

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 320.

THE THREE PREACHERS.
There are three preachers ever preaching,
Each with eloquence and power;
One is old, with locks of white,
Skinny as an anchorage;
And he preaches every hour
With a shrill fanatic voice,
And a bigot's fiery scorn:
"Backward, ye presumptuous nations;
Man to misery is born!
Born to drudgery, and sweat, and sorrow—
Born to labor, and to pray;
Priests and kings are God's vicegerents,
Man must worship and obey.
Backward, ye presumptuous nations—
Back I be humble and obey!"

The second is a milder preacher,
Soft he talks as if he sung;
Sleek and stotful in his look,
And his words, as from a book,
Issue glibly from the tongue.
With an air of self-content,
High he lifts his fair white hands:
"Stand ye still, ye restless nations;
And be happy, all ye lands!
Earth was made by One Almighty,
And to meddle is to mar;
Change is rash and always was so;
We are happy as we are;
Stand ye still, ye restless nations,
And be happy as you are."

Mightier is the younger preacher;
Genius flashes from his eyes,
And the crowds who hear his voice,
Give him, while their souls rejoice,
Throbbing bosoms for replies.
"Onward! there are ills to conquer,
Ils that on yourselves you've brought;
There is wisdom to discern,
There is temperance to learn,
And enfranchisement for thought.
Hopeless Poverty and Toil
May be conquered if you try;
Vice and Wretchedness and Famine,
Give Beneficence the lie.
Onward onward! and subdue them!
Root them out: their day has passed;
Goodness is alone immortal;
Evil was not made to last.
Forward, ye awakened people,
And your sorrow shall not last."

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.
BY JUDGE CLARK.

Jared Treat was an eccentric old bachelor, rich reputedly, and the proprietor of a handsome country cottage, where he lived with a couple of orphan nieces, cousins of each other, who composed his household.
Of these Fannie White, by far the prettier and better of the two, was her uncle's favorite—at least people thought so till the day his will was opened.
This was not the only ground Nora Lester, Fannie's cousin, had for jealousy. Willard Norton was the darling of beaux, and from the time Nora met him, while visiting some city friends she had marked him for her own. The gentleman seemed quite smitten with her charms at first, and remained as constant as maiden's heart could wish till the day he saw Fannie White.
From that day Nora marked a change in Mr. Norton. For a time his attentions were pretty evenly divided between her cousin and herself; then Fannie received the larger share, and very soon the whole—which filled the soul of Nora with fury.

Now, if Nora had only opened her heart to Fannie, with cousinly frankness, she would have spared herself a deal of self-tormenting; for Fannie would have told her, first of all, how very little she cared for Mr. Norton, and then, as a great secret, how very much she did care for Edward Tracey.
But Nora preferred to brood over her fancied wrongs, and began to hate her cousin with an intensity which the latter was alike incapable of conceiving or suspecting.

"It is not because she is more beautiful than I, but because he thinks she will stand better in our uncle's will," shrewdly reasoned Nora with herself.
The death of Jared Treat, and the reading of his will a few days after, occasioned a change in the relative positions of the cousins.
When old Mr. Gavelkind, in a suit of solemn black, read to the assembled relatives the document in question, it seemed to sound fair enough. It gave his house, plate, furniture, money and books, describing the whole minutely, to his beloved niece, Nora Lester; and all the rest and residue of my property, she will went on, "bequeath to my beloved niece, Frances White."
"What other property had he?" inquired a curious relative.
"None that I know of," answered Mr. Gavelkind.
So Fannie, whom every one had looked upon as safe for the "lion's share," though nominally declared residuary legatee, was really, it appeared, bequeathed to nothing.
"Just like the old deceiver!" broke out Ma-

tilda Briggs, when she heard about it, "to de-
clude the girl with false hopes, and then cut her
off with nothing, pretending it was something!"
Matilda Briggs, we should explain, had kept
her cap set for Mr. Treat for many years, never
giving up the pursuit till its object took refuge
in the grave—a species of absconding which
she resented as a fraud on her affections, which
it would be overtaxing christian charity to ask
her to forgive.

When Nora Lester heard Mr. Gavelkind's
announcement, there was a gleam of malignant
satisfaction in her eyes; and that very evening
she gave her cousin to understand that she
could no longer remain a guest in her house.
Poor Fannie was surprised and shocked.
She had noticed and been pained at Nora's
coolness of late; but of its cause, and the un-
relenting hatred which underlay it, she was
wholly unsuspecting.

"I shall expect you to find another home to-
morrow," said Nora.
There was something so hard and cruel in
the tone and look, that Fannie shrank back af-
frighted.
"I will leave at once," she faltered piteously.
"As you please," answered Nora, turning
her back haughtily.

Fannie went to her room, hastily packed a
few things—she hardly knew what was hers
now—put on her bonnet and shawl, descended the
stairs, and passed out to the street.
She was hurrying away, without thinking
whither, when a familiar, kindly voice arrested
her steps.
"Where are you going, Fannie?"

"Oh! Mr. Proctor," she began, and then
broke out in a flood of tears.
Ezra Proctor, Mr. Gavelkind's partner, had
been Mr. Treat's most confidential friend,
though it was not he who had drawn his will.
After a few soothing words from the kindly
old lawyer, Fannie became more composed,
and was able to explain her situation.
You must come home with me till we can
find you a better place," said Mr. Proctor,
drawing her arm within his own; "it was just
coming for you."

Fannie allowed herself to be led away, not
knowing, in her helplessness, what else to do.
As soon as etiquette would permit Miss Les-
ter to receive visitors, among the first to come
was Willard Norton. Though Mr. Treat's es-
tate didn't foot up anything like what had been
expected, still it wasn't to be despised—at least
so Mr. Norton thought.

He had little difficulty in convincing Nora
that he had never thought of any one but her.
An engagement followed, and, in due time, No-
ra Lester became Mrs. Willard Norton. We are
quite sure, we may add, that Fannie White
felt no pang of jealousy on the occasion.
Fannie was undecided whether to teach music,
go out as a governess, or take a place in a
millinery store.

A solution of her doubts came unexpectedly
one day.
Edward Tracey had long loved Fannie. She
knew it, though he had never told her of it.
He was a young doctor, just beginning practice,
and, in her uncle's lifetime, had not felt free to
ask her to leave a home of comfort to share his
poverty. By degrees he had won his way, and
was now in receipt of a certain income, and
felt that, at last, he had a right to speak his
mind to Fannie, and she spoke it like a man.
We will not say how Fannie answered him;
the reader will surmise that.

On the day before their wedding, Fannie
White and Edward Tracey, in obedience to a
written invitation, went to the office of Messrs.
Gavelkind & Proctor, where they found that
Mr. and Mrs. Norton had arrived before them.
When they had all been conducted to Mr.
Proctor's private room and seated, that gentle-
man thus began:

"The time has come when it is proper to
disclose a matter in connection with Mr. Treat's
estate, known, as yet, to no one but myself."
There was a curious exchange of looks be-
tween the four auditors.
"By Mr. Treat's will," continued Mr. Pro-
ctor, read by Mr. Gavelkind, in the presence of
those interested, shortly after the testator's
death, certain specific property was given to
his niece, Nora Lester, now Mrs. Norton.
That fortunate lady smiled complacently on
her husband, and said:
"The residue of Mr. Treat's property."
"An' there was no residue," said Mr. Norton.
"It can't be necessary to waste time about
that," said Mr. Proctor, "but I have looked upon
the residue of Mr. Treat's property, and I pro-
ceeded Mr. Proctor, disregarding the inter-
ruption, "was bequeathed to another niece,
Miss Fannie White, here present. There was

a residue, and I now deliver it to the rightful
owner."

As he spoke, he placed in Fannie's hand a
small wooden box.
"My dear, it must be your late uncle's snuff-
box," said Mr. Norton, sneeringly, to his wife.
"Let me open it," said Mr. Proctor, seeing
that Fannie's hand trembled.
He touched a hidden spring, and the lid flew
up. A brilliant gleam dazzled Fannie's eyes.
Within the box, which was lined with velvet,
lay a diamond larger and brighter than any she
had ever dreamed of, whose facets, as she held
it in her hand, flashed forth rays of many-col-
ored light.

In the bottom of the box was a small folded
paper. Mr. Proctor opened it, and read:
In this gem I have invested a hundred thou-
sand dollars. It will never be worth less. It is
my niece, Fannie White's legacy, entrusted to
the keeping of my friend, Ezra Proctor. I
wish it to remain a secret for two years, though
within that period some worthy man shall woo
Fannie for her own sake; then let it be given
her the day before her wedding.

Willard Norton and his wife took their leave,
the former muttering something not quite in
the tone used by the "gentle turtle to his
mate."

A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath.

We take the following from a biographical
sketch in the Providence Journal:
Mr. Wm. T. Robinson used to relate an amus-
ing anecdote of one of the early Robinsons,
who, it appears, had joined the Quaker meet-
ing. Gov. Brenton had placed him on a farm
belonging to him situated on the south end of
the island adjacent to Benton's point, and
stocked the same largely with sheep. In a vic-
lent snow storm such as used to prevail more
frequently than of late in New England (though
I have known several in my day nearly equal-
ly destructive), these sheep having been left in
an exposed position, were driven by the im-
clement tempest of wind and sleet off the rocks
to the sea, where they perished. When Rob-
inson complained the loss of the sheep to
Brenton, the governor being a man of hasty
temper, he flew into a towering rage with his
tenant, and reproached him in unmeasured
terms for the loss of the sheep through, as he
charged, gross neglect. To all the abuse heaped
upon him, Robinson answered not a word,
which submission seemed only to increase
Brenton's ire, who, at last, in his frenzy, de-
clared that Robinson should pay him for his
lost sheep, and bid him choose a man to arbi-
trate their value, while he chose another, which
Brenton did, on his part, instantly. It was
now Robinson's turn to choose his man, and
"Friend Brenton," said he, "I know of no one
whom I should prefer to trust my interest
with than thou! I think I will choose thee for
my man!"

This was too much for the governor, who,
after bursting into an uproarious fit of laugh-
ter, told his unmanageable tenant to go back to
the farm and he would venture to trust one
more flock of sheep in his care.

In the western portion of the great Asiatic
desert of Gobi, is a shallow lake known as Lob
Nor, which has excited the interest of geogra-
phers and travelers since the time of Marco
Polo. The Russian scientific expedition, un-
der Colonel Prejevalsky, reached it last year,
but only a few details of their exploration have
as yet been received in Europe. The dimen-
sions of the lake are smaller than was supposed.
It is about seventy-five miles long and fifteen
miles wide, very shallow, and so largely occu-
pied by tracts of reeds and marshy vegetation
as greatly to impede navigation, and in some
places absolutely prevent it. The Lob Nor is
a resting place for vast numbers of birds on
their migrations, and the ornithological collec-
tions made by Colonel Prejevalsky will add
greatly to our knowledge of the natural history
of Central Asia.

The suspected existence of a subterranean
water-way between the Danube and the Rhine
has been established by a simple experiment.
The Rhine flows through Lake Constance. The
Aach flows into the same lake, from a range
which separates the valley of the Danube from
the valley of the Rhine. The supposition has
been that the Aach derived a portion of its wa-
ters from the Danube, underground. Accord-
ingly, a considerable quantity of the coloring
substance known as fluorocin was thrown in-
to the Danube at that point in its course which
is nearest to the Aach—about five miles off.
Some thirty-six hours later the magnificent
green tinge produced by the fluorocin appear-
ed in the waters of the latter stream, whose
connection with the Danube was thus demon-
strated.

"Can there anything be brought forward in
this matter," asked a dignified congressman
the other day, "that will not be repeated soon-
er or later?" "I would suggest a peeled or-
ange," sneered a member of the opposition,
looking over at a member who had just peeled
a fine specimen of that tropical fruit.

A Little Spending Money.

Many men who dress their wives splendidly,
and give them fine houses and allow them all
that is necessary to make an elegant appear-
ance before the world, are not, after all, really
generous to them.
I know women who are apparently surround-
ed by all the luxuries of life, to whom the
possession of a little money to do "just what
they chose with" is an unknown luxury.
They may never be either generous or chari-
table; the gratification of those little desires
and fancies, which cannot be put aside without
regret, is entirely forbidden to them, as though
they were the poorest of living women.

They can have nothing without begging for
it; and when they have put up a petition, it
may be refused at will. To beg of the man
who once made love to you cannot be very
pleasant. Indeed, it is something that a proud
woman will not do. If the man does not see
the justice of making his better-half in some
degree a free agent, if he only cares that his
family shall make a fine appearance so that he
may not be disgraced, and is parsimonious in
those things which most concern her happi-
ness, what is she to do but bear it?

Oh, many a rich man's wife who "shimmers
in the sun" with all the splendor of the bride
in the ballad, undergoes petty mortifications
innumerable, finds obstacles cast in the way of
the pleasant employment of leisure hours and
the liberal education of her children, and is no
more a free agent than though she had been
born a slave.

Heaven forbid that I should descend to the
folly of speaking of men in a lump, as though
all were alike; but it is perfectly true that
many wealthy men refuse to their wives the
smallest sum to use without question or ac-
count. That is one reason why I am glad when
any woman has a purse of her own; when any
woman is able to do something by which she
can always earn a little money. Therefore wo-
men should see that their daughters are not
perfectly helpless. It may never be necessary
for them to get their own bread, but bread is
not all. And many a woman could fill her
plate within her husband's home with more
dignity, be happier as a wife and mother, and
avoid that painful with her marriage bonds
which is so painfully common, if she could but
command a few dollars for which she need not
beg, and which she might freely use as she
chose.

M. K. D.
Mr. A. R. Wallace reckons the entire number
of species of humming birds at four hundred,
with distinct colors, form, structure and habits.
He thinks the family is one of high antiquity
among birds, and that its members are practi-
cally unmolesed by rapacious animals. Their
activity renders them difficult prey, and a hum-
ming bird is hardly large enough to be an ap-
petizing morsel. Mr. Wallace mentions their
combats as evidence of the surplus vital ener-
gy of these smallest and most active of all birds.

Anecdotes.
"I've made up my mind to be a rascal," said
a young man to an old judge; to which the old
jurist replied: "You'd better examine your-
self thoroughly, and see if you are not better
calculated for a fool."
A painter's apprentice fell off a scaffold with
a pot of paint in each hand. He was taken up
insensible, but as soon as he was restored to
consciousness he murmured, "I went down
with flying colors, anyhow."

It was said of a lady who had just completed
her two score years, and who played very loud-
ly upon her piano, but never spoke of her age
except in a whisper, that she was forty upon
her piano, but piano upon her forty.
"Keep your eye on the main chance, my
boy, if you would be one of the immortals in
the roll of fame," said an old bachelor to his
peculiar nephew; to which the young man
replied: "O, the roll of fame be hanged, un-
cle! what I want now is a roll of bread."

A little girl says she likes the country a great
deal better than the city, "because, you see,
when we're in the city and I want to play out
doors, ma always tells me not to go farther
than the corner; but in the country there're
no corners, and so, you see, I can go as far as
I like."
The little daughter of a physician in Con-
necticut has a talent for making off-hand rhyth-
mic. One day her parents wanted her to show up
in company, by exhibiting her talent, which
she did, saying:
"There was a little girl,
And she was very sick,
They sent for my papa,
And she died very quick."

Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor—I have not written for the
"Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would
write. I have got a brother not quite a year
old. My pa takes THE SPIRIT and we like it
very well. I am twelve years old. I go to
school and study reading, geography, arithme-
tic, grammar and spelling. Here I must close.
W. CARTWRIGHT WHITE.
BURLINGTON, Kans., March 5, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT—I thought I would write
for the "Young Folks' Column." I live with
my brother and help him farm when it is so we
can work. We have six head of horses, one
mule and about forty head of hogs and pigs. I
call the mule Orphy. My brother is going to
get him a new wife soon as he is going to see a
young lady pretty often. I do not know what
they will do with me then. If you print this
I will write again sometime.
CHRIS CASHMAN.
DISCORD, Kans., March 10, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I have never written
for the "Young Folks' Column" before. I am
eleven years old. I go to school and read in
Harper's fifth reader and study French's arith-
metic, fourth part, and spell in McGuffey's
speller. This is the last week of school. Our
teacher's name is Mr. Chatfield. I have two
brothers and one sister; they are older than I.
I will close for fear I am writing too long a
letter. You may print this at your leisure
or drop it in the waste basket at your pleasure.
Yours truly,
NANCY J. HAYWARD.
HUMBOLDT, Kans., Feb. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR—As you were so kind to print
my last letter I will write again. I went to
school last week but this week I have to stay
home to take care of my little brother while
papa works in the field. I have another brother
and he and I stay with the little one week
about. I have a sister seven years old; she
stays with Mrs. Blain in town and goes to
school. Our mamma is dead, she died a year
and a half ago. We are living two and one-
half miles from town. Yours truly,
LEANDER LEHMAN.
LINDSBURG, Kans., March 4, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—Pa takes THE SPIRIT
and likes it very much. Pa and ma are grand-
daddy; they have feasts occasionally. It rained
the last time they were to have had one and
ma did not get to go. I must tell you where
we live—on Eagle creek, in Lyon county. I
am seven years old. I go to school and study
reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and
penmanship. My teacher's name is Miss Alice
Vall. I have a little brother two years old,
his name is Ollie. If you will be kind enough
to publish this letter I will try to write again.
Yours truly,
CORA FLEMING.
HARTFORD, Kans., March 4, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR—I am a little girl twelve
years old and as you send THE SPIRIT to pa
I thought I would write a letter to help fill up
the "Young Folks' Column." I love to read
what they have to say. I go a half mile to
school; I study reading, writing, spelling and
arithmetic. There are fifty scholars come to
our school. Our teacher's name is Ida E.
Bousman. I have three sisters and one brother,
and there is an orphan boy living with us.
Well, I guess I will stop writing for fear my
letter will get too long. If I see this in your
paper I will write again. Please publish this.
ANNA T. DUMBAULD.
JACKSONVILLE, Kans., March 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR—I will tell you about our
Christmas presents; we got so many things
that I can't hardly name them all, but will
try. Papa got one of Dickens' novels, and
sister Edie got a cloak and book; brother
Charlie got a slate and pencil, brother Willie
a hammer. I got a cloak, a red plaid dress and
a lunch basket, and had so much candy and
nuts that we could hardly eat them all. We
are going to have an exhibition at our school
some time this month and we are going to
speak pieces and sing. We have all a rabbit
trap apiece. Brother Charlie caught two rab-
bits and brother Willie only caught one. Mam-
ma is setting hens; she has set both of my
hens and both of Edie's hens, too. We are
studying the map of South America. Papa is
going to build a boat to cross the river in; he
has commenced it now. He is going to make
it eighteen feet long and four feet wide and he
says he will take us all boat riding when he gets
it finished. I can't think of anything more
so will close, good-by.
VIOLA HYDE.
EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 21, 1878.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

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- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Ft. Scott. 2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch. 3 Sedgwick county, Geo. A. White master, N. H. Dewing, S. D. Underwood master, S. G. Hoyt secretary, Junction City. 4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard. 5 Wyandotte county, Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove. 6 McPherson county, O. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire. 7 Sumner county, Marion Somerville master, Oxford. 8 Saline county—no report. 9 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnic secretary, Ft. Scott. 10 Butler county, Hudson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta. 11 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville. 12 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup. 13 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neithard. 14 Cherokee county, F. D. 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 Wabasha county—no report. 20 Douglas county, L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence. 21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie. 22 Clay county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit. 23 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Fruit secretary, Empire. 24 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Wor-ton secretary, Cottonwood. 25 Osage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Belsa secretary, Deage City. 27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jewdo. 28 Anderson county, F. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda. 29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julius Noel secretary, Burlington. 30 Doniphan county, F. D. Bailey master, S. W. Hiny secretary, Severance. 31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Mauder secretary, Washington. 32 Jewell county, B. J. Young master, J. M. Cormic secretary, Jewell Center. 33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa. 34 Greenwood county, F. C. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka. 35 Linn county, W. H. Shatlock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove. 36 Montgomery county, C. Erwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported. 37 Elk county, J. F. Rennie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howland. 38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis. 39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. F. Lamson secretary, Jefferson county. 40 Brown county, B. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha. 41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Ce-darrille. 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. 45 Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. B. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-ton county, Kansas. George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county. Robert Reynolds, Winfield, Cowley county. B. F. Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county. George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county. D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county. James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county. R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county. C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county. Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county. L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county. John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county. J. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county. J. G. Payne, Ladislaus, Linn county. G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county. D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county. W. B. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county. A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county. James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county. J. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county. W. J. Ellis, Miami county. George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county. E. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county. W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county. B. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county. J. O. Kanoosh, Winfield, Cowley county. E. B. Powell, Augusta, Butler county. J. W. Bunn, Bush Center, Rush county. Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county. W. J. Campbell, Red Lion, Cloud county. William Pettis, Salina, Saline county. H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county. Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county. John Echlin, Fairfax, Dickinson county. E. J. Mason, Washington, Washington county. C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county. F. M. Rippey, Pease, Rice county. F. M. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county. T. C. Deaf, Fairmount, Leavenworth county. Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county. E. S. Osborn, Bell City, Osborn county. F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county. W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county. Maria Nichols, Labette City, Labette county. W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county. S. H. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. B. M. Ross, Sedan, Chase county. E. A. Zuppig, Avilla, Dickinson county. J. F. Hamoy, Greenfield, Elk county. Geo. S. Kinsland, Keene, Wabasha county. Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In behalf of the grange interest in Neosho county I would say we still live, move and have our being. We are not making any of those grand or spasmodic flourishes which were characteristic of our earlier life, neither are we by any means tottering on the brink of time; but we are rather entering out into a second growth with that calm, deliberate tread which insures success to all noble enterprises.

Bro. Jackson, of Wilson county, who is lecturer for the first district, spent one week in our county, commencing the 25th of February. We worked him freely, having his appointments ten miles apart on an average and holding meetings at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., for six days in succession. Bro. Jackson, being the right man in the right place, fully appreciating the importance of his mission, did his work nobly, sowing the good seed that will spring up and aid in giving new life to one of the noblest orders ever instituted by the hand of man. The noblest order from the fact that it embraces in its sphere the very essence of all others. We hope when Brother Jackson enters on his labors in other counties of the district the brothers will have well arranged appointments throughout the county, and thereby make the work of the lecturer more profitable to the members of the order as well as add to the comfort and pleasure of the faithful brother. Some dormant granges have revived in this vicinity and new members are knocking at the doors to be initiated into the mysteries of our order. Yours fraternally, Wm. GEORGE, ERIE, Kans., March 15, 1878.

From Hesper Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange still lives, and has gone to practical work. We have literary exercises and miscellaneous discussions on farm topics, etc., which are not only interesting but often instructive. Our grange has decided to purchase a thoroughbred bull, of which the neighborhood is badly in need, for the improvement of their stock. Those having good animals of this kind for sale would do well to correspond with our committee, Nathan Henshaw, B. Thomas and O. Butler. We expect to put our grange funds in such animal and raise the rest by subscribing stock.

We expect quite an addition to our grange this winter. Brother and Sister Butler returned to our grange last meeting after an absence of three years; we bid them welcome. Hesper ought to support the best grange in the state, one that will be a thorough school to the farmers in a better and more elevated husbandry. Oats and tame grass were up for discussion at last meeting; decided to raise oats to feed but not for market. One member succeeds best by sowing clover and timothy with oats; had sown in the spring on fall rye and pastured the rye the season with sheep and hogs and got a good stand. Sowed on wheat the same season but got only a moderate stand. One member stated that the clover run out the timothy and another the reverse. What caused the difference? The first pastured and the latter did not. Newton Henshaw read an essay on sheep husbandry. On motion of Bro. Thomas a copy was requested to be sent to THE SPIRIT for publication. GRANGER, DOUGLASS COUNTY, Kans., March 14, 1878.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you have requested subordinate granges to report officers elected for the ensuing year, I will comply with your request, and report Grand View grange all right and in a flourishing condition, with the following officers elected: Wm. Allison, Master; George Honley, Overseer; Wm. Adams, Assistant Steward; H. S. Bell, Steward; R. C. Allison, Chaplain; Chas. Page, Treasurer; A. Wiley, Secretary; Mrs. Hammond, Ceres; Mrs. Page, Pomona; Mrs. Wiley, Flora; Mrs. Bell, Lady Assistant Steward; A. Wiley, R. C. Allison, C. Page, Trustees. Post-office address of all Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas. ALF. WILEY, Secretary, OLATHE, Kans., March 13, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT.

I again take the liberty of writing you a few lines to let you know that Summerfield grange, No. 232, is living and faring sumptuously every day, and in her prosperity and gladness she never forgets her devotion to Him who rules the destinies of associations that are formed for the good of mankind. What makes gladness in our midst is that we have a great journal that is doing battle for the farmer and the downtrodden of our country. The time is at hand when we as American citizens have lost our birthright and can no longer boast of that freedom that our forefathers bequeathed to us. The moneyed power of the country, by its corrupting influence, has so fastened the shackles on the hands of industry and labor that it is causing our beloved country to become bankrupt; but there is one hope we have and that is, after they (the bondholders) have wrung from the taxpayer the last cent they can that they will turn upon one another and devour each other. Our country has a heavy bonded indebtedness in the shape of railroad bonds, and to my own knowledge this was caused by buying votes to help carry some of those bonds; and I think the only thing that is necessary to defeat the collection of the bonds of this country is to keep it before the people.

On the 18th the first sacrifice will be offered up to those soulless bondholders in the city of Olathe, in the shape of personal property levied on by the sheriff and to be sold by him to satisfy the unrighteous demand of the law. I think it is the duty of every tax-payer in the county to go and witness the sale. I have said the unrighteous demands of the law require it. It is certainly unrighteous and unjust to compel me to pay taxes on bonds that I never

viewed for, nor do I receive any benefits from them. I think I have rights that the law ought to respect.

I think this bond law is just as unconstitutional as was the dog tax of some three years ago. The tax-payers of Johnson had this year to pay in interest \$1.50 on the \$100 worth of property. It was not the amount of tax that caused our forefathers to rebel, but the principle. I think the people of Kansas to-day would be justified in rebelling and if they can't effect a fair compromise with the bondholders I believe they will.

The two long members of our grange are still on foot. Yours, J. Y. O., OLATHE, Kans., March 15, 1878.

An Address.

The Patron's Helper contains the following able and eloquent address, delivered before Pine Creek (Iowa) grange, by a sister:

Worthy Master and Members of this Grange:—You have chosen one of the weaker sexes to address you to-night, and she particularly feels her weakness, and would rather have chosen the retirement of home and the quiet of her own family than thus to have made herself conspicuous among strangers, had not a more important motive dictated her actions. A higher sense of duty than the seeking of our own quiet repose has decided us to accept your invitation, for we are desirous of doing something for the good of our order. Our heart is in this work. We are firmly attached to the precepts taught in the grange, and we have the deepest interest in the success of our cause, and the profoundest sympathy for the poor, the downtrodden and the oppressed everywhere, believing that their cause is our own now; and yet we are puzzled to know how we can best improve the time given us for your entertainment. We are at least in some good word that will most benefit this grange. If we were our own grange we could easily spend half an hour in scolding and finding fault with lack of interest and effort. We do not understand your wants or requirements, yet have no idea that Pine Creek grange is a word of reproach. And again, flattery is not a Patron's element, therefore we hardly dare commend your praiseworthy steadfastness. Yet all honor is due to every Patron and every grange that holds fast to the principles upon which our excellent order was founded, for very many with one hand on the plow have turned back. And we would say to this grange and all others we see, even in the future, a possibility of their grange dying on their hands. Don't give it up. Cling fast to the grange. Give it your best, your heartiest support, for it may be that this is our last, our only hope. Then cling to it as to life itself; for what is life without hope? To the struggling, toiling class we represent, the diggers and tillers of the soil, we believe the grange is to these toiling millions their ark of safety—it is their strength; their bow of promise for the future; every one to seek some place of safety; a rest for the weary. And again, flattery is not a Patron's element, therefore we hardly dare commend your praiseworthy steadfastness. Yet all honor is due to every Patron and every grange that holds fast to the principles upon which our excellent order was founded, for very many with one hand on the plow have turned back. And we would say to this grange and all others we see, even in the future, a possibility of their grange dying on their hands. Don't give it up. Cling fast to the grange. Give it your best, your heartiest support, for it may be that this is our last, our only hope. Then cling to it as to life itself; for what is life without hope? 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Kansas State News.

MANHATTAN Enterprise: "The agricultural college regents met on last Tuesday, a full board being present. They adjourned Friday morning. The contracts for the new college building was let as follows: Jacob Winne, Manhattan, masonry, \$6,200; Henry Bennett, Silver Lake, carpenter work, \$5,700. The regular meetings of the board will hereafter be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, April, July and October, when bills will be audited."

ATCHISON Patriot: "Clint, the Netawaka cattle thief, broke jail last night, and made good his escape. He had been confined alone in the upper story of the jail, so that he might not have any communication with his partner, Cong. He dug a hole through the wall, just under the eaves of the roof, and with the aid of a rope made of his blankets, he managed to reach the ground. It is thought he crossed the river, as the night watchman at the bridge describes a man crossing last night answering to the description of Clint."

STOCKTON News: "Some curious things have been discovered in the stone quarry where the men are getting out stone for the dam. Upon one huge stone was carved (probably by Indians) a picture of a horse and an Indian. The pictures are moss grown and nearly obliterated. In blasting a large stone a fossil was struck which gives conclusive evidence of being the petrified remains of a shark. The jaw bone and several of the spinal vertebrae were in almost a perfect state of preservation. Many other curiosities have been found, which makes the stone quarry a source of daily interest to the relic hunter."

PHILLIPSBURGH Herald: "Just as we go to press information reaches us of a shooting at day, which occurred on Plum creek last Sunday. It seems that for some time past two parties by the name of Graves and Lewis, have had difficulty over a piece of land lying in that neighborhood. Their case was once decided by the commissioners in favor of Lewis. Not satisfied with the result of a fair trial, Graves took the matter into his own hands, and on last Sunday reaped as a reward for his actions, a pistol ball in the head. All efforts by the attending physician, DeArmon, of Kirwin, has thus far failed in the extraction of the ball, which lodged in the head."

A Daring Attempt to Steal a Herd in Wyandotte County.

[Kansas City Times.] M. Horan, of Delaware, has had working for him some little time, a man named J. Freeman, and Marcus Talbot, of White Church, one named B. Freeman. On Monday evening, these two men stated they were going to a dance, and yesterday morning they had not returned, and Michael Horan's nine head of cattle, mare, mule and colt were missing. The neighbors were soon aroused and armed, and started in pursuit. When they arrived at Wyandotte they found the cattle had been driven into McGrew's premises, and the other stock were at Sawyer's livery stable. The parties described arriving with the stock answered exactly to the description of the two Freemans. These parties arrived in Wyandotte about 7 a. m., yesterday, and offered the cattle at Haffner's, Haller's, and other butchers, but could not succeed in selling. McGrew then told them they would have to buy fodder for their stock. They started out to do so, but did not return. They went to Sawyer's stable, and leaving their stolen property, hired two fresh animals and started out. The sheriff of Wyandotte county and posse were soon after them; but at a late hour last night no capture had been made.

LATER: "The thieves rode through Westport and started southward. They passed the house of the Hon. J. B. Wornall about nine o'clock in the morning. When they passed with a serenade. Yesterday morning the North Missouri came in again with crowded cars, as also did the Hannibal and Missouri Pacific. It was expected that the special train of Pennsylvania Central cars would arrive about one o'clock, but they were delayed on the road, and did not reach the state line until five. There were seven coaches and two baggage cars in this train, and they came clear through from Harrisburg without change. There were about three hundred persons in these cars and the majority of them went west last night on the special train furnished by the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe roads are about to place on the market land buyers' tickets, good every day in the year, and in this way such immense crowds will not come at any one time."

MORE SETTLERS.

The Tide of Immigration from the East Stronger than Ever. [Kansas City Journal of Commerce.] Yesterday there was another unusual crowd of emigrants at the State Line depot, and if the old State Line building was crowded on Thursday of last week it was jammed yesterday. The crowd began to come on Monday night, the North Missouri bringing in five extra coaches and the Pacific six. Among the crowd on Wednesday night was a colony of one hundred and fifty colored people from Pennsylvania, who are to locate out on the line of the K. P. road. They were accompanied by a band of music, and yesterday the general offices of the company were favored with a serenade. Yesterday morning the North Missouri came in again with crowded cars, as also did the Hannibal and Missouri Pacific. It was expected that the special train of Pennsylvania Central cars would arrive about one o'clock, but they were delayed on the road, and did not reach the state line until five. There were seven coaches and two baggage cars in this train, and they came clear through from Harrisburg without change. There were about three hundred persons in these cars and the majority of them went west last night on the special train furnished by the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe roads are about to place on the market land buyers' tickets, good every day in the year, and in this way such immense crowds will not come at any one time."

Yesterday was another great day for Kansas, hundreds of steady immigrants left this city on every train going west and hundreds of others remained in the city over night. These new comers are of a different class than have before been in great immigration movements. They are nearly all American born, and have apparently enjoyed the privileges of good homes, and will do more in one year for Kansas than has ever before been done by twice the number of immigrants. It is evident that all are supplied with more or less means for self support until a crop can be gathered, so that the beneficial effects of the increase in population will be at once felt in business circles.

THE HOUSE RESTAURANT.

A Little Information Concerning the Cavea of the National Capitol. [Washington Post.]

"Do you know that they are selling liquor on the sly over at the House restaurant?" said Mr. Sanderson, of the Congressional, to a Post reporter yesterday.

"No, sir," replied the Post, "I have no positive knowledge of that fact."

"Well, I have, said Mr. Sanderson, "and it is a shame. When I had the House restaurant I wasn't allowed to sell even Weiss beer. Joint rule 19 was strictly enforced then."

"What is joint rule 19?"

"Here it is," said Mr. Sanderson, producing a copy of the rules. "No spirituous or malt liquors or wine shall be offered for sale or kept within the capitol or in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto. And it shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, under the supervision of the presiding officers thereof, respectively, to enforce the foregoing provisions. And any officer or employe in either house, who shall in any manner violate the provisions of this rule, shall be dismissed from office."

"You have, I suppose, some selfish interest in the enforcement of this rule?"

"Certainly I have. If the rule was enforced members and visitors would come here to drink and while here would spend money for lunch, cigars, etc. Mine is the only respectable place of entertainment convenient to the capitol. I keep good liquors, eatables and cigars, and pay heavy house rent for the accommodation of the capitol custom. I also pay government and district license, while the restaurant keepers of the capitol pay no rent nor license."

"Are they charged nothing for the privilege?"

"No; they get the rooms ready furnished, rent free."

"What do you mean by ready furnished?"

"The tables, chairs, mirrors, chandeliers and all the fixtures. They also have gas, fuel and water privileges that other people have to pay for. All they have to furnish is the dishes, the food and the servants."

"Why are they not charged?"

"It is one of the customs of the capitol. The restaurant grew out of a lunch counter where cold meats, coffee, sandwiches, etc., were sold, and didn't amount to much at first. I kept it for six years and gradually increased and improved until it became a first-class restaurant. It was started for the exclusive convenience of the congressmen and their friends, and no one was allowed to enter unless accompanied or introduced by a congressman. When it was run for this purpose alone it was natural that no rent should be required, and after it grew into a general business for the accommodation of the public at large, the same privileges were granted the keepers from habit, I suppose. Nobody ever raised the question that I know of, and that is perhaps the reason, as much as anything else, why the government at present derives no increase from the use of the room, furniture and fixtures."

"What rent, in your opinion, could the government get for the two restaurants if they were let to the highest bidder?"

"I will give \$5,000 a year for the two restaurants without the privilege of selling liquors, and twice that sum with the privilege of keeping an open bar."

"From whom do these gentlemen get the privileges of the restaurant?"

"When I had the House restaurant it was the gift of the speaker. Afterwards it became such a burden to the speaker that Mr. Blaine, I think it was, turned it over to the committee on public buildings and public grounds, who have controlled the matter by the consent of succeeding speakers. The speaker may at any time, however, assume control. The vice-president has always exercised the privilege on the senate side."

"Are they selling liquor on the sly on the senate side now?"

"No, I think not; but I am certain they are running a bar in the basement of the house side."

"Not with the knowledge of the speaker or the sergeant-at-arms?"

"No; Speaker Randall wouldn't tolerate it for a moment; he told me that he would dismiss the keepers if he had evidence of their violation of the rule."

A Dark Mystery—A Bullet Hole in the Head—A Long Forgotten Tragedy.

[Lawrence Journal.]

Yesterday a young lad brought to the residence of Capt. Burke, on West Shawnee street, beyond the second bridge, the leg bones of a skeleton, which he said he had found near the bed of the creek, which was a short distance from Capt. Burke's house. The captain told the boy to take the bones back and put it where he had found it, and shortly afterward a party proceeded to the spot and dug up the skeleton, which was entirely denuded of flesh and had apparently lain there for some time. As far as could be ascertained, the skeleton was that of a woman, although the examination was so hurried that in fact little could be found out which could tend to throw any light upon the subject. The examination showed, however, that there was a hole evidently made by the entrance of a bullet in the left side of the skull, and the back part of the head had also been fractured, from all appearance by some blunt instrument. There is a deep and terrible mystery connected with the finding of the skeleton, which is the sequel to a dark and bloody tragedy which, it is believed, was enacted about five years ago near the very spot where the skeleton was found. The particulars of the tragedy are very brief, from the fact that so little is known regarding it. It has been heretofore, until the discovery yesterday, of the only solitary case, as mentioned in an article in the Blackwell or News-Journal, which was published at this late date there is little hope of ferreting out the murderer and bringing him to justice. On the 12th of April, 1875, a young girl, described by those who saw her as being very good looking, arrived in this city and took lodging at a fashionable boarding house, where, two days later, she was joined by a man, about twenty-five years of age, dark-haired and dark-eyed, of a resolute but rather sinister cast of countenance, who passed himself as her husband. The pair lived at the boarding house for a week or more in a very quiet and secluded manner, rarely ever going out, and yet not acting in such a way as to excite suspicion. One Sunday morning an old gentleman called at the house to see the lady, and when they met quite a stormy scene ensued. She was his daughter, and had run away with the man with whom she was living, and he was not married to him.

Through the influence of detectives he had traced her to her hiding place, and had hurried to see her to endeavor to induce her to come

back to her home she had disgraced by her liaison with her so-called husband. To the entreaties of her father was added the advice of her brother, who had accompanied his father, and after long pleading the guilty girl at last consented to go home, but not until after she had seen her paramour. The father and brother departed, after having made arrangements to come back that evening to convey the erring daughter and sister home. Her lover returned shortly after and she informed him of her resolution. He endeavored to dissuade her from her resolve, but her mind was firmly made up and home she would go. That afternoon, toward evening, when the sun was declining, the pair went out for a walk and neither ever returned. They were last seen out in the vicinity where the skeleton was found yesterday, walking slowly and talking earnestly together, she walking by his side, swinging her bonnet in one hand in a careless manner, paying close attention to the words of her companion. Next evening when the father and brother returned to the boarding house to get the girl, she was gone, and the subsequent search brought no developments. The couple disappeared, also, of her paramour, excited attention, but the search for him was equally fruitless; what became of the two never was known. Whether they had fled together, or died together, no one ever knew; they disappeared like a shadow upon the wall and left no trace. Detectives were put upon the track but nothing could they discover, and at last, after many days, weeks and months of heart-rending anxiety and suffering the search was abandoned, and the father and brother returned to their desolate and ruined home bowed down with grief and care. It is the body of the skeleton, the evidence of a murder, and it is that of the girl. An investigation may show. If it is, then the sequel to a domestic tragedy which has blighted a happy home will be revealed. The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

ELMENDARO HERD.



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—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old..... \$22 00

Three to five months old..... 32 00

Five to seven months old..... 42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old..... \$25 00

A Sow, eight months old..... 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY NIEBACH,

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Gideon W. Thompson..... James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

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Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred Licks and Hunters, also feeding grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old, also Berkshire hogs.

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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,

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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 \$25, per thousand \$2,500; live to six feet, good leads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$1,000. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

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PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

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DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

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—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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

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KIMBALL BROS.

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Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

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

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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 his animals, such as Foundry, Distemper, Feline, Pol-Evil, Hives, Round, 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 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 so nature 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 that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrimis or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks of these diseases they do not die. It will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the quantity of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood, at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Condition Powder to the teats, and they will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative agent and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all gross humors, with which young stock are infested at the time of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

FULLER, PACI & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

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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.

Two interesting works of 40 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her diseases. Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility, and a Private Medical Advisor on the diseases and about the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Faculty and Impotence, with the best of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents.

DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

PREScription FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.

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JOHN S. WILSON

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No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

THE Eastern papers are making themselves ridiculous by trying to explain away the failure of the prices of government bonds and of gold to follow their predictions. The Boston Advertiser has to fall back on "elasticity" as the cause that stayed the ruin it prophesied would result from the silver law. Elasticity is a good word, and could not be better applied than to describe the way the Eastern papers have played with their consciences and the intelligence of their readers. The New York Evening Post has to endure the humiliation of recording in its financial column that the importation of United States bonds from London is no longer profitable. Within one short week after the passage of the silver bill the depression in London, that continued as long as it seemed possible the president might defeat the bill, has ceased. Bonds have gone up in London; greenbacks have gone up in New York. The interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt have appreciated in value. The Post has the weakness to style this "the illogical course of the markets." The facts do not agree with the fancies of the Post; so much the worse for the facts, they are illogical. The Eastern press has been talking nonsense for two years about silver, but it has said nothing sillier than this remark of the Post. How much influence are the Eastern papers likely to have in the next financial debate in this country?

HOW THE SILVER BILL PRODUCES RUIN.

The country absolutely refuses to sink into general ruin, notwithstanding the silver bill has for over two weeks been a law. The gold that was in the country before the passage of the bill has not only remained here but has received large additions, and this notwithstanding all Europe, horror-stricken with the bad faith and dishonesty of the United States in remonetizing silver, has been sending home American bonds to be sold; and notwithstanding these immense sales of bonds, thrown by disgusted holders on the market, the price of the bonds has risen and the price of gold has fallen. Greenbacks which, under the resumption law, are to be redeemed in silver are now worth ninety-nine cents and six mills on the dollar in gold.

The New York Tribune insists that open sales of bonds in New York average \$5,000,000 a week, while other sales swell the aggregate to \$10,000,000 a week. Feeling that the country ought to be miserable, and unhappy, and frightened, because of the silver bill, the Tribune asserts that \$10,000,000 a week is more than the present net earnings of the country, and that "if sales of bonds at this rate continue they will not only absorb all the savings of the country, but drain away its capital very rapidly. The business of the country cannot stand such a drain."

Notwithstanding this "drain on the savings and capital at the rate of \$10,000,000 a week, the value of the bonds rises with the number offered for sale, and the price of gold, which, according to that paper, ought to be on its way out of the dishonest, silver-cursed country, has fallen, and gold is accumulating, and sold last Saturday for only four mills above greenbacks. That is the way the country has been ruined by the silver bill!

We wonder how the editors of most of the Eastern papers, and John Sherman, and one R. B. Hayes feel to thus have all their wise prophecies kicked high in air. But one thing has been demonstrated beyond all doubt, and that is, where the masses of the people in this country desire any measure adopted, all they have to do is, unitedly demand, and if nothing more, for fear of political death our public servants hasten to grant our requests.

ENCOURAGING TO PATRONS.

From all quarters we are receiving encouraging news for the Patrons of Husbandry; and not only is this true of Kansas, but from a large number of other states. This good news will certainly add new strength to our resolutions for a more vigorous work in the future. The Patrons are learning that in unity there is strength. They are also learning that with united co-operative effort any legitimate enterprise may be undertaken with full assurance that success will be their reward. From all over the country the news

comes that old members are paying up their dues, and new members are joining the order by the thousand. Everywhere the Patrons are taking hold of co-operation with a will and energy that will certainly bring success. This is indeed encouraging to the old, tried and true members, who have stood by the order through the many adversities we have had to meet in Kansas during the last five years. The good brothers and sisters who have never flinched, although the "hoppers" came and ate up their crops, though the Shylocks hurled a fearful financial panic over the land, and though congress has been legislating for a number of years for the money kings and against the tillers of the soil, and though the transportation companies have taken the largest part of our crops, yet through all this we have in this state thousands of true men and women who have never faltered, but stood firm, determined through the order to win a better day.

Now, as a brighter day is dawning, we say to the Patrons all, renew your energies; stand no longer on the defensive but carry the war into Africa; take the silent, yet powerful ballot for your bullet. If you want the railroads controlled by law vote for men who will carry out your wishes; in short, vote for what you want, regardless of political parties. Partisan politics has no business in the grange, but political economy is a very important subject for the Patron to study, and, having learned and agreed what would be best, it is arrant nonsense to say we must not use the most effective means because that means happens to be the ballot. We say again what we have often said before, the Patrons must learn to work together, buy and sell together, and last but by no means least they must vote together.

Farm Work.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Here is March and the strong, drying winds are making everything clean and pure. The mud that was so disagreeable for a while is gone and the roads again are good. The wild geese and birds are returning. The elms, too, are putting on their green and the farmers are again turning up the rich, black earth for wheat, oats, corn and potatoes. All hands are in a bustle and hurry. Some think we will have a dry season and some a wet one. To meet every contingency and to make success doubly sure, would say, plow deep and subsoil whenever and wherever you can. Ground plowed early will be better every way for a summer crop. If weeds come up before planting kill them by harrowing or cultivating, the soil will be the better for it. Don't aim to plant too much and what is planted see that it is done well. Early planted grain is nearly always the heaviest and best. If soft corn is wanted for cattle plant on sod not later than the 20th of May; if on old ground it may be deferred sometimes till the 20th of June if after that properly cultivated.

The ground is now good for hauling and many cow-yards, stables and sheds will be very much better for man and beast if one hundred thousand tons of manure, that have been accumulating for years, is hauled out and properly spread on the ground. By so doing a few less acres may be planted and still raise more grain. Try it, brother Patrons, and if you don't want it on the corn fields try it on the cabbage patch, and if your good wives don't want it there and you will use tobacco, I know it is filthy enough for the tobacco patch and it won't do well without it.

One of your correspondents not long since wanted to know which was best in point of economy to feed, corn ground or unground. There is no doubt but corn ground for cattle alone is the best, but millers in many parts of Kansas take too much toll for grinding to even make it pay to feed meal to milk cows. The best for "Young Farmer" would be, we should think, to feed his cattle corn in elevated boxes and have hogs enough to take all that is left. With many farmers that fatten from ten to fifty head through the winter this is their way, and it appears they make it pay. Until farmers can either steam or grind their corn at home the extra hauling and the heavy toll will cost more than is gained by having the corn made into meal.

The past wet winter we think has convinced many feeders that a very great saving and a greater increase in fattening would be attained in having a nice, warm and dry place to feed both cattle and hogs. Stock cannot fatten while wading in mud knee deep and no place to lie down but in mud and water. A less number fed and more care as to the comfort of all farm stock would certainly indicate more humanity for the poor dumb beast that can't provide for itself. Nine-tenths of all hogs I should think are fattened here on the ground. Some seasons this may do, but the past one has been a very poor

one indeed to so feed. Sometimes thirty hogs may be seen in one pen in mud day and night to fatten too. But we must remember Kansas is young and some want to get rich too fast. A. VARNER. WONGIVU, Kans., March 8, 1878.

And Still they Come.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific morning express yesterday brought nine coach loads of immigrants into Kansas, a portion branching off at the junction at Edgerton, and going by way of Atchison, down the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, the remainder coming into this city and going out the Kansas Pacific to settle in that portion of the state lying along the line of that road, and the counties adjacent thereto. The principal portion of the immigration which comes by way of this city is destined for the Kansas Pacific, although some of it goes out upon the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston and the Santa Fe roads. Prospectors are arriving in this city every day looking for land, and already quite a number of farms have been bought in this county by them.

General News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The steamship Alice cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 24,952 bushels of corn in bulk, besides 3,500 bales of cotton.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Bismarck, says the storm of the last week extended over the upper Missouri valley, lasting three days, the snow on the stage road to Fort Buford being one to fifteen feet deep.

Another special from Winnipeg says there are new rumors of trouble with Sitting Bull. He is making efforts to embroil Canadian Indians with the mounted police.

TOPEKA, March 14.—Immigration to Kansas continues unabated, and the various land offices are overflowing with homestead and pre-emption entries. Twelve thousand acres were taken at the Larned land office in one day last week, and yesterday, the sales of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company reached sixteen thousand dollars—all to actual settlers. Four full passenger trains, consisting of thirty coaches and containing 1,500 people passed over the road to Southwest Kansas, yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—In the case of the state vs. Thos. A. Anderson, on appeal for a new trial, the supreme court reversed the verdict of the jury and ordered the prisoner released. The decision to-day virtually was an abandonment of the prosecution against the members of the returning board. The order of the court, however, ordering the discharge of Gen. Anderson, does not release him at once, the state having five days in which to file an application for a rehearing.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Governor Packard, Postmaster-General Key and several other gentlemen called on the president after the decision of the Louisiana supreme court in regard to the case of Gen. Anderson and other members of the returning board was announced. The president expressed his gratification with the decision, and said the entire Union would approve the action of the supreme court as patriotic and in the interest of conciliation.

HUTCHINS, Texas, March 19.—Train No. 4, due here at 10:05, was robbed by four masked men. The express was taken, the mail plundered, and the express messenger wounded. About fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged. The leader of the gang was twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, about five feet high, square built, dark complexion and hair. All appeared to be young men. They made the engineer, fireman, agent, and a negro who was on the platform stand in front of the express car door, so that the messenger could not fire. When leaving they took a northerly direction, going towards Trinity bottom.

LONDON, March 18.—The Times says the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of the congress to discuss all the points of the treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the powers. A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent states that Russia will not allow interference with the points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia and Bessarabia.

A Paris correspondent states that the proposal to convene a preliminary conference to settle the programme for the congress, has been generally coldly received as unnecessary.

A Constantinople telegram, received in Paris, says England has asked permission to establish a coal depot on the island of Tenedos.

BOSTON, March 15.—The run on the Boston Five Cent savings bank begun yesterday has developed into a general panic. School street, where the bank is located, has been blockaded by a crowd to-day, and the excitement has been intense. The business has spread to the Franklin bank, in Boylston street, one of the strongest savings institutions in the country. The managers of the Franklin bank have limited the amount paid to depositors on demand to \$25, and sixty days notice is required for all sums over that amount. This action reduces to three the number of banks in Boston paying

in full on demand. An unusually large number of depositors in the Provident institution for savings are partaking of the general scare, and applied for and obtained their money to-day, and the same is true of the Suffolk, although the banks are, as far as is known, solvent to the last degree.

FR. MADISON, Iowa, March 15.—The house of Henry Grazer, four miles west of this city, burned last night about midnight. The neighbors seeing the fire rushed to the rescue, but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer, whose bodies were almost burned to a crisp. From all the evidence, they had both been murdered, which was the verdict of the coroner's jury to-day. Mr. Grazer and wife lived alone. He was quite wealthy, and was thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver, which was not the property of Mr. Grazer, was found near the bodies, with one barrel discharged and the hammer raised. The outside door was unlocked, which showed they were not locked in; also every chest lock, bureau, etc., was found with keys in the locks, which proves plainly that everything was searched either before or after the murder was committed. There is no clue, but strong suspicion as to the murderer.

BOSTON, March 16.—A heavy robbery was committed this afternoon in the Lechemers national bank, Cambridge and Second streets, East Cambridge. About 2 o'clock President Lewis Hall was sitting in the parlor of the bank, the business of the day being done, and he was about putting up the books, arranging the papers, or depositing the money in the vaults, when a buggy containing a man and woman drove up to the Cambridge street entrance. A man entered and requested Hall to step out to see a lady who desired to transact some business. Hall walked to the sidewalk, the man accompanying him. The woman said she desired to purchase a draft on the Providence bank, and began in a deliberate manner to count a roll of money, and said he could not wait while she counted money; and returning to his room, sat down to write. In a few minutes he heard the party drive off suddenly, and suspecting something, he made a hurried examination, and found a small trunk, which at the moment contained \$3,000, had been rifled. A further examination showed that two trunks which were in the vault, the door of which stood hardly open, had been abstracted. The trunks contained government bonds and other securities amounting to \$47,000, the property of different individuals, left in custody of Hall for safe keeping. From the facts since ascertained, it is suspected the robbery was done by three men and a woman. It is thought two men were concealed behind the door in the hall of the bank building when the president passed out; and though he could not have been absent over two minutes, they succeeded in getting off with the money and securities.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The house committee on agriculture continued its inquiry to-day into the subject of the transportation of live stock on railroads. Mr. John F. Rushing, who seems to have had some connection with the Erie railroad, was the witness examined. He testified to the existence of a live stock ring, and what he said about it caused something of a sensation in the committee room. This ring, if his story is true, was discovered in the progress of a suit brought by Mr. Charles Potter and other stockholders of the Erie road against Receiver Jewett. In that suit it was asserted that the receiver had made an Nelson Morris and other persons, under which he paid to them \$15 for every car load of live stock shipped over the Erie railway; that these moneys paid out of the trust funds, amounted to \$400,000, for which no service had been rendered. The ring combination is called the ring of "Eveners." Mr. Rushing said that it controls the entire transportation of live stock and receives \$15 a car, no matter by whom the cattle may be shipped. The profits obtained from this source amount to \$1,000,000.

Besides the money received from the railroad company, Mr. Rushing said that the ring also controls the stock yards at the only points on the trunk lines where cattle are allowed to stop for feed and water. At these points the ring has a monopoly of the sale of hay and feed, and charges fabulous prices. In Chicago, he said, hay costing \$8 per ton is sold for \$30; in Pittsburg, hay costing \$10 per ton is sold for \$37.50, and in New York, hay costing \$14 per ton is sold for \$50. The profit on the hay alone amounts, according to Mr. Rushing's testimony, to \$1,000,000 annually, that from "yarding" the stock to \$500,000, making the total profits of the ring \$2,500,000.

Mr. Rushing also gave some interesting testimony in regard to the use of "palace cars," and replied to what had been said by other witnesses previously examined by the committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Bills introduced in the house and referred to the committee on pensions to soldiers who enlisted out of prisons. Also, for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. The bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate governments. By Gibson, for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a treaty of commerce

merce with Mexico can be arranged. By Willis of Kentucky, establishing a mint at Louisville, Ky. By Sampson, proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing that the president shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. By Conger, repealing the law appropriating \$350,000 for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. By Ewing, to grant to the state of Ohio the unsold public lands remaining in that state. By Cox of New York, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Jefferson.

Mr. Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold, without expense to the holder of bullion; also, authorizing the issue of coin certificates on deposits of silver bullion similar to those now authorized on deposits of gold bullion. On a viva voce vote the ayes were in decided minority, but before a vote by yeas and nays could be taken the hour of two o'clock arrived, and the house, under the rule, proceeded to consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, March 19, 1878) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, March 19, 1878). Includes prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Butter, Cattle, Hogs, etc.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@19c; medium 12@15c; common, low grade, 8@10c; cheese, 10@12c; eggs, 6@7c for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.30; castor beans 90@70c. Hay, baled, per ton, \$9.50@10.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 35@60c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; apples, per bbl., \$3.75@4.00; cranberries, \$9.00@9.50; hides, dry lint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 6c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; lard, 10c. per gallon.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.05@2.00; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80, Buckwheat, \$3.00. Corn meal, 75@85c. The following are the latest quotations at which seeds can be purchased in Kansas City: Red clover, per bushel, \$5.25; mammoth clover, \$6.50; white clover, \$14; Alsike, \$14; blue grass, 90c@91; red top, 55c.; English blue grass, \$2.50; orchard grass, \$1; timothy, \$1.50; onion sets, \$1.50@3.50, according to kind; osage orange seed, \$6.

Wheat has risen since our last quotations in all the Eastern markets and in Liverpool. It is thought affairs between Russia and Austria and England are not quite as they seemed a week ago. There is, however, no great change in Europe. For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.15, March; \$1.15 to \$1.16, April, and the same for May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2, March; \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2, April, and \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08, May. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.01 to \$1.03, March, \$1.03 to \$1.03 1/2, April, and \$1.03 to \$1.05, May.

Cattle has fluctuated a little in our markets. Cattle have improved since our last, owing to a diminished supply. It is the opinion of dealers, however, that the advanced prices would not continue long as shippers are rapidly sending cattle to market. The highest price paid that we have noticed reported lately in Kansas City, was \$4.62 1/2 for a lot of sixty head averaging 1,400 pounds. These cattle were fed by Mr. Good, of Johnson county, Kansas. The hog market is about played out for the present. There are no sales some days for want of supplies in Kansas City.

The wool market is said to be anything but encouraging. A late circular says: "Low grades have reached a lower relative range of value than for several years, and the prospect of improvement appears to be quite remote. The wool business of this country and the value of the staple is dependent entirely upon the extent and success of our manufacturers of woolsens. We must, therefore, wait for a revival in woolsens before we shall see an improvement in the market for wool. The situation is gloomy, but the causes are apparent to all, and we cannot expect a permanent improvement until the general business of the country has improved."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 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.

City and Vicinity.

S. S. WETHERBY, professor of Greek and Latin in Baker university, occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church on Sunday last.

AT University hall last night Hon. A. M. F. Randolph delivered a lecture on "Politics." The audience was large and attentive.

MR. JOHN BENSON, of Vinland, and Miss Rebecca S. Anderson, of this city, were made man and wife on Saturday last.

MR. WM. MEARS brought into our office March 13th a twig from a peach tree full of blossoms out in full bloom.

THE Douglas County Horticultural society held its regular monthly meeting at the state university on Saturday last.

In anticipation of the rapid growth in population of this country, and a consequent necessity for general improvement, Mr. L. M. Wood has taken for education a young architect.

W. F. PENNY, the popular tailor, is now established at the Ottman & Potwin stand. Mr. Penny understands his business and those who may try him once will surely return.

THE Galaxy club boys believe in improvement and progress. They have leased the large hall over the Simpson bank and will take formal possession of the same on Tuesday night next.

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

CONOVER BROTHERS, of Kansas City, general agents for some of the best pianos and organs manufactured, and dealers in general music merchandise.

WE would call attention to the advertisement in this paper of the national bank of this city. This bank has lately been reorganized.

EDITORSPIRIT:—The Douglas County Horticultural society desires you to give notice that they will meet all citizens so disposed at the university grounds on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 a. m.

Personal.

MR. JACOB HOUSE left on Sunday for New York. GEO. WELLS, the architect, has opened an office in Kansas City. JAS. S. CREW, Esq., left yesterday for Salina.

MISS MILDRED HENDRICKS is down from Abilene, visiting with her many friends in this city. S. M. ALLEN has gone to New York on business.

MR. G. W. HUME, a former resident of Lawrence, arrived in the city yesterday morning, from Findlay, Ohio.

WE are sorry to learn that Dr. Charles Hart is about to take his departure for Denver, in which city he will establish an office and continue the practice of his profession.

HON. M. McMILLAN, of Marion, returned on Saturday last from a month's visit in New York.

MARRIED, in Eudora, March 13th, by Rev. A. M. Richardson, of this city, Mr. Francis M. Nichols of Circleville, Ohio, and Miss Emma L. Sears, only daughter of C. M. Sears, Esq., of Eudora.

AT the Kansas conference in session this week at Salina Rev. G. W. Henning was appointed as pastor of the Methodist church in this city for the ensuing year.

There will be a meeting of the business men of this city and the farmers of the county at the court-house in Lawrence on Friday, March 22d, at 2 p. m.

C. F. MORSE, general superintendent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad sends us the following: Mr. T. J. Anderson having been appointed general agent of this company, the separate office of general passenger agent will be discontinued.

There will be held on the Kansas Valley Fair grounds at Lawrence, Wednesday, April 3, 1878, an exhibition of breeding stock. Owners are required to post on the front of their stalls the breeding, place of standing and terms of service.

There will be a rare opportunity for owners of stock to advertise. There have been arrangements made for a four-year-old race, one-half mile heats, best three in five. Purse, \$30.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, which will be delivered in Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, Wednesday evening, March 27th.

THE First Baptist church of this city completed the settlement of its debt last week of \$9,800. Something over \$4,000 was held by members, the balance by the American Home Missionary society.

Mrs. M. J. McCULLOUGH, of this city, has made one of the greatest inventions of the age. It is called the "hot-air cooker." It has four vessels, one above another.

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

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

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

ing, the 24th of April, for the purpose of electing six delegates from each ward. It is especially desired that the people shall act with due deliberation and promptness in this matter.

AGENTS WANTED. Dr. Bryant's Medicinal Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery.

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere.

What of the Future? This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal hell, some contending there is a big one.

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

FOR information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'g Ag't.

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

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

IF you want the best plow in the world to go to J. Howell's for it. Mr. Howell keeps all kinds of agricultural implements and sells them at the lowest possible price.

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

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

LOANS Negotiated. Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE. CAPITAL \$100,000. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

COLLECTIONS MADE. On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe. Draws in sums to suit.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE. President J. A. Searson, Vice-President W. A. Searson, Cashier J. M. Rawlinson, Assistant Cashier J. M. Rawlinson.

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc.

AGENTS WANTED. Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime.

Sweet Potatoes. Delivered on cars, here or at Kansas City, at following prices: Southern Queen, \$3.25; Yellow Mammoth, \$3.50; Red Barnuda and Red Nansens, \$3.75; Black Spanish, \$4.00 per barrel.

STOCK FOR SALE. Twelve heifers and eighty steers, one and two years old, also eight cows, also a pair of mare mules.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send for detailed statement of prices of our NEW PAANO of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap. Eighty acres, mile west of Gardner, Johnson county, 120 acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! A prescription of a eminent physician for a Blood Purifier, Entirely Vegetable. No fancy drink. Strictly a medicine, alterative in its effect.

THE THREE POTATOES. EARLY OHIO—Earlier than Early Rose. Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE. CAPITAL \$100,000. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

COLLECTIONS MADE. On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe. Draws in sums to suit.

FACTS. Speak for Themselves.

Ashton's Salt sold at New York. 1876 - - - - - 96,170. 1877 - - - - - 60,300. Decrease, 37 per cent.

Higgin's Salt sold at New York. 1876 - - - - - 5,950. 1877 - - - - - 32,800. Increase, 550 per cent.

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

After a long and varied experience in selling the different brands of Liverpool Fine Salt, we are convinced that for dairy use there never has been a brand offered for sale equal to Higgin's "Eureka" Prize Medal brand.

Our best dairymen here think the "Eureka" is ahead of anything they ever used, and for my part, after submitting to various dairymen and receiving favorable opinions, cannot see where it can be bettered.

We have had but one kind of the salt, and that is the "Eureka." We like it very much, indeed, and expect a large trade for it another season.

The Higgin's salt has given general satisfaction. We would like to continue the agency.

We think the sales of Higgin's "Eureka" brand in Boston will exceed the sale of Ashton's. You can order 100 sacks from Liverpool at once.

I take great pleasure in recommending to dealers and dairymen Higgin's "Eureka" salt, believing it to possess all the qualities necessary for the manufacture of a strictly fine article of butter.

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

We are now supplying some nine or ten creameries with the "Eureka" brand of Higgin's salt, and we, as well as the proprietors, are more than satisfied that it is the purest and best salt now in the market.

Having used several different brands of salt in the manufacture of butter and cheese, am satisfied that Higgin's is superior to any other brand we have used.

It is with pleasure that we recommend Thomas Higgin & Co.'s Prize Medal salt for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and consider it a long way ahead of the New York dairy, or Ashton's salt.

Having used several different brands of salt in the manufacture of butter and cheese, am satisfied that Higgin's is superior to any other brand we have used.

"This is to certify that the salt used in the manufacture of the butter which drew the first premium on dairy butter at the Northwestern Dairy-men's association fair, at Chicago, December 29th, open to the competition of the world, was Higgin's Prize Medal salt."

"This is to certify that the salt used in the manufacture of the butter which drew the first premium on dairy butter at the Northwestern Dairy-men's association fair, at Chicago, December 29th, open to the competition of the world, was Higgin's Prize Medal salt."

Higgin's Prize Medal salt has given better satisfaction than any salt ever sold by us. Every one is pleased with it. The "Eureka" is highly commended, being already for use.

We have received your sample of Higgin's "Eureka" salt, and consider it splendid. We have used Higgin's Prize Medal during the last summer and fall, and can say we have no fault to find with it.

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

Having used and sold your Higgin's Prize Medal salt, we take pleasure in recommending it as the best salt we have ever handled. We think the "Eureka" cannot be excelled.

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

You ask how I like Higgin's "Eureka" salt. I answer, it is just the thing; and suits our customers perfectly. I consider it better than Ashton's, which is not so good as formerly. The "Eureka" is free from sea-scales; Ashton's is not. I expect to sell large quantities of the Higgin's the coming season; it is just "mine" and being sited improves it for market.

Importers, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., NEW YORK.

Horticultural Department.

Horse-Radish.

This is a plant easily grown and is very agreeable to most persons as a seasoning to meats, and it is considered a healthy excitant of appetite. It can be grown from cuttings in any deep, rich soil, or even in a mucky one. It is best after standing out all winter. In the vicinity of cities it is extensively cultivated as a market crop, and is found to be very profitable. For family use a few plants will suffice.

Cucumbers.

These rarely fail if planted in hills made as rich as it is possible to make them, six or eight feet apart, leaving only two or three plants to run to vines from each hill. The ground must be kept mellow and free from weeds in all the stages of growth of vines, to insure a good crop. A very good way to raise a few early cucumbers for family use is to fill a barrel or large cask with rich manure covered with sand, and set in the grass-plot, near the house, where it can be watered every day, no matter how often. Cucumbers, more than most vegetables, require abundant moisture and will not do well without it.

Cauliflower.

This is a delicate vegetable of the brassica family, the edible part being the flower-buds, before they shoot up to seed. Cultivators have succeeded in forming these into a very compact mass of several pounds weight. They need a deep, rich, mellow soil, should be hoed often and watered well in case of dry weather. They are somewhat more difficult to raise than cabbage. Seed should be selected with great care; much that is offered for sale is of a mixed or impure kind and is not worth sowing. With good soil and careful cultivation this vegetable will furnish the gardener with a very delicate dish.

Don't Neglect the Apple Trees.

Do we put the case too strongly when we say a man has no moral right to eat apples who will not keep the borers out of his trees and the caterpillars from eating the leaves and blossoms? Without entering very minutely into a discussion of the moral aspects of the matter, unless the borers are kept out of his trees and all injurious insects destroyed, the natural and unavoidable penalty of his neglect will be a scanty harvest and that of a poor quality, hardly fit even for a lazy man to eat. If we would have good, fair, sound fruit, we must pay the price for raising it in good faithful work performed at the right time.

Tomatoes.

This vegetable has been brought into extensive use within a comparatively short time. It is quite within the memory of middle-aged people that it was grown only because its fruit was ornamental, and by many considered poisonous. Its common name was "love apple," though no one loved it. Now there are not many families who do not esteem tomatoes as much as any garden vegetable, and gardeners are vying with each other to produce new and improved varieties. The cultivation of the tomato is very simple and easy. The ground should be moderately rich, and the plants should be taken from the seed, or hot bed, and transplanted in the garden as soon as the ground is warm and the spring frosts are over. The plants should have ample room to spread if left untrained, and have brush or straw placed underneath them to keep the fruit from the ground. To hasten the ripening, pinch off all shoots above the first formed ones as soon as the tomatoes are of the size of cherries. Trim off also many of the leaves so as to let the sun in upon the fruit with its full force. To insure good tomatoes it is only necessary to have a good sort, grow them on good land, take good care of them and let them be well ripened before gathering, then they will be found both palatable and wholesome.

Farmers' Homes.

If we were to state the exact truth, or draw a picture of the true condition of a great majority of the homesteads of our farmers as we see them in our visits, here and there, in the different localities of the state, it would not speak well for the taste, the neatness, the culture of the average Kansas farmer. The common apology for the untidy condition of the farmer's doorway and the premises generally round the house is, we have no time for put-

ting things in shape; we are so hurried and harrassed with the multiplicity of affairs which demand immediate attention that we cannot find a moment's time for mere matters of taste and ornamentation. And yet these very farmers do find time, in some directions at least, for the exercise of a true and cultivated taste. They take pains to make fat and sleek some favorite breeds of animals. They are proud of their orchard; they take their friends into it to see its neat, orderly and thrifty appearance. They have some field of grain upon which they have bestowed extra care and they are fond of calling the attention of their neighbors to it.

There is one fact that we have often noticed in regard to this matter. We have observed that those door-yards on public highways where there is considerable travel have more attention, as a general rule, paid to them than those far removed from the eye of travelers. Another fact we have observed, in compactly settled neighborhoods where many farm-houses are clustered near together, much greater care is bestowed on the appearance of things round the respective houses than when they are isolated and out of sight of their neighbors. These facts show that farmers, like other men, have regard to public opinion. We would be glad to have them brought more directly under the pressure of public opinion in reference to these outside appearances, the neat arrangement and orderly adjustment of things around their houses. The surroundings of home have much to do not only with the pleasure of sense but with the right feelings of the heart and the true culture of the mind, and if we can turn the attention of the Patrons and farmers who read our paper to a more systematic and careful and artistic arrangement of the premises around the farm-house, we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded.

The plea of our farmers that there is more important and pressing work on their hands than a little attention to the orderly appearance of their door-yards, is not valid. There can be no more important work. It involves the happiness, the comfort, the morals, the culture, the progress of our farming community; it also adds very much to the value of the farm. It should not be delayed but entered upon this very spring. Now is the accepted time.

Sweet Apples.

A correspondent of the Rural World speaks a good word for sweet apples thus:

Baked sweet apples are a dish few people know anything about. If they did, sweet apples would bring better prices in the markets than they do. I can say from experience that they are healthy, nourishing and in a great measure take the place of meat. Nothing can be better for children, and they are never refused by them. Fruit is on my table every day, and at nearly every meal, and of sweet apples there are never too many. Indeed, I cannot think that any one who has ever tasted properly baked sweet apples and cream, would ever refuse them afterwards.

Forest Culture.

The systematic efforts at forest planting that several foreign governments have entered upon, are the source of a new trade from this country. An export of forest tree seeds from California has been established, amounting to \$10,000 worth per year. The principal purchases are made for Germany, Austria, England, and the colonies in Australia and New Zealand; at present the demand exceeds the supply. The seeds of the Oregon pine, known also as the yellow fir, are most sought; the timber of that tree is as good as British oak for ship building, and has been found sound after eighteen years' use for this purpose. The South sea colonies are planting the California redwood tree extensively.—New York Tribune.

The Hawkins Winter Peach.

The Rural Messenger, of Virginia, in relation to the Hawkins winter peach, says it originated with Mr. James Hawkins, of Dinwiddie county, some time before the war, and who has for some years had the trees in full bearing. Our contemporary adds: "The fruit does not begin to ripen until the leaves have fallen from the tree in November; is in no way injured by the severe frosts of that season, and hangs on the trees until it assumes a beautiful red cheek. When ripe they may be picked and put away to be carried to market at leisure, say any time in November or early December. The fruit is large (the first important item, a market peach); color whitish with red cheek; flesh whitish, rich, juicy and pleasant. It will keep far into December without rotting. It can be handled pretty much the same as apples."

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—In times like these that try "women's souls" to do the very, very best they can, perhaps "The Household" will listen to a little plain talk. It does one good to have a chat with friends, and I consider every one who writes for this column such, for I have been benefited more than once by the suggestions contained in it. I have been a housekeeper for thirty years and I am not so proficient but that I can learn many things yet. You know we are "never too old to learn." One thing we will have to learn to be successful housekeepers is to have system—a time and place for everything and everything in its place. It saves so much trouble just to know where everything is when you want it. Now, "Housekeeper," I think that is the "open sesame" to good housekeeping. What shall I say about housekeeping? That it is a complete failure without contentment and cheerfulness, seasoned with oceans of forbearance? I can't use any other phrase to express the fullness of it. Oh, what forbearance we have had to exercise in our housekeeping and homekeeping! We never could have done it in our own strength, but in Him who is a present help in time of trouble.

Well, as it is our privilege to talk about minute things as well as great ones, I would like to say something about a very little article in the kitchen paraphernalia, but a most important one, the dishcloth. Let it be sweet and clean, not one of those greasy, sour-looking ones that have a suggestion of typhoid fever about them; all such burn, or still better, put through the boll suds and put in your paper rags. It is well to have a ragbag hanging in a convenient place and put the scraps and clippings from your sewing. I have one and it has made in less than a year a hand-basin, one milk pan (block tin, very nice), a skimmer and cookie cutter. Not a great deal, you say. Well, the want is more than the worth. My family is small, the most of them being housekeepers for themselves, which makes my sewing limited, therefore not much waste. Another leak in economy, if I may use the expression, is leaving the buttons on cast off clothing to be wasted and destroyed. Cut them off and put them in a box expressly for that purpose and you will not be at a loss for a button to put on a dress or a shirt that may need it.

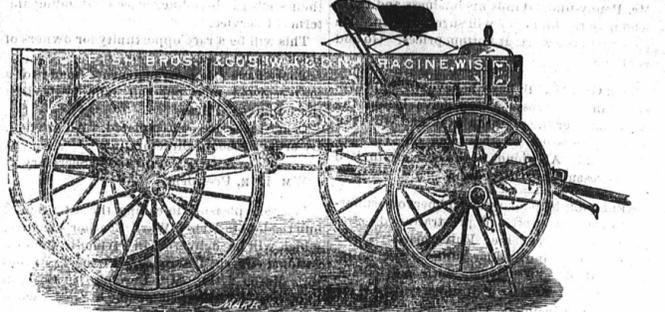
Thanks for hints about washing. I think washing is the hardest work I have to do, washing in the old-fashioned way. I was thinking of buying a washing machine, but I will profit by the sister's experience and buy a wringer. I will not weary you any longer, as I am afraid the editor's patience will be exhausted, so good-night.
COMMON SENSE.
OAKWOOD, Kans., March 15, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have never written for your valuable paper, and noticing nothing from here will endeavor to write a few lines for the household department. I am a farmer's daughter, and although not a granger expect to be when I am old enough. The grange at this place is in a flourishing condition, we hear, under the efficient care and management of the worthy master, Mr. Israel McComas. We had the pleasure of hearing the lectures of both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Otis; they were interesting as well as instructive. I live on a tolerably large farm and have considerable work to do. I haven't much time to write letters, but this is Sunday evening and there is no church and no work to do, and will spend the evening writing.

We noticed in the last issue of THE SPIRIT a letter from "Aunt Sally." She says she would like to see all the young ladies form themselves into a club and declare themselves "anti-tobacco maids." I for one agree with "Aunt Sally." I am utterly opposed to the use of tobacco, and besides will allow no young man that uses tobacco to keep company with me. How many of the young ladies can say that? She also says she would like to see housekeeping discussed—the best and quickest way to get work done. From experience I think the best way to get it done is to do what you think best, and the quickest way is to go directly at it. This is only my opinion. I haven't seen letters from any young lady as I remember of, and would like to see letters from them and see the column filled every week with letters. Although not a good hand at writing them myself, nevertheless others are competent of doing so.

I would like very much to have that mohair dress, and think I shall have to attempt to get it, but as time interferes don't expect to succeed. I am like "Aunt Sally" said some would say, that they had no ability, and therefore will give no question for discussion; but if I see a question for discussion and letters from other young ladies will write again.
KALENA.
CIRCLEVILLE, Kans., March 3, 1878.

N. B. PARTICULAR.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
JOBBER IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.
Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods Free to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of any class of goods without our latest list.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House,
Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,
THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!


K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,
Keep on hand a full line of
Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.
Are also General Western Agents for
THE SKINNER PLOWS,
ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.
Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

WILDER & PALM,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.


THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.
SANDWICH
CORN-SHELLERS,
FROM
ONE TO SIX
HOLES.
They will shell and clean from 100 to 2000 Bushels EACH PER DAY.
WAGONS.
The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market.
Railroad plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition.
General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.
Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

A. L. CHARLES,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.
NO. 208 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments Solicited.

Farm and Stock.

Lightning Rods.

We have no special prejudice against lightning-rod men, they are mostly clever fellows, but that their rods do any good in protecting buildings from being burnt by lightning we have no evidence.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

As a sheep head keeper, Hesper Grange by Newton Henshaw.

[Published by request of Grange.]

There is nothing more remunerative than sheep husbandry, and no occupation on the farm that will with the same amount of labor produce the same amount of money.

I will give you my little experience in sheep raising. Three years ago I bought 29 head—23 ewes and 6 weathers. They were poor; lost half their lambs and some of them half their wool.

I want to see every member of our grange with a flock of sheep. Go slow at first; twenty-five are enough to begin with.

you can get a small flock of sheep you are on your road to prosperity.

Don't think you have nothing to do after getting your sheep but to let them take care of themselves; you want good shedding that is dry and warm.

I have lost six sheep by wolves and dogs. Now you see I have a motive in wanting you all to get sheep; I want you to help feed these hungry wolves.

NEWTON HENSHAW.

HESPER, KANS., March 14, 1878.

Men Ignorant of Farming.

Would they, if added to the ranks of Farmers, Prove Injurious to them?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our farmer friend, R. Randall, fears that by the increase of our agricultural force from a class of men who had been previously engaged in other pursuits it would prove a detriment rather than a blessing to those now engaged in farming.

On this point I would observe that, while millions and millions among the population of the old world are in an actual starving condition, dying for want of food, and suffering for lack of clothing, we need not distress ourselves through fear of overproduction and a glut of markets.

The great difficulty we labor under is the proper distribution of what we raise, so that the more pressing wants of all, of every nationality, shall be supplied.

The very point to which our farmers should be now earnestly driving is to secure an outlet for our surplus production. Is it not possible that, by putting our wise heads together, we can effect a better and more efficient way of distributing the products of the farm, so that while their price is kept up, all shall share their part?

We have wheat and corn and other food to an almost unlimited extent which we wish to exchange for the teas of China, and yet we lack the enterprise necessary to find and open a market for them in the "celestial empire."

I thought they were the proper and only agents to transact this part of our business. We are slowly but surely learning the lesson that we have got to

manage our entire business from the time that we put the seed into the ground till our crops, whatever they may be, get into the hands of the consumers.

There is another point to which we would call the attention of our friend. If the tendency of farm products is to a still further declension of prices, we must, as the prices fall, lessen the cost of production.

There are a great many things that our farmers have yet to learn in almost every branch of farming. There are remaining leaks which we must stop before we can attain perfect success.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, March 15, 1878.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

TIMBER AND ITS PREPARATION.

Perhaps, before discussing the subject of the barn, it were well to say somewhat of timber and its preparation for use in the building of it.

Of all trees used for constructive purposes oak is undoubtedly the most valuable.

Do not forget to sow a few acres to clover this very spring.

Have a place for your farm implements and keep all in good order, ready for use.

Try this plan; you will like it.

on a soil raising it slowly, as its wood thus acquires great consistency. But, under peculiar circumstances and in a favorable soil, some oak trees with timber fitted for considerable duration arrive at maturity in a very few years.

Sap does not acquire the qualities essential for the formation of durable wood in low clayey ground, where the roots are always half drowned.

The common acacia, or locust, is admirably adapted for fencing, sills, wall plates, and the general purposes for which oak is used.

I have a horse that stumbled and fell upon his knees a few days since, injuring one quite severely.

I have a lame horse, and I want you to tell me through your valuable paper what I shall do to cure him.

ANSWER.—The parts above the hoof may be relieved from cracks and soreness by the daily application of a liniment composed of one part of Goulard's extract, and eight parts of olive oil.

ANSWER.—The symptoms described would indicate disease of the upper maxillary sinuses, or of the turbinated bone, located in the upper part of the nasal cavity.

ANSWER.—The injury has penetrated into the synovial bursa, which is quite a serious complication.

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Veterinary Department.

The breaking up of winter brings heavy roads and severe work for teams. When extra exertion is called for, it should be done deliberately and with caution.

A gentleman living in this city has a cow that was attacked with some disease similar in effect to "blind staggers" at some stages; had trembling and contortion of the body, and was as he expressed it, "as crazy as a bed-bug" at times.

One of my mules has been running thick matter from his nostrils for some time and his wind is affected like a person snoring; and has a draw on his flanks like a heavy horse.

I have a horse that stumbled and fell upon his knees a few days since, injuring one quite severely. It is considerably swollen, and there is a thin, watery fluid continually dropping from it.

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BOTTOM PRICES!
AT THE
COSMOPOLITAN DRY GOODS & NOTION HOUSE

GEORGE A. HUNT,
58 & 55 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Now on hand, and customers will find that no house in the West can sell more goods for the money than can be had at the house of Geo. A. Hunt.
I Buy for Cash Direct from Manufacturers.
Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money.
Remember the Place—53 & 55 Massachusetts Street. **GEO. A. HUNT.**

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
WALL PAPER,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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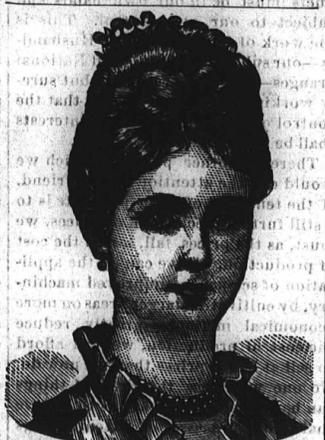
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