parts excel us, the advantage lies in a more favorable climate, or less liability to insect scourges, rather than the superior adaptability of their soil to the crop itself. Vegetable mold to supply carbonic acid for the young plant, silicates to afford strength to the growing stalk, phosphates and alkalies to perfect the grain, are all deposited in remarkable uniformity and in surprising profusion in our soil. With natural conditions so favorable, and the experience of other states to guide us, there is no proper or sufficient reason why we may not prolong the growth and culture of that cereal indefinitely. The famous wheat plains of Joppa are as productive today, under a crude and primitive system of culture, as they were eighteen centuries ago.

METHODS OF CULTURE.

The methods of culture in Kansas are as yet nearly as various as the nativities of the farmers who have introduced them. I cannot say that I think the best system, the system that will prevail in the future, has been evolved in our agricultural experience so far in wheat culture. Beginning with the prairie, I find scarcely any diversity of opinion as to the manner of operations the first year. Breaking should not begin earlier than the middle of May, and should be ended by June 25th. It is unnecessary to replow or stir the sod. A couple of thorough harrowings, completed by September, and then the drill followed by a third harrowing, is generally the best method of seeding. I mention the drill not that it will cause a better crop on sod, but simply that the seed is more likely to be sown uniformly than by broadcasting. If I had no drill, and could sow by hand reasonably well, I should lose no time nor go in debt to buy or borrow one. Here, permit me to say, that I deprecate most strongly the practice of getting in debt for agricultural implements and machinery—a practice too common among the farmers of this state.

CLOSING REMARKS.

I cannot conclude without expressing a few thoughts concerning the importance of a knowledge of the principles of agricultural chemistry. Within a few years, and since my personal interests have induced a more careful observation of the nature and growth of the wheat plant, I have been astonished to find how closely my conclusions have accorded with the researches of science; and I have thought if an iota of the time I have spent in groping my way along had been given in my youth to an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of organic and agricultural chemistry, how much more certain and direct would have been my pathway to the results I wished to obtain. I have long since found that the most economical experience is that which may be gathered from an observation of others' success or failures; and as I have pursued my way in traveling about the country, how often I have overtaken great failures entirely owing to an ignorance or a disregard of some law plainly discernible to the student of nature; failures that might easily have been successes, and thereby afford ample means to secure for the youth of an entire household, perhaps, that sort of a practical education precisely necessary before the end of such agricultural follies is reached.

A Great Farmer's Maxims.

The successful life of Mr. Jacob Straw, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observation of the following maxims, originated by himself:

Make your fences high and strong so they will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush make your lots strong and secure and keep the hogs from the corn.

Be sure to get hands to bed by seven o'clock; they will rise early by force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; and if he is a good one pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you feed yourselves, for the laboring men are bone and sinew of the land and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits, are the best medicine prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes so you can't work out of doors, cut, split and pile your wood, make your racks, fix your fences or gate, and patch the roof of your barn or house.

Study your own interest closely and do not spend your time in electing presidents, governors and other smaller officers, or talk of hard times, and spend your time in whittling store boxes.

Sixty-five families from Pennsylvania and New Jersey have just settled upon one thousand acres of agricultural land in Navarro county, Texas. The state commissioner of emigration expects that the increased population this year will far exceed that of last, when it passed considerably beyond three hundred thousand.

We have not seen, says the New York *Tribune*, a printed word of sympathy for the executive board of the Agricultural society of Warren county, Ill., who were indicted by the local grand jury and fined $100 for allowing gambling at their last fall fair.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—My son has a filley, that will be four years old the coming spring, that is affected in her jaw. When a two-year-old she had the distemper, swelled and broke on her under jaw near the front tooth; it has been a running sore ever since. Please tell us what to do for it and oblige.

Yours, etc., JACOB HIXON.

ANSWER.—Examine the tooth, and if you find it decayed extract it. In either case apply to the sore, once a day, with a syringe, until all the proud flesh is removed, the following mixture: Nitric acid, one-half ounce; spirits of camphor, one ounce; water three ounces. After this make a salve of the following, and apply to the sore once a day until healed: Belladonna, two ounces; stramonium, two ounces. Put the leaves in a pound of fresh lard and simmer over a slow fire for two hours.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a mare that about the first of December last became suddenly lame in the left hind leg. I supposed at first it was stifle, but our family physician, seeing her, said he thought her kidneys were affected. In two or three weeks from the first attack the disease left the hind and located in the fore leg, this time breaking at the knee and running pretty freely for two or more weeks, when it ceased running. The mare is very lame, and the leg continues much swollen from the pastern to the body. Her appetite is pretty good and she otherwise appears all right. Please submit the above to your veterinary surgeon for an answer through THE SPIRIT. Respectfully,

G. M. SUMMERVILLE.

McPHERSON, Kans., Feb. 10, 1878.

ANSWER.—Your mare is afflicted with what is called lumbago rheumatism. Bathe the lame leg four or five times with water as warm as you can bear your hand in, then to allay the inflammation apply a poultice of flax seed and bran. When the inflammation is subdued give internally, four times a day for a few days, fifteen drops rhus tox in a tablespoonful of water. To heal the sore use salve same as in answer to inquiry of Jacob Hixon in this issue. If the rhus tox cannot be procured at your druggists send to Dr. Riley for it.

DR. RILEY for SPIRIT.

Have the kindness to advise me through your next issue the proper treatment for mare with with "caked bag," as it is commonly termed. I have mare with six months' old colt at her side that is in this condition. As to the cause, I do not know how to account for it. She may have caught cold, having just placed her in new stable, or it may have been brought about by not allowing the colt to suck. I have seen her fight the colt when trying to suck. The colt's bowels were very loose some days before the condition of the mare was known. Could this have been caused by fevered milk? I have been using salt with hot vinegar (bath), but it does not seem to remove it. Also gave her a purge some days since, and let the colt have the benefit through her milk. Your kind advice is respectfully requested. Also, please advise me what is the best feed for the colt. Is there anything better than whole oats?

ANSWER.—The condition referred to is nothing more nor less than inflammation of the mammary gland, with perhaps inflammation of the veins, due to either having taken cold or to a too long retention of the milk, or from an external injury. The resistance offered to the colt's efforts to lactate was no doubt prompted by the pain inflicted, the disease at that time being present. You did well in giving a purge, but the salt and vinegar treatment, we think, has a tendency to irritate so sensitive a tissue as the mammary gland. We would recommend you to put her under diaphoretic treatment—say nitrate of potash, in half ounce doses, once a day; also iodide of potassium, in one drachm doses, once a day. Give soft feed, and bathe the parts twice a day with the following: Take acetate of lead, tincture of opium, fluid extract belladonna, spirits of camphor, of each two ounces; Fleming's aconite, half an ounce; water, one and a half pints; mix and apply warm. The condition of the colt's bowels was no doubt due to the bad condition of the milk. Oats, alternated with roots, is good food enough for growing colts.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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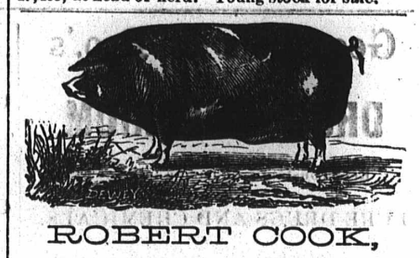

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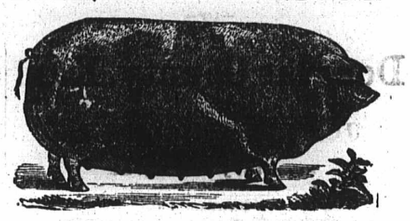

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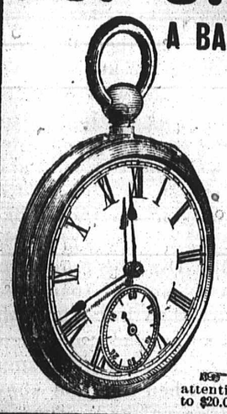

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