THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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HARBOR NOT REVENGEFUL FEELINGS.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

Harbor not revengeful feelings
When companions prove unkind,
When vexations, stern and grevious,
Scattered on life's path you find!
When hard words are spoken of you,
When bold slanders cut and sting,
Do not dwell upon the sorrow,
Rise above each vexing thing.

Harbor not revengeful feelings,
Though a neighbor should mislead,
Never fling back taunt and jeering,
For a rude or unjust deed.
Strive to render good for evil,
Strive some kindly thing to do,
In return for bitter troubles,
Wicked hands deal out to you.

Harbor not revengeful feelings,
Happy thoughts they cannot bring;
Better overcome by patience
Every woe that leaves a sting.
Have you enemies? Forgive them;
With forbearance meet each wrong;
Love a foe hath often conquered.
Changing hate to friendship strong.

Sweet forgiveness brings a blessing
To the heart that owns its sway,
Even though the culprit turn not
From the error of his way.
Let us bear in mind the precept
That our Lord gave lovingly:
"We must exercise forgiveness,
If we would forgiven be."

THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

"Richard's main fault is that he's just good-for-nothing;" and Josiah Broadbent tapped the ashes out of his pipe in a very desponding way.

"I don't believe that, Josiah. Nature does not put such a grand dome over a fine face for 'nothing.' Richard has not had a fair trial, that is all about it."

The subject of this conversation sat at an open window at the other end of the long parlors, and as the two older men looked toward him, he raised his eyes from the book in his hand, to follow the upward flight of a white-winged flock of pigeons. Rational, full, deep-set eyes, and a bright, keen face, surrounded by soft, light, curly hair. Most people would have looked at such a face in a man with dim doubts and forebodings. His father did. Richard was a stray soul in a stray body in that plain, matter-of-fact family. None of the Broadbents had ever been the least like him. Yeomen, woolstaplers, spinners and weavers, great hard-headed, hard-fisted Yorkshiremen, what kin to them was this bright, clever youth, who looked like a knight just stepped out of a fairy book?

At first Richard's love of learning had rather amused his household. Old Josiah was not averse to seeing his son carry off all the honors of his school, and when people spoke of the lad's attainment, and of the promising career before him, he thought of course they meant that Richard would greatly increase the business of Broadbent & Sons, and perhaps, in the end, get into parliament.

But Richard showed no disposition for business, and after a year of fruitless and aggravating efforts to find something he could do in the works, the trial had been abandoned. His elder brothers, Stephen and Mark, were very fond of this lad, who was ten years younger than either of them, and whose beauty and bright ways had been their pride for twenty years. Indeed, Richard's mother dying at his birth, these "big brothers" had adopted "little Dick" with all their hearts, and when he complained that the smell and noise of the works made him ill, Stephen had spoken very decidedly to his father about forcing the trial further.

"There's plenty o' brass i' Leed's bank to keep him, father, an' Mark an' I can well fend for oursel's. Let the lad be. He's none like us."

And Josiah, having also a tender spot in his heart for his youngest son, had sighed, and then left Richard very much to his own devices. But every now and then he wanted his grumble about the lad's shiftless, good-for-nothing ways, and this night he had had it to his chief friend, the Rev. Samuel Sorley, rector of his parish.

Mr. Sorley knew Richard better than either his father or brothers, and he was glad the subject had been opened.

"Josiah," he said, gravely, "tell Stephen and Mark that I want Richard for four years. You can give him a thousand pounds, or not, just as you trust me, but at the end of that time I think I'll prove Richard Broadbent no fool."

"What wilt do wi' him, Samuel? Send him to Oxford?"

Thou must ask no questions, Josiah. I'll have the lad entirely at my own disposal."

Then the two men looked toward Richard again, but he had left his seat and was strolling off toward Saurham park. They walked to the window and watched him, and his father lifted the book he had laid down, and with a mixture of contempt and indignation threw it aside.

At this moment Stephen Broadbent entered the room, and said, angrily:

"Father, Dick is off to Saurham wood again. I'm willing enou' to let Dick play the fool i' our house, but dang me if he shall meddle i' t' squire's!"

"What does thou mean, Stephen?"

"I mean that our Dick an' Miss Saurham have gotten some love nonsense together. I know it. I'll tell thee how: Jim Harkness, going home from t' works, has seen them meet ivery night. Now, I wee'nt have it."

Father and son were both equally angry and distressed, but this circumstance so favored the rector's proposition that it was eagerly seconded by Stephen, and was regarded as settled. Then the rector put himself in Richard's way and met him just at dark outside Saurham park. He was a man accustomed to look well after his parishioners and their children, both temporally and spiritually, and therefore Richard was neither astonished nor offended when he said:

"Who have you been walking with, Dick? Tell me the truth, my son."

"With Agnes Saurham, sir."

The light of love was still in the young fellow's face, and the rector could not help noticing how handsome he was. He did not say to him: "You have no right, Richard—the young lady is far beyond your station. You are going to make a deal of trouble," and so on. On the contrary, he praised Agnes' beauty and worth, and then showed him how lawfully the squire might refuse her hand to any man until he had done something to prove himself worthy of it.

"What can I do, sir?"

"I will tell you, Richard."

And then the old man took the young one's arm and talked so solemnly and so earnestly that Richard caught his enthusiasm, and whatever Mr. Sorley's plans were, he entered heartily into them.

"You shall have every help that money can give you, Richard, only, mind, I will have no love-making, and your proceedings shall be kept a secret from all your friends. I don't want Stephen and Mark running up to see you and meddling in my plans."

One thing, Richard, however, insisted on; he must see Agnes once more, and tell her he was going away; and Mr. Sorley agreed to this, on condition that he saw the squire also. The first interview was easy and satisfactory enough; Agnes praised his ambition and genius, prophecied all sorts of honors to him, and promised to wait faithfully for his return. Her father was a different person to manage, and Richard's heart quaked as he entered the squire's own peculiar parlor. It was a sunny room, littered with odds and ends of hunting and fishing matters; and the squire was sitting on a big old-fashioned sofa, playing with a couple of thoroughbred black English terriers.

He said frankly enough:

"Good day, Richard Broadbent;" but he did not trouble himself to rise, for the Broadbents had been tenants of Saurham from the days of King Stephen. That in these cotton spinning days they had grown rich did not alter their position at all in Squire Saurham's eyes. Fifty years ago the great landed proprietor did not consider money as an equivalent for good birth; so the squire treated Richard pretty much as he would have done a favorite servant.

"Miss Saurham says thou art going away, Richard. What for, lad?"

"To study, sir."

"Yes, yes. 'When lands and money all are spent, then learning is most excellent.' I have always heard that; but, lad, thy father has money—why need thou go study?"

"Because, sir, I wish to make a great name, to become famous; then, sir, perhaps, squire—then—"

"The dickens! Speak out, lad—then what?"

"Then, sir, perhaps you will permit me to tell you how dearly I love Miss Saurham."

"No, Richard, I shall never allow anything of the kind. If 'twere not for old Josiah I would say worse than this to thee. Come, Giddy, come, Rattle, we will go to the hay-field. I hope thy study, Richard, may teach thee to be more modest and sensible."

Richard watched the sturdy figure in its green coat, white corduroys, and buff top-boots across the lawn, and then, with a very angry feeling in his heart, left the hall. He disappeared soon afterward, and after a few desultory inquiries from various acquaintances, he seemed to be forgotten. The Broadbent mills went on as usual. Josiah, and Stephen, and Mark passed to and from them as regularly as if their life was ordered by machinery; and once a week the rector went up to their house, smoked a pipe with Josiah, and generally said as he left:

"All is well with Richard, Josiah—very well indeed!"

In the fourth year of his absence there was much trouble between the mill owners and the operatives. The masters were everywhere threatened, and many mills were set on fire, and the excitement and terror was hardly allayed even when the prominent offenders had been imprisoned. Their trial was one that affected the interests of all manufacturing districts, and the spacious court-house was crowded. Josiah, of course, was present; so were Mark and Stephen.

Now, if there was anything these men had an almost idolatrous respect for, it was the paraphernalia of the law. Those advocates in their black gowns, those grave men in their imposing wigs, those wise-looking calf-bound volumes, the pomp and ceremony of the sheriffs, constables, and criers, were to them the most obvious representative of the majesty of English law and power.

Conceive, then, their amazement, when prominent among these gowned advocates, giving directions to other lawyers, and demeaning himself as one having authority, was Richard Broadbent. Old Josiah flushed and trembled, and touched Stephen and Mark, who were also too much affected to do anything but gravely nod their heads. But when the arguments were over, and Richard Broadbent rose as special pleader in the matter, curiosity changed to amazement and amazement to enthusiasm. Such a speech had never been heard in West Riding before. It was cheered and cheered, till even Yorkshiremen's lungs were weary.

The good rector had his reward when he stood beside his *protege* and saw the squire and the city magnates crowd round the brilliant young lawyer with their congratulations. But far greater was his joy when old Josiah and Stephen and Mark pressed forward with radiant faces and full hearts. They were not men given to speech, and the happy father could say nothing but, "God bless thee, lad!" while Stephen's and Mark's pride and love found its full expression in, "Well, Dick! Dick!" But no words could have been more satisfactory.

The good-for-nothing had found his vocation. Two years after his departure from Leeds he had been called to the bar at Gray's inn, and since then, by his tact and eloquence, had made himself one of the acknowledged leaders of the Oxford circuit.

There was nothing now that his father and brothers would not have done for him, but he asked just the one thing Josiah was loth to move in; he wished him to speak to the squire about his daughter. Josiah promised, but he was thinking of deputing the business to the rector, when the way opened unexpectedly. Coming out of Leeds bank, he met the squire, who had a troubled, preoccupied look. He passed Josiah with a nod, then suddenly turned and, touching him, said:

"Josiah Broadbent, your house and mine have been long friends, eh?"

"Say that, squire. Broadbents served Saurhams when King Stephen was fighting for the crown o' England; they are just as ready to serve them *now*."

"I believe it, Josiah. I want four thousand pounds. My boy Roger has got into trouble. I would rather owe it to you than mortgage Saurham."

"Thou can have ten thousand pounds, twenty thousand, if thou need it, squire, an' Josiah Broadbent wants no security but Squire Saurham's word—he wor a bad un if he did."

Then Josiah, standing there on Market street, laid his bank-book on a bale of wool, and signing a blank check, put it into the squire's hand.

The fewest words in such cases are best. With the tact of the true gentleman he turned the conversation to Josiah's son, and finally hesitating a little, said:

"There was some bit of youthful love-making between Richard and my Agnes; thou didst not know it, belike, Josiah."

"Yes, that for he were sent away mainly; but he's as fond as iver about her. Thou mustn't strive wi' him, squire—love is beyond our ordering."

"I had no thought of it now. Richard has proved his metal. You may tell him if Agnes says 'Yes' still, I'll never be the one to say 'No.'"

"Thank you, squire, it is a great honor; an' if so be you'd niver name the money to the young uns, I'd tak' it kind. That's between us, squire; I can't draw a sword for you, as Rufus Broadbent did for the first squire of Saurham, but I can draw a check for you, and I'm proud and glad to do it."

As Richard had secured Agnes' "Yes," the future arrangements were easily settled, and within a year lovely Agnes Saurham became Richard Broadbent's wife, and the squire has had good cause to be proud of the alliance. Old Josiah also lived to see his son not only one of her majesty's counsel, but also member of parliament for his native city, and a baron of the court of exchequer.

Thus the good-for-nothing in a spinning-mill was good for an honorable and noble career in a court-room. *Young men, act out your genius; nothing else avails.*

Another Wonderful Clock.

A Schuylkill county man, named Troutman, has on exhibition in Reading a clock which he claims to have made with no other tool than a penknife. The clock is thus described: It reaches from floor to ceiling, and at its widest is nearly five feet. It is not in a case, which takes off considerably in its appearance. Around and below the main dial are groups of automaton figures that move with wonderful accuracy. At the top is a representation of Napoleon and the horse that ate apple dumplings. A figure seated is eating dumplings, and at intervals the horse indulges as naturally as a wooden horse can be expected to do. Below this is a figure of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, who strikes the hours upon a gong that brings forth a procession of his warriors. Below the main dial is a representation of Jonah being swallowed by the whale. Jonah at regular intervals is thrown overboard, the whale ascends and opens its ponderous jaws and Jonah is "schwallowed whole." At the base of the clock is a large scene representing Christ walking on the waters. A large ship appears with a deck load of apples. The scriptural account of the event is narrated by Mr. Troutman, and the picture is represented automatically to the minutest detail. There are a number of other scenes that may be worked separately or together. Noah's ark is represented with the dove and olive branch; and there is the "good fairy and the poor woman." The automaton figures work smoothly, and present interesting pictures. A music box on the inside of the clock plays a variety of tunes. Mr. Troutman handles the clock himself, and permits no one to operate machinery but himself. The face of the clock is illuminated by six bracket lights, and when not in operation the figures are covered with curtains.—*York (Pa.) Daily.*

A good deal of efficiency has ordinarily been attributed to the supposed sanitary action of the chemical contents of mineral waters used for bathing; but it now turns out, from the experiments made by Dr. E. Lewy, that such chemical contents do not pass through the skin at all. At his lectures in Vienna he maintains that all mineral baths are alike, so far as their chemical action is concerned, and that whatever difference there is between them must be due to purely physical causes.

Some idea of the strength and endurance of the dog-fish may be gained from the fact that one recently drew a fishing boat along all night, off the coast of France, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. It had become entangled in the boat's net. When killed and brought to land it was found to be sixteen feet long, and its weight was estimated at twenty-five hundred pounds.

Notwithstanding the war, scientific explorations are steadily carried on by the Russians in Central Asia. The coral reefs of the ancient sea which once occupied that part of Turkistan now comprised within the Russian province of Semirechensk, have been traced out during the past year; and the collections include not only fine corals and freshwater shells in great abundance, but also small quantities of sea shells.

"Will you always trust me, dearest?" he asked, looking down into her dark-blue eyes with inexpressible affection. She was a saleswoman, and of a practcal turn of mind, and she answered: "Dear Charles, business is business, and you'll have to pay cash down at our store, every time."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written I thought I would write a few lines. We have six head of horses, sixteen cows, twenty-five yearlings, three calves and forty hogs. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am thirteen years old. I must close for this time. Yours truly,

GAVEN STEELE.

BANGOR, Kans., March 11, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column." We have four calves and one cow. I have been so busy that I could not find time to write. I am eleven years old. Pa takes THE SPIRIT; I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I will quit for fear I write too much.

Yours truly, LYDIA K. CAMPBELL.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 18, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." My father takes THE SPIRIT. My father and mother are music teachers. We have an organ and three violins, bass viol, guitar, flageolet and tamborine. I can play on the violin, tamborine, organ and bass viol. I am eight years old. I have two brothers and two sisters. I must close.

MINNIE V. DE MOSS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 21, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Pa takes THE SPIRIT and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I was thirteen the fifth day of February. I have been going to school this winter but it closed yesterday. I studied arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, spelling and writing. We live on a farm eight miles from Lawrence. This is the first letter that I have ever written for your paper and I would like to see it in print very much. Well I must close for fear of my letter being too long.

LEORA L. WINTER.

LECOMPTON, Kans., March 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I will try to speak a word because I have not written for so long. I go to school now. Our school commenced two weeks ago last Monday, and I have gone one week. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and history. I like my teacher very much; his name is Mr. George Pyke; he lives in Burlington. There are twenty-five scholars enrolled. We milk two cows and we have four calves; two of them get all of the milk. We have a good prospect for peaches and cherries. I guess I will close for the present. Yours respectfully,

ISADORA LAWRENCE.

STRAWN, Kans., March 11, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the children's column I thought I would write. I went to school this winter. My teacher's name is Mr. Laws. We have seven head of cows and three young calves, seventeen head of hogs, nine young pigs and six head of horses. I have two little sisters old enough to go to school this summer; their names are Nora and Sarah. We are all going to school this summer. We have hired a teacher for the summer school; her name is Miss Mary Balch. I am nine years old. If this is published I will write again.

KATIE OSHEL.

LECOMPTON, Kans., March 14, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written before I will write now. I am a little girl eleven years old. Father takes THE SPIRIT; I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Our school is out. When I went to school I studied fourth reader, third part arithmetic, geography, writing and spelling. I have got three sisters and five brothers. I go to Sunday-school pretty near every Sunday and my teacher's name is Mrs. Harmon; I like her very well. I like to go to Sunday-school real well. Please excuse all mistakes. I guess I must stop for this time, so good-by. From your little friend, SUSIE L. ARMSTRONG.

CADMUS, Kans., March 15, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" and have not seen anything from this part of the world I thought I would try and tell you what was going on here. We had poor pastime this winter, mud and rain and rain and mud. I am seven years old. I have been going to school all fall and winter. I read in the fourth reader, and study arithmetic and spelling and writing. I have no brother or sister to play with. I play with my cat and dog. Pa is a granger and says I can be when I am old enough; I think the time long. We take THE SPIRIT and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Pa and I have a scuffle every time to see who will get the paper first. I have twenty calves and fifty-five pigs, and they are all looking well. Pa is going to sow wheat this week. I was to see my uncle and aunt to-day. They live in sight of us. For fear I have already encroached on the column I will stop. BELLE BURNETT.

WATERVILLE, Kans., March 5, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

POMONA GRANGES.

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

From Phillips County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wrote you sometime ago but probably you did not receive my letter, therefore will give in this the names of our master and secretary for this year: T. F. Dutcher, master; W. H. Boughton, secretary, Phillipsburg, Phillips county, Kansas.

The greenback sentiment is gaining in favor here and you may look for some help here by next election. Yours fraternally,

W. H. BOUGHTON.

PHILLIPSBURG, Kans., March 23, 1878.

District Lecturer's Work.

District Lecturer J. H. Martin lectured to Franklin, Twilight, Monroe, Wolf Creek and Emery Green granges this week and was well received everywhere. He is a plain, pleasant and practical speaker and has the good of the order at heart. At Franklin grange he made arrangements whereby the members could secure hedge plants at a little over one-half the cost in Ottawa. He reports an increase of the order in nearly every place he visits.

Fraternally, W. S. HANNA.

OTTAWA, Kans., March 15, 1878.

From Washington County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Maplewood grange, No. 908, were installed on the 9th inst. by David Wright, of Coon Creek grange, assisted by J. A. Morrow: A. Landers, Master; Wm. Mercer, Overseer; C. Hogue, Lecturer; Jesse Wolverton, Steward; C. H. Allyn, Assistant Steward; Mrs. C. Hogue, Chaplain; H. Ober, Treasurer; E. K. Wolverton, Secretary; J. T. Gray, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. J. A. Morrow, Ceres; Mrs. J. Wolverton, Pomona; Mrs. E. K. Wolverton, Flora; Mrs. Wm. Mercer, Lady Assistant Steward.

After the installation came the feast, which was followed by speeches from our new master, overseer and lecturer, full of hope in the future welfare of the grange. We have a plan on foot to pay our members dues without taking it out of their pockets, hence every member will be clear on our books at all times. We have always had a good attendance but now we expect better. It is much easier to get money in an indirect than by a direct way. The dues have been the greatest cause of non-attendance, and non-attendance the cause of so many grange failures. This is the first time our grange has failed to elect and install the officers at the proper time, and the cause was stormy nights, not lack of interest. Yours fraternally, E. K. WOLVERTON, Sec'y.

BARNES, Kans., March 15, 1878.

Franklin County Granges.

From the secretary's books of the Kansas state grange I find the following granges entitled to the annual pass word: Franklin, Emery Green, Appanoose, Railroad, Baker, Hickory Creek, Evergreen, Wolf Creek, Twilight. The following granges are dead: Central, near Ottawa; Walnut Creek, near Wellsville; Lane and Fidelity, near Ottawa; Illinois, Coal Creek, Chestnut Grove and Centropolis. The following are doubtful: Liberty, Princeton, Richmond, Hays, Gravel Hill, Williamsburg, Olivet, Cutler and Fair Play. Take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Respectfully submitted. W. S. HANNA, Deputy.

OTTAWA, Kans., March 15, 1878.

From Marshall County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I met with Rock grange, No. 528, on the first Thursday of this month and imparted to them the annual word. Rock is one of the oldest granges in the county, and is alive to the interests of the order. They have a query box and the members write questions for discussion and drop them into the box, the secretary reads them to the grange; they then choose one or more subjects for discussion at the next meeting.

I will say the worthy master, A. Shearer, and worthy chaplain, N. Brooks, subscribed for THE SPIRIT. The secretary's name is L. G. Pilbury.

Blue Rapids grange, No. 932, and Junction grange, No. 1,009, consolidated February 23d. Junction grange surrendered her charter to Blue Rapids grange, after which they proceeded to the election of officers. The following are the officers for the present year: Wm. Thompson, Master; Wm. H. Lea, Overseer; T. C. Baker, Lecturer; R. Harris, Steward; John Palmer, Assistant Steward; D. Sharott, Chaplain; P. S. Burnett, Treasurer; Wm. H. Thompson, Secretary; Alvin Sullivan, Gate-Keeper; Inez Thompson, Ceres; N. J. Moore, Pomona; Lizzie Morris, Flora; Mary J. Thomhson, Lady Assistant Steward.

The grange held a public installation March 2d, in the grange hall in Blue Rapids, after which they opened in the fourth degree. After attending to their regular business, they proceeded to initiate two brothers in the mysteries of the fourth degree; this over, we all surrounded the table to partake of the feast which was prepared for the occasion. Blue Rapids grange is a lively one and has about seventy members; they meet every second and fourth Saturday in Blue Rapids. Now, Brother Stevens, I will tell you this grange takes twelve copies of THE SPIRIT. Yours fraternally,

WM. PAUL.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., March 16, 1878.

From First District Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I believe that Wilson county never has been heard from or seen in your columns, therefore permit me to intrude on your generosity. First, of installations, will name only those I have been able to attend, namely: Duck Creek grange, No. 662, of which E. Pound is master and H. A. Olinger secretary; William Penn grange, No. 1,089, E. Mathews master, and P. A. Johnson secretary; Union grange, No. 388, Isaac Mitchell master, and Geo. B. Brown secretary. On Monday the 18th had an appointment at Newark grange for a public lecture at 2 o'clock p. m., and a grange meeting in the evening, and will say for the order in Wilson county that it means to live and prosper. The Patrons are in fact just beginning to see and to realize the necessity and importance of the order. Wherever I go I talk SPIRIT and *Farmer* both to them, for without papers we know not what others do, and that has been a drawback to us. We being slack or lukewarm ourselves believe everybody else to be the same, therefore I read extracts from THE SPIRIT at all meetings I have and I believe it has the desired effect.

I spent over a week in Neosho county and entertain no fears for that county. I visited seven granges and they all seemed alive to the importance of their work, and for myself must say I never enjoyed myself better. I was hospitably and kindly received wherever I went, and am particularly indebted to Bro. George, who met me at Thayer and accompanied me for three days; also Bro. Williams. In fact I dare not mention names for they *all* are entitled to my esteem and gratitude.

On Tuesday I go to Crawford county to meet Bro. Sharp at Girard, there to commence work in that county. I have written to Labette and Cherokee counties, but as yet received no answer. I hope the deputies will please to assist for without assistance in making appointments it is hard and uphill business, not knowing how granges are located.

By the by, have promise of some clubs for THE SPIRIT. Perhaps they are already in. I received some time ago some papers from Bro. Powell, of Augusta, Butler county; think it a good idea to exchange for it gives us more reading matter and perhaps some good suggestions, to say nothing of the friendly feeling created. Pardon my lengthiness, but I may come again. Fraternally, G. F. JACKSON,

Lecturer First District.

FREDONIA, Kans., March 21, 1878.

Suggestions for Good of the Order.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—After six weeks' trip among the granges of the sixth district, and meeting with the membership of six different counties, we feel much encouraged as to the present condition and future prospects of the organization. In many localities the grange is less prosperous than we could wish, but in very many places it is in much better condition than we expected to find it. In closing our labors as lecturer of the sixth district we feel like offering a few suggestions for the good of the order.

First—The grange in any given locality is just what the individual members see fit to make it. For example: Two years ago a little grange in Wabaunsee county was on the eve of surrendering its charter, but upon the suggestion of a few earnest members concluded to try business co-operation on a small scale. By strenuous effort they succeeded in raising a fund of sixty dollars, and placed it in the hands of an earnest and trustworthy brother to invest in staple articles in the grocery line. All concentrated their trade as far as possible, and bought and sold through their business manager, and now their sixty dollars of stock has become $600; they have built a little store costing $358, and their total assets as represented by the $600 of stock amounted on the 1st of January, 1878, to a little over $1,100. It is needless to say that Mission Creek grange is now in flourishing condition, and the last we heard from there one of the "old bachelor" brothers was about to engage in matrimonial co-operation, and the grange were intending to take advantage of the occasion in the evening, to give a grand entertainment, the net proceeds of which are to be the commencement of a grange library.

This is only one example among many of what individual effort has and can accomplish where the members are united, and can work together in one direction. One step in co-operation soon leads on to another. And in this connection we might remark that, in the same neighborhood where the grange above referred to is located, there is a cheese factory running successfully upon the co-operative plan. Some of the members informed us that they had realized as high as $28 to $30 for the milk of each cow taken to the factory during the past season. The cheese is sold through their co-operative store.

Second—We remark that the grange helps those who help themselves. In many localities members are shipping their own grain and stock. Some members are buying scales and building cribs and preparing to ship their own corn at such time as the market suits. The grange is founded upon the principle that in unity there is strength, in division weakness. It is a fertile field into which all tillers of the soil are invited as laborers that a rich and ample harvest may be secured; but the true Patron must be an active worker and not a dull drone.

Third—We remark that grange co-operation is of three kinds—social, educational and financial. These are the three pillars upon which the organization rests. These three features of the grange are so closely interwoven that anything which promotes one is very likely to benefit the other two; and, as a means of giving interest, mental profit and material benefit to grange meetings, we would suggest that each farm represented in the territory of a given grange be numbered by the secretary, and under the head of "new business" let the roll of farms be called by numbers, together with the name of the brother or sister having the management of the same. When a given farm is called let the member representing it give an account of how things are progressing. Give a statement of anything that may be for sale or to be purchased. The grange itself is but a representative farm—an organization embracing within its jurisdiction a number of farms and aiming to bind in one united family the farming population of a given district. What more interesting or profitable subject for members at their grange meeting than to discuss their successes, failures and experiments in farm operations? thereby not only making themselves better farmers, but making the grange gathering a kind of advertising medium—a sort of general intelligence office—where one may have an opportunity of imparting and receiving information as well as enjoying a social reunion. In addition to the above a question box at secretary's desk, where any member may drop in a question upon any subject they may see fit, to be read and discussed under "suggestions for the good of the order," will often form a source of amusement and profit. Of course the calling of roll of farms, nor the question box, will not be understood as interfering with debates, essays, select reading, or any other literary entertainment which may form the special order for a given meeting. Holding an open grange meeting at some of the member's dwellings has often proven a benefit.

We find in our travels that one of the most common causes assigned for decline among dormant granges is lack of promptness on the part of members in attending upon the stated and special sessions of the grange. This lack of punctuality in attendance grows out of the fact that the meetings themselves are not as interesting or profitable as they should be and might be by a little timely forethought on the part of each individual member.

In Riley county we find Manhattan grange taking steps to secure a building fund that will at some future day result in an appropriate grange hall. The co-operative store at Manhattan is leased and run upon the Rochdale system, as recommended by the National grange, and bids fair to be one of the most successful enterprises in the state.

In localities where business co-operation succeeds best our order is most prosperous. It is a fact that cannot well be overlooked that in order to hold our membership steadfast there must be a financial benefit constantly accruing to each individual from their connection with the order. All admit the social and educational advantages, but many have an eye single and alone to pecuniary profit. It is the fostering of this feature that will add to the numerical strength of the membership in every locality. The educational feature of our order, in its bearing upon the younger portion of the farming community, has not as yet received that attention in the subordinate granges that its importance would seem to demand.

While discussing this matter with some of the members in Davis county, a sister of the order, who was one of the board for the examination of teachers in that county, suggested that our graded schools, now provided for by law and which outside of cities and towns are things almost unknown, should be reconstructed as in all country localities to embrace an entire township, and be known as "graded schools of agriculture," wherein pupils that have passed examination in the common school course should be taught six months of the year in those branches most needed by the practical farmer in every day life, thus bringing home to the very doors of our agricultural population that industrial education which, at the present time, is attainable only at heavy expense by sending the children away from home to the agricultural college, a thing which not one farmer in fifty is able to do for want of means. We believe the idea a good one and entitled to the careful consideration of all parents living upon the farm, whether Patrons or not. Our National constitution recognizes "knowledge as the foundation of happiness," and "happiness as the aome of human ambition," hence if we would prove our "fruits by our works" we should educate our children to the fullest extent, and in the best manner possible.

In conclusion, we feel like making one other "suggestion for the good of the order" and farming in general: The importance of dry shelter for tools and stock, and the advantage of a little green pasture in winter as a preventive of disease among stock.

As we have traveled on horseback and passed farm after farm, from county to county, we have seen all kinds of agricultural implements, aggregating thousands upon thousands of dollars, lying out of doors exposed to all kinds of weather and diminishing in value from rust and decay far more than from annual use. The following query has been suggested to us on this subject: What amount of money is annually paid out by the farmers of Kansas on account of loss and depreciation on farm implements, occasioned from exposure when not in use?

Upon many farms in the state we venture the assertion that the wastage in three years, for want of proper shelter for tools, would build a first-class tool house. This might be made a profitable subject for discussion in the grange room.

And there are those stock corrals—hogs and cattle in mud two feet deep, and not a single dry spot upon which to rest at night or day! The poor brutes, shivering in mud and wet, seem to cry aloud for shelter. During a winter like the past this lack of dry sheds for stock would almost seem to be cruelty to dumb animals, to say nothing of the loss to stock in dollars and cents.

In some localities we have visited single individuals have lost over twenty head of cattle during the past fall and winter by turning into stalk fields, as they claim. This disease would seem to be in the nature of "dry murrain." One fact we have noticed, that where cattle have had access to a green field of rye or tame grass this fatal disorder has not prevailed. Would it not be well for our stock men to have a field of tame grass upon which to occasionally graze their cattle during the winter months? While in Williamsport township, Shawnee county, we had occasion to visit the farm of Bro. C. C. Gardner, where we had the pleasure of walking across forty or fifty acres of as fine English blue grass sod as one need look upon. A large herd of cattle, during the entire winter, had access to twenty-five or thirty acres of this sod ground, yet it was not badly cut up by the tramping, although the grass itself was eaten very short. The ground was sloping prairie. If this is a fair sample of what English blue grass will do on high prairie, when pastured all winter, it will indeed pay every stock man to have a field if it is only to keep the stock out of the mud during a winter like the past. Parties wishing to try English blue grass can obtain the pure seed from C. C. Gardner, Wakarusa, Kansas. The prairie grass in the thickly settled portion of our state will soon go the way of the Indian and buffalo. Is not the future wealth of Kansas more in its tame grass than its cereals? This might be a good subject for discussion at a grange meeting. But we have prolonged this article too much already, and in closing we wish to urge Patrons, one and all, to be encouraged. In a thousand ways our order is doing good and accomplishing much for the tillers of the soil. The grange is the farmer's best friend and the country's brightest hope.

JOHN G. OTIS,

Lecturer Sixth District.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 23, 1878.

Agricultural Colleges.

If the design of the land grants to the states were to benefit agriculture and agriculturists then they have been most wofully misapplied. Just look in the report of 1876, of the department of agriculture, and there you will find some statistics as to how this magnificent grant is being applied. To see the D. Ds. at the end of the names of the men that are managing these institutions one would suppose that agricultural colleges were of divine origin. (Not that we have any objection to the Rev. D. Ds. teaching school if they are fully satisfied in their own mind that they were not called to preach the gospel; and in that case it would be well to leave off the high-sounding titles.) But to refer to statistics we find that there are 3,354 students in the thirty-six institutions in the United States pursuing agricultural and mechanical studies, and for these we find 516 professors and teachers—one for every six students; their salaries are not given, but there are many of them that are up in the thousands. But we find that the annual interest expended to run these institutions amounts to $526,000, to which it will be safe to add $360,000 as state appropriation to keep the institutions going. Now add to these amounts $51,000 as interest on $1,295,000 invested in college buildings and lands and we have $937,000 annual expense, and to make the proper division we find that it costs $279 annually for each student that is pursuing an agricultural or mechanical course. Now it will be safe to calculate that not more than one in ten of this 3,354 will ever follow farming for a permanent calling, so that we find that we have expended $2,790 to find one man that would go to college and then go back on the farm; and if the truth were known this chap is not fitted by nature to succeed in any calling whatever.

A bigger farce and misnomer has never been enacted in this or any other country. It is idle folly to talk of educating men to be farmers while there is absolutely no preferment for the farmer, and when all their labor above a scant subsistence is absorbed by overgrown monopolies and an infamous administration of the government. The first thing in order is to right these abuses, and when the farmer is equally paid for his labor, and when there is equal preferment to honorable positions, the whole question will then be solved as to educated farmers.

A lawyer can charge and collect five dollars for two minutes' work, and a doctor can get as much for a few days' work as a farmer makes in a year. A merchant often makes as much by simply handling the farmer's products as the farmer gets for his whole year's labor. A corporation will take three bushels for putting the fourth one in market. Organized capital will take three times more interest than is just. From the above it appears conclusive that organization is against the poor farmer. He is used as a huge machine to create wealth for other classes that, through organization and shrewdness, are enabled to rob him of it; and though the farmers are numerically stronger than any other class, they are not able to cope with them, for want of organization.

The grange was started to supply that want, and it was supposed that the farmers would rally to it as a means of self preservation. That they have not done so except to a limited extent is variously accounted for. We think however it is on account of physical prostration and a lack of mental culture. We don't like to be called slaves, yet the condition between the farmers to-day and the actual negro slave of the past is more in name than nature. The slave went out to work knowing just what he would make, and determined to work just as little as would save him from the lash; when evening came he would meet for social enjoyment and his physical powers would hold good to a late hour at night. But how is it with the farmer? As to actual work he outslaves any slave from early morn till dewy eve, and when his work is finally done for the day his physical exhaustion is so complete that it would take almost superhuman power to move him. The slave worked like a free man, saving his physical power as much as possible and enjoyed himself as much as possible, knowing that he would make his board and clothes. The farmer works like a slave, denying himself all enjoyments, expecting to make a little more than board and clothes, but does not. The slave did not improve mentally because he was not free. The farmer don't improve mentally because he slaves too much.

Mental culture and correct information is the rock that will break this tidal wave of combination that is now threatening to engulf the laboring masses of this country in total ruin. But how can this information be disseminated? Here we come back to the question of how this land grant should have been settled to do the farmers and mechanics the most good, and we hold that the annual interest on the proceeds of the land should be distributed equitably to the different counties in the state on condition that each county organize a farmers' and mechanics' institute, to hold a session each year of at least six days. We would use this fund to enlighten the people similar to the way a political party uses a fund to humbug and mislead them. The fruit of the institute could be condensed and redelivered in different parts of the county by a person selected for that purpose by the institute. Then all the proceedings of the different institutes in the state should be sent to a central committee, whose duty it would be to prepare tracts on the different subjects discussed, from the best material, and enough should be printed so that all would be reached. Each county institute to distribute the tracts for its county. A certain per cent. of the general fund should be taken out first for printing purposes.

Now we will say the proceeds of the grant, when all disposed, amount to one million dollars; at four per cent. the annual income will be $40,000, and allowing eighty counties in this state (which are a few more than we have now I believe) it would give to each county annually $500. But suppose we keep $100 of that back for printing tracts, we have $400 to run our institute, which would amply pay all necessary expenses and have a first-class institute; then we would have $8,000 left for printing tracts for the state. In this way we are satisfied that the agricultural land grant would be a boon to the farmers and mechanics of the state. As it is it is of no more use to them than a fifth wheel on a wagon, and not half so much, for that could be laid aside and used when one wheel brakes, but the college will not fit as a wheel to any implement the farmer uses. N. CAMERON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 23, 1878.

MONEY KEPT FROM A WIDOW.

Bancroft Davis and the Suppressed Venezuelan Awards.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The latest disclosures revealed during the investigation now being conducted by the house committee on foreign affairs, respecting the performances of the international commission between the United States and Venezuela, are far from creditable to Don Hamilton Fish's administration of the state department. It is doubtful whether another instance of such flagrant and inexcusable dereliction of public duty toward two American citizens as is narrated below can be found in the history of the department.

The facts of the case, which are fully set forth in the subjoined correspondence, are briefly these: The international commission adjourned at Caracas on August 15, 1868, and among the awards made was one of $85,000 to Mrs. Amelia De Brissott as damages for the murder of her husband, and another award of $15,000 to one Joseph Stackpole. Both Mrs. De Brissott and Stackpole had constituted the now notorious William P. Murray, as their attorney, agreeing to pay him one-half of the amount recovered as his fees. Immediately after the commission adjourned Murray left the country and returned to the United States.

The months rolled by and Mrs. De Brissott and Stackpole hearing nothing from their attorney and not receiving their share of the certificates awarded them, addressed themselves to the American consul at Ciudad Bolivar, to whom they narrated their grievances. The consul at once wrote the following letter to Secretary Fish:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT CIUDAD BOLIVAR, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, June 12, 1869.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:—I am compelled, through the instance of Mrs. A. De Brissott, widow of Capt. J. De Brissott, and her ten orphan children, and Mr. Joseph Stackpole, citizens of the United States, to solicit through you the final result of the awards made by the mixed commission appointed to examine and settle all claims of American citizens against the government of Venezuela, etc.

In a report dated Washington, April 25, 1869, my claimants were awarded, viz.: Mrs. A. De Brissott $35,000, and Joseph Stackpole $15,000, and that the amount of the awards was so arranged by the issue of certificates payable by the government of Venezuela to the government of the United States, and the claimants find it strange that no intimation to them, officially or otherwise, of the awards made by the commission nor none of the certificates or bonds have been transmitted to them, nor have they heard anything more of their claims since signing a power of attorney in favor of William P. Murray in the year 1868; wherefore my claimants, Mrs. A. De Brissott and Joseph Stackpole, pray that you will be pleased to make such inquiry as will enable you to inform the parties how and where they are to apply to obtain their just rights. It is justice they ask and seek at your hands, and implore that you will be pleased to attend to their solicitations and communicate through me. I am, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DALTON, United States Consul.

To which John C. Bancroft Davis curtly replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1869.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch (not numbered) dated June 12, 1869, respecting the claim of Mrs. A. De Brissott and children, and Mr. Joseph Stackpole, and to inform you in reply that this government is now in correspondence with the government of Venezuela upon the subject.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. B. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN DALTON, ESQ.,
United States Consul, Ciudad Bolivar.

Four years passed and neither Don Hamilton Fish nor his lieutenant, J. C. Bancroft Davis, gave themselves further concern touching the certificates that Mr. Stackpole and the widow of a murdered American and her ten orphan children were entitled to.

Tired of waiting, Mrs. De Brissott and Mr. Stackpole once more appeared before the American consul and entreated him to ask the government of the United States for information respecting their certificates. The consul, be it said to his credit, responded speedily to their appeals, and again called the attention of the department to these cases in the following dispatch:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CUIDAD BOLIVAR, Sept. 8, 1878.

To the Hon. Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—I have the honor of addressing you, soliciting information concerning the claims and awards made to American citizens by the mixed commission named by the government of the United States and Venezuela in the year 1868.

As several of the claimants are residents of this place, I wish to call your attention to the case of the widow Amelia De Brissott and Joseph Stackpole, who both gave their powers of attorney to Mr. W. P. Murray, by his solicitation through this consulate, and as it appears the said W. P. Murray secured from the mixed commission the sum of $35,000 in certificates of $1,750 each, in behalf of widow A. De Brissott, and $15,000 in behalf of Joseph Stackpole, in certificates of $1,500 each; and it appears that said Mr. Murray had all the above named certificates issued to his order, and all of which he has retained, and never advising his claimants anything about their awards or certificates for same since they signed the power of attorney, it cannot be that the government of the United States will permit, with its knowledge of facts, that any other than the claimants shall receive the benefit of said award, which was made and sustained in justice for irreparable losses suffered by the claimants, two of whom are destitute widows with several orphan children.

The undersigned prays that the department will answer this communication and give information on the matter as early as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN DALTON, United States Consul.

Now, mark the lofty disdain with which J. C. Bancroft Davis disposes of Mr. Dalton's appeal:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1873.

SIR:—Your dispatch No. 1, of the 8th of September, in relation to certificates of certain claimants, issued by the mixed commission on Venezuelan claims in 1868, has been received.

You state that the widow Amelia De Brissott and Joseph Stackpole executed their powers of attorney to Mr. William P. Murray, authorizing him to transact their business for them before the commission, and that Murray acted in bad faith, having presumed the certificates to be issued to his own order, and afterward failed to account to his principals for the certificates or their proceeds, and you ask the interposition of the department on behalf of those persons in order to secure for them the proceeds of the certificates now, as they allege, held by Mr. Murray.

The questions presented are not within the cognizance of this department. The alleged transaction between these parties and Mr. Murray is in its nature personal; it occurred between citizens of the United States, and any questions of controverted rights growing out of it are proper subjects of judicial cognizance, which may be settled by the courts of the United States, to which the parties have free access.

However much the department may regret the results to these parties of what appears to have been an instance of misplaced confidence on their part, the circumstances do not present a case in which it can properly interfere.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. B. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN DALTON, ESQ.,
United States Consul, Ciudad Bolivar.

It is needless to state that neither Mrs. De Brissott nor Mr. Stackpole availed themselves of Brancroft Davis' generous invitation to travel from the mouth of the Orinoco river to St. Paul, Minnesota, where Murray resides, for the purpose of bringing a lawsuit against Murray for the return of their certificates. Mrs. De Brissott kept on washing for a living and supported her ten orphan children as best she could, and Joseph Stackpole troubled himself no more about his property. Both thought that Murray stole the certificates, and as the thief lived too far away to be profitably prosecuted, they let the matter rest.

But now, five years after Bancroft Davis wrote the letter last printed, the remarkable fact is disclosed that Murray did not steal all the certificates in question. He took but half of them, as his attorney claimed he had a right to do under his contract. The remainder he left in the certificate book, which has been on file in the state department since September, 1868—ten years. In order to verify this statement of Murray's attorney, which seemed almost incredible, the house committee on foreign affairs requested the state department to produce the certificate book before the committee, which was readily done. Upon examining the book, there, sure enough, were $17,500, in ten certificates of $1,750 each, in favor of Mrs. De Brissott, and $7,500, in five certificates of $1,500 each, in favor of Joseph Stackpole. And thus, through the gross carelessness and flunkyism of Bancroft Davis, Mrs. De Brissott and Mr. Stackpole have, during ten years, been deprived of their certificates and of the fifteen per cent. dividends that have already been paid upon them.

Grave Robbed.

[*Independence Kansan.*]

Reports having reached us regarding certain graveyard traffic that had come to light and that would be investigated, we have gone to the trouble to verify the majority of the statements that have come to us. The facts, as we collected them, are startling in their character and furnish us with sufficient evidence that there is nothing stranger under the sun. A case of graveyard robbery right in our very midst, is something that will, when it becomes generally known, cause a ripple of excitement upon the otherwise tranquil surface of our city. The facts are about as follows:

About six weeks since, the wife of Stacy Wetherby died, and in due course of time was buried in Mount Hope cemetery, where it was supposed by her bereaved husband all that was mortal of his wife would remain until Gabriel should blow his trumpet and the dead should come forth. But, alas, such it seems was not to be. The grave was ruthlessly robbed and the occupant taken away, no one knows where nor when. Something like a week ago, one of Wetherby's friends came to him and told him that he had been to the cemetery and that the grave of his wife had the appearance of having been disturbed. Stacy immediately went and took a general survey of the grave and its surroundings, and from the appearance of things it became evident that something was wrong. Stacy immediately went to the city, and, procuring some help and tools, he returned to the cemetery and went to digging the grave of his wife until he came down to the vault box. The grave being nearly half full of water, it was with some difficulty that they could proceed. They then procured some pails and proceeded to bail out the grave, but making slow headway they concluded to abandon the attempt to bail it dry. So they went to work with spades and shovels again. When they removed the dirt from over the vault box the lid of the box and also the lid of the coffin floated on top of the water. Here, then, was enough to satisfy any reasonable person that the grave had been tampered with. So to make sure that there was no corpse within the coffin, they took their spades and felt around within the coffin and discovered that it was empty. The grief of the distracted husband at the discovery of the theft was heart-rending. He seemed to be raving distracted over the thought that his dead wife had been forcibly taken from her last resting place and carried away he knew not where. The terror-stricken party then hurried to the city, where they consulted with a few friends, when it was decided that an effort be made to discover the party who had robbed the grave.

It is currently reported that certain parties have seen what was supposed to be remains of the woman.

The bereaved husband feels very much shocked, and will make every effort to ferret out and bring to punishment the guilty parties, and it is thought by those conversant with all the facts that the evidence already obtained is sufficient to convict them.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Taken to the Race Track in West Kansas City and Robbed.

[*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*]

Yesterday morning's Fort Scott train brought to Kansas City from the town of Shawnee a young fellow by the name of S. B. Arnold, who was on his way to Western Kansas to buy or locate some land. It would have been better for Arnold had he joined the Murphyites a few weeks ago, as, by taking a drink or two of West Kansas whisky, he became so intoxicated that he allowed some one to rob him of all the money in his possession, amounting to over $100. His story, as related to the police, is to the effect that soon after he reached the State Line depot he became acquainted with a stranger, who asked him out to drink. They crossed over to one of the saloons near at hand, and, after drinking once or twice, started out for a walk. This is about all Arnold remembers, but from facts obtained by the police it seems that the stranger took Arnold away off down below the stock yards and there robbed him. An employe at the yards stated that he saw two drunken men going down the railroad track, and that he thought one of them was taking the other home. One appeard to be as drunk as the other, but the stranger was "playing possum," and as soon as they were out of sight of the stock exchange he knocked Arnold down and took from him every cent he had. He even went so far as to turn all the pockets inside out, and would no doubt have stolen the drunken man's coat had he not been discovered by a small boy who gave the alarm. When the police reached the spot the robber had left for parts unknown, and the victim was taken back to the depot. He was about as green a specimen of humanity as can be imagined, and should never again leave home without a guardian. He thinks that the whisky he drank was drugged, and that while in a stupor the robber went through his pockets.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old	$22 00
Three to five months old	32 00
Five to seven months old	42 00

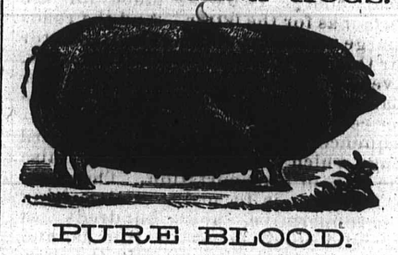
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old	$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	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 MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

BOOTH & NYE,

BREEDERS OF CHOICE

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams,

—AND—

White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred $5, per thousand $45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred $10, per thousand $80. Other trees in proportion.

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

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

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

CHARLES D. FRENCH,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-tf

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

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

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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove 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, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, 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 attest the fact that by judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these 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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

☞ Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis.
COLLINS BROS., St.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by 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. ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., *130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.*

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

IN what county does the lady reside who will get that fine mohair dress for sending us the largest number of subscribers by the first of May next? The number is not limited. The lady who sends us the largest number of names will get the dress. One month more, ladies, and the dress is yours.

CONSISTENT.

As all men in like positions are, and of right should admit themselves to be, I am the servant, not the master of the people.—*Gov. Anthony in letter to Troy Chief.*

Such is the governor's *talk*, yet when the people of Douglas county through their representatives in the legislature procured the passage of a bill to limit the taxation of the county, as the people of Leavenworth had previously done, he vetoed the bill, notwithstanding nine-tenths of the people of the county desired it to become a law. Did he disregard the wishes of the people of Douglas county because they are debtors? as he once said he had "no sympathy with the debtor class."

FRUIT TREES.

Now is the time to set out fruit and ornamental trees. Trees not only adorn and beautify our homes, but a well selected orchard adds largely to the value of our property. We would recommend all in want of trees to send their orders to A. H. & A. C. Griesa, Lawrence, Kansas. We have known these gentlemen for a number of years, and we can assure our readers that everything purchased from this firm will prove to be exactly what it is represented. Their stock is all grown here and is much more sure to live than that imported from other states. See their advertisement in another place in this paper.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

The first thing that we, as the friends of a true organization of society and co-operative labor, are looking for is such an arrangement for the distribution of wealth as will abundantly supply all the material wants of individuals and of society. We lay it down as an axiom that good, sound material conditions are essential to a true mental and moral development. We should not think of awakening a true admiration for an exquisite work of art among a horde of wild Irishmen, starving on a scanty meal of potatoes and living in a filthy, smoky hovel; nor would such a crowd as gather to see the performance of a prize-fighter or a game-cock be in an intellectual state at all favorable for the reception of any high truth in mental philosophy or social science. It is equally vain to hope for any progress of the race toward a true culture of mind or heart so long as their outward circumstances compel them to violate the divine command, and not only to think but to plot and sweat for what they shall eat and what they shall drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed under the stern and certain penalty of starvation and nakedness.

We wish then, as advocates of a true co-operation and a right organization of labor, first of all to ameliorate the physical condition of man; we wish to make his labor so productive that he can realize an abundance of this world's wealth. Every individual who has any right conception of man's nobility and the worth of human life sees and admits the value of wealth, ample means of living, leisure for study and culture, and those substantial resources that will give him freedom from anxious thought, corroding care, and the fear of pinching want. The man of broadcloth may talk as he lists of the blessings of poverty, and preach contentment to the poor and strive to reconcile man to his lot, however poor and restricted it may be, but we tell all such that their teachings are vain. The poor ought never to be reconciled to their lot while a better one is attainable. They should have their eyes open to see a world filled with riches, and that it is not the ordination of God that they should live a poor, cramped, starved life, but that such a life is the result of ignorance, selfishness and a spirit of injustice. We are right in demanding food, clothing, shelter, and that of the best kind, for the whole human family. In such a world of plenty, hunger, nakedness, poverty is a standing rebuke to the selfishness, the injustice and wastefulness of society.

We speak but the exact truth when we say that a very large majority of the people in every civilized country are destitute of the most common necessaries and comforts of life. More than one-half of the human race is today living on an income of less than ten cents per day. This is an outrage against humanity. It is a state of things which ought not to be tolerated. While the ground is rich enough to yield food in abundant measures for every child of God on earth, why are millions crying for bread and dying of starvation? We want the boasted philanthrophy and christian civilization of this nineteenth century to answer this question. It seems as though the wit and wisdom of this age might bring humanity out of its prison-house of poverty, want, ignorance and slavish anxiety if its attention could be turned in this direction. The grange is doing something, we hope much, to bring about a better state of things. But we want a co-ordination of forces—the united effort of every thoughtful man and woman—to carry on the good work of bringing out of this rich, foodful earth enough to supply the wants of all and seeing to it that each and all get their own proper share of what they help to produce, so that every one who is willing to work shall have enough to eat and drink and wear and a good home for himself and family.

MAKE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE A CABINET OFFICER.

The New York *Sun*, of March 18th, has a long article in which the editor indulges his characteristic sneer against the present commissioner of agriculture, Gen. Le Duc. We don't suppose the editor of the *Sun* cares one fig about this Gen. Le Duc, or has the least possible interest as to whether his official duties are well or ill conducted. He sees a good chance to give the Patrons of Husbandry and the farmers generally a good hearty thwack over the commissioner's back, and so he plies his sarcastic scourge. "It is a perfectly preposterous and ridiculous move which the ignorant plow jogging farmers are making in regard to making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer. What do they know about the administration of the national government? They had better stick to the plow and muck fork than to be meddling with politics and trying to boost into the cabinet one of their own class." Such talk as this will not move the Patrons of Husbandry from pursuing the path they have marked out for themselves. They believe that the interests of agriculture are of such a fundamental character, that they are so interwoven with national prosperity as to demand recognition in the administration of our government, and they will not be satisfied till they have a cabinet officer with equal voice and equal pay to other officers who stand at the head and administer the affairs of their respective departments.

The farmers are slow to move, but when they make up their minds to have a change they will not relinquish their hold till the change is accomplished. The National grange at its last session passed a resolution recommending the establishment of an agricultural department in our national government, the state granges generally endorse the resolution, and the subordinate granges so far as they have taken action on the subject respond to the movement and will take no retrograde step but move right on to the accomplishment of their object. The *Sun* may indulge in its sneer, and turn up its aristocratic nose at the movement, and attempt to heap ridicule on the present commissioner of agriculture, but it will have no other effect on the course of the Patrons than to make them the more united and resolute in carrying out their plan.

The Grange Reviving—What Secretary of State Grange says About it.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have mailed to all the officers of Kansas state grange and the delegates copies of Kansas state grange proceedings, so far as granges have reported for December 31, 1877, and shall mail to each grange as new reports may come in.

You will notice that for June 30, 1877, 155 granges reported; for September 30, 1877, 132 granges reported. At this date there have 251 reported for December 31, 1877, with a membership of 6,366. Many of this number have reported for two to eight quarters back and many more have written me for the standing of their granges on the state books, with a view of going to work again. More initiations have been reported in the last three months than have been for the eighteen months next preceding. Altogether I think the order is on the gain, and that based upon a substantial foundation I do believe the members generally feel they have made a mistake in allowing their granges to become dormant, and that a very large number of the dormant societies will again get in good working shape.

Co-operation seems to be meeting with increased favor and is growing into a fixed reality. Fraternally,

P. B. MAXSON.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 21, 1878.

Proclamation.

WORTHY PATRONS:—I have this day received official notice from the worthy master of the National grange that the amendment to the National constitution, reducing membership fees for men to three dollars and for women to one dollar, has been ratified by the requisite number of states and incorporated into our organic law and that the proposed amendment, giving states an increased number of votes in the National grange, has been rejected.

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 20, 1878.

River Rates on Grain.

[*St. Louis Republican.*]

Rates on bulk grain from St. Louis to New Orleans by river will soon be at bed-rock figures. Two weeks ago the Chicago papers informed their readers that corn was shipped from St. Louis to New Orleans for fifteen cents per hundred pounds, but what they will say when they find that the regular tariff of the packets and barges is now one-third less, being openly advertised at ten cents per hundred, remains to be seen. But even that is not all, for at least one grain shipper here has a contract, which the *Republican* proposes to make a public secret, by which his grain is taken at one cent per bushel less than the rates charged by the barge companies. Under this contract grain has been shipped this week for at least five cents per bushel, and possibly for even less. The predicted three cent rate cannot be very far off.

Railway Cattle Rings.

[*New York Express.*]

The hearings before the house committee on agriculture have brought into public notice a number of important facts in regard to railway management. The standing inquiry of people in the seaboard cities is why meat that can be bought on the Mississippi for from six to ten cents a pound is sold here for from twenty to thirty cents. Some time ago we called attention to the combinations which have managed to raise in price of transporting stock to a point that doubles the cost of living here, and have virtually prohibited the use of refrigerator cars for transporting dressed meats from Missouri and Minnesota to the East. Mr. J. F. Rusling, of Pennsylvania, has called the special attention of the committee on agriculture to these combinations.

The actual cost to the railroads of bringing a car load of cattle from the Mississippi is the same as bringing a car load of corn and wheat; but the roads charge twice as much for the former as for the latter. And the roads charge more for bringing a refrigerator car than for one loaded with live stock. Every man who buys a beefsteak in our markets pays from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than he should in consequence of railway and stock yard rings which have been formed to raise the rates of transportation. The effect in the West is to make cattle raising unremunerative, and hundreds of splendid stock farms in Illinois, and Wisconsin, and Kansas are in the market because the tax for transportation is so exorbitant that they cannot be carried on with profit. Cattle can be brought from the Mississippi to Jersey City for two-thirds the present rates, and pay the railroads a handsome profit for the transportation. But there is no sense in bringing meat in that way. If we can ship cargoes of dressed meat to England, and have it arrive there in excellent condition, there is no earthly reason why it cannot be shipped to this city from the great stock raising regions of the West. The weight of a live ox is fifty per cent. more than that of the same ox when dressed, and beef loses its fineness and its nutritive properties by being transported on the hoof in cattle cars. There is no earthly reason why cattle should be brought alive from the West. They should be dressed where they are raised, and the meat should be forwarded in refrigerator cars. This would give us better meat at about half the price we pay for a poorer quality now. The merchants are moving to break down the discrimination in freight which is ruining the trade of this city. Every man who eats ought to use his influence to break up these railway and stock yard rings, which are doubling the price of meat, and taking all the nutritive properties out of it. The case calls for congressional intervention for the interests of both producer and consumer, and East and West will shake hands over the result.

General News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The exports of domestic produce this week are the largest in value of the season. From New York and the cotton ports alone they amount to fifteen million dollars and from San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore not less than five millions additional.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The cashier of the Planet mills, South Brooklyn, returning to the mills from the bank this afternoon was attacked by four men and robbed of five thousand dollars. The thieves had a horse and wagon convenient and made their escape, although pursued by policemen and several citizens.

LONDON, March 23.—The government has purchased from Sir William Armstrong four one hundred ton guns, at a cost of $80,000 each, and is negotiating for a number of smaller weapons identical with those already in the service. The same firm will, as Whitworth & Co., have accepted large contracts for iron gun carriages, to be completed at an early date. The Woolwich arsenal is rapidly preparing wagons for the transport service, and several other contracts for army stores are in course of completion, notably one for a large number of pack saddles. Defries & Co. are executing a large order for hospital ware.

LONDON, March 23.—An order for new torpedo vessels for the navy has been distributed among the various ship builders, principally on the Thames. Two firms have undertaken the contract for eight thousand torpedo sinkers, average weight eleven hundred pounds. They are being stowed away in various parts of the royal arsenal at Woolwich, convenient for shipment to stations at home and abroad. The Russians are having one hundred torpedo boats built on the model of the one purchased in England, but no part of the order has come to this country, as international complications might hinder its fulfillment.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 23.—Detective James A. Gallagher, of Pinkerton's agency, New York, to-day arrested, in a city hotel, three men and a woman charged with robbing, on January 2d, the office of James H. Young, of 49 Nassau street, New York, of $200,000 in cash certificates, bonds and stocks. The persons arrested are known as Geo. Carson, *alias* Little George, *alias* J. H. Cornish; Rufus Minor, *alias* Little Rufe, *alias* R. Andrews; Horace Abrams, *alias* Horace Haran, *alias* Little Horace, *alias* C. Burton; Charlotte Daherty, *alias* Carrie Abrahams, *alias* Mrs. C. Burton. An examination of their baggage will be made to-morrow. The party arrived in this city on different days and put up at different hotels, but a watch upon their movements showed that they were acting in concert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Commissioner Williamson, of the land office, before the house committee on public lands, to-day gave his views on the proposed abolition of surveyors-general. He said that under the present system the expense of superintending the expenditure of money for the public survey was sixty per cent. of the amount appropriated. He knew of cases where contractors for large amounts had made fictitious lines while sitting in their tents. They came to Washington to show the maps with the lines down where the surveys have been made, and got the money for their contracts. Commissioner Williamson has prepared a bill to remedy the evil. It provides for the abolition of the contract system and for having the work done by surveyors appointed by the commissioner-general in Washington.

The treasury now holds $345,911,250 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation and $13,453,000 in bonds to secure public deposit. Bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $703,900; bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $430,000. National bank circulation—outstanding currency notes, $319,610,386; gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue receipts, $295,694; customs, $481,608; receipts of national bank notes for the week as compared with the corresponding period last year, 1877, $4,547,000; 1878, $2,435,000; receipts for to-day, $401,000.

LONDON, March 25.—The controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where the point of honor more and more engages attention.

A Vienna correspondent says: The full extent of the treaty of San Stefano has renewed the strong anti-Russian feeling here. There is no difference of opinion about the real meaning of the treaty. It is not Russian preponderance, but Russian rule in European Turkey, and it is just because such alteration as would remove this feature would entirely destroy the treaty that less confidence is felt in the efficacy of the congress since its publication. While Count Andrassy will demand a revision of the entire treaty, he will decline to do so in combination with England, because their interests are not identical.

A special from Pera says: Layard, British embassador at Constantinople, is the head of a party who would rather that England go to war with Russia on any grounds than not at all. The present philo-English attitude of the porte is due to the intimate friendship of Layard and Vefik Pasha, and the latter's temporary influence over the sultan, but the sultan is a man of a capricious and arbitrary temper and of inferior capacity and resolution.

A dispatch from Belgrade says: The publication of the terms of peace has caused universal dissatisfaction in Servia. The army will reoccupy the positions it conquered from Turkey, and hold them until the congress decides as to the justness of Servia's claim. The Grand Duke Nicholas has made a pressing demand on Servia to remobilize her reserves and concentrate on the northern frontier, but Servia has not complied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—The sultan on Sunday summoned Osman Pasha to him, and in the presence of the ministry expressed his warmest admiration and gratitude for his heroic defense of Plevna. Osman's public entrance into Constantinople is arranged for to-day, after which he will review the troops at the war ministry.

BERLIN, March 25.—The North German *Gazette* says: Considering to-day's news, the meeting of the congress at an early date can scarcely any longer be expected. War between Russia and England, however, need not yet be regarded as the necessary consequence of England's attitude. The Russian army remains near Constantinople, and its conduct will in the main be regulated by that of the British fleet.

PARIS, March 25—*Le Temps* says: The prevalent opinion in diplomatic circles is that England's persistence in her refusal to participate will cause an abandonment of the congress. Probably, if England refuses to take part, France and Italy will follow her example. The *Temps* does not consider that an Anglo-Russian war is a necessary consequence of England's abstaining from the congress.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, says: There is but little probability that the congress will meet. It is, in consequence of England's view, more to the advantage of Europe that it should not. The duty of Europe is to settle the crisis without England.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1878.	
Flour—XX	$4.65 @ 5.80
XXX	5.00 @ 5.30
Family	5.20 @ 5.30
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.11½@ 1.12
No. 4 red	1.04½@ 1.05½
No. 2 spring	1.07 @ 1.07½
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 39¾
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26½@ 27
Rye—No. 2	56 @ 57
Barley—No. 2	36 @ 37
Pork	9.75 @10.00
Dry salt meats	3¾@ 5½
Bacon	4 @ 5¾
Lard	6¾@ 7
Eggs	7 @ 8½
Butter—Creamery	28 @ 32
Dairy	25 @ 30
Country	16 @ 20
CHICAGO, March 26, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.07 @ 1.09
No. 3	1.01 @ 1.02
Corn	41½@ 42
Oats	25 @ 25½
Pork	9.25 @ 9.30
Bulk meats	3¾@ 5½
Lard	7.00 @ 7.15
KANSAS CITY, March 26, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.00 @ 1.00½
No. 4 fall	88½@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 31
Oats	20 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	39 @ 40

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 26, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 3.75@ 5.25
Poorer grades	2.50@ 3.50
Hogs	3.20@ 3.40
CHICAGO, March 26, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75@ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.30@ 3.90
KANSAS CITY, March 26, 1878.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.75@ 4.50
Native feeders	3.15@ 3.40
Native stockers	2.90@ 3.10
Native cows	2.00@ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	2.95@ 3.05

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@19c.; medium 12@15c; common, low grade, 8@10c.; cheese, 10½@12c.; eggs, 6@7c. for fresh; white beans, steady, $1.00@1.25, hand-picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. ℔ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, $7.50@9.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 20@40c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; apples, per bbl., $2.75@3.00; cranberries, $9.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 6½c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18@20c. ℔ lb., tub washed 25@27c., Colorado and Mexican, 17@20c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, $2.95@3.00; XXX, $2.65. Rye flour, $1.80. Buckwheat, $3.00. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 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, $5.50; white clover, $16; Alsike, $16; blue grass, 90c.@$1; 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, $8.

There is no change worth noting in grain of any kind.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.11 to 1.12, March; $1.12 to $1.12½, April, and the same for May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.07 to $1.08½, March; $1.06 to $1.06¾, April, and $10.7 to $1.07½, May. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is $1.00 to $1.02, March, $1.02 to $1.02½, April, and $1.02 to $1.03, May.

We notice no change of importance in cattle. There is some demand for feeders. Hogs have gone down a little lower.

Country produce is very low. Potatoes are quoted at 20@40c. at Kansas City, and dull, even at those figures. Eggs, in most markets bring about 6c., if fresh; rather low before Easter. Good butter now, as always, brings a fair price, but butter of low grade is quoted in Kansas City at "3@5c."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

City and Vicinity.

St. Nicholas, for April, is filled with pleasing and amusing stories, funny pictures, riddles, and other matter calculated to entertain youth and childhood.

THE April number of *Scribner* contains, among other interesting papers, a number of anecdotes about Lincoln, which have been communicated to Mr. Brooks, since the publication of his paper in the March number.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for April has "Evolution of ceremonial government," by Herbert Spencer; an interesting article on the "Introduction and succession of vertebrate life in America," by Prof. Marsh; "Edison's talking machine," etc., etc.

DON'T forget that Henry Ward Beecher will lecture at Plymouth Congregational church in this city to-night (Wednesday). The price of certain seats have been reduced to fifty and seventy-five cents. Our farmer readers who are in town to-day should remain and hear the great defendant.

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

MARRIED, on Thursday last, at the residence of the bride's father, four miles south of this city, Mr. E. S. Bowen and Miss Jennie L. Kennedy. Miss Kennedy is the daughter of Mr. O. P. Kennedy, an old citizen of this county. Mr. Bowen is a thrifty young farmer of Douglas county. THE SPIRIT wishes for the happy couple long life and abundant prosperity.

A MAN giving his name as Wm. H. Smith entered the jewelry establishment of A. Marks on Monday afternoon, and, while being shown some goods, systematically and quietly "got away" with a pair of gold sleeve buttons. Marshal Brockelsby was promptly notified of the irregularity and after a lively chase up and down two or three alleys the audacious light-finger was nabbed and taken to the "cooler" to await a hearing before Judge Smith.

MR. GIDEON ELIAS, of Clinton township, tells us that a neighbor of his, named Joseph Simpson, had his barn burned to the ground on Wednesday last. Three horses and three calves that were in the building were burned to death. Two of the horses were taken out while the flames were licking their sides but they were subsequently killed to relieve them of their sufferings. Two sets of harness and a number of farming implements were also lost. No insurance.

MUSIC, how much the word signifies. We often hear sounds that are intended for music and that do perhaps approach near to it, and yet there is an imperfection which leaves a feeling of disappointment with the listener. Now, on the night of the 1st of April next, our people will have an opportunity to listen to some real music. The Mendelssohn Quintette club of Boston are coming and will give a concert in Liberty hall under the auspices of our Handel and Haydn society. The club will be assisted by the distinguished vocalist, Miss Ella C. Lewis, of Portland, Maine. This is enough to say. The hall will be crowded. Secure your seats of J. P. Ross. Admission 50 and 75 cents.

Goods for Spring and Summer.

The hot months of the year are near at hand, and as these days of heat and sun draw near the farmer and all who are obliged to be out of doors a great deal of the time will naturally look about to prepare their costumes that they may be as comfortable as possible. The most important item of protection against the rays of the sun is a light, cool hat, and Wm. Bromelsick, proprietor of the shirt depot, No. 117 Massachusetts street, is prepared to furnish straw hats, light felt hats or anything in this line at bottom figures. Mr. Bromelsick keeps constantly on hand a full stock of everything to be found in a first-class furnishing house; shirts, hats and caps, at the lowest prices. Don't forget to call at the shirt depot, No. 117 Massachusetts street.

Personal.

MR. GEO. GALL, who has been visiting for a few days with friends in Lawrence, leaves to-day for St. Louis.

MR. WM. J. KENNEDY, who has just returned from a trip through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, says the emigration from those states to Kansas this season is immense. Good! "There's room for millions more."

MR. J. T. EDWARDS, who for some time past has had charge of the repairing department of Chester's jewelry store, started yesterday afternoon for Sarasota, on the west coast of Florida, where he expects to remain for a time. During his brief residence here Mr. Edwards has made many friends who will regret his leave taking. Mr. Edwards accompanies Mr. C. E. Abbe, whose home is at Sarasota and who has been in Lawrence for a week or two on business. We wish for the gentlemen a pleasant journey to the land of the orange and the lime.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CITY SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD BURT STAND.

Our spring stock is now about completed, and we would say to the Farmers that we have

A Large and Well Selected Stock

—OF—

PLOW SHOES BUCKLE AND LACE PLOW PACS

AND SOMETHING NEW,

A WOODEN SOLE PLOW SHOE.

In fact everything that a farmer wants in the way of boots and shoes. We are happy to say that we can and *will* sell them cheaper than ever before offered in this market. COME AND SEE US.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Bruno Hofstetter Commits Suicide.

Strange and unaccountable things are, will continue to be, and always have been occurring every day in this world of ours, and yet, having them almost constantly brought to our notice as we do, still are we as often surprised or startled as the story of each instance is unfolded. On Sunday afternoon last our people were apprised of the fact that a young man had committed suicide in his room at the Ludington house in this city. The details of the case are about as follows: On Saturday, the 23d inst., at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a plainly dressed, well looking young man entered the office of the Ludington house, registered himself as Bruno Hofstetter, from Sabula, Iowa, called for a room and signified a desire to repair to it at once. He was shown to room No. 30, on the third floor, by a servant who then left him.

Nothing more was seen of the occupant of room No. 30 until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when he went down stairs and out of the house. It subsequently appeared that he called at Chester's drug store at about this time and purchased an ounce of laudanum, paid for it, went further down the street to Pickett Bro.s' drug store, where he again stopped and bought two ounces more of the same liquid, explaining that he wanted to use it as a liniment for a sprained ankle. It is supposed that he then returned to his room, took the three ounces of poison and laid down and died. There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the man; no noise was heard in his room and so he was left to himself.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Porter, one of the clerks in the house, missed the guest of No. 30 and went to his room. No response being given to his repeated knockings he directed a servant to go into an adjoining room and open a communicating door, which was done and the man was found lying dead on the bed. The two bottles were standing empty on a table in another part of the room. An alarm was given and Coroner Morris soon appeared and impaneled the following jury: I. N. Van Hoesen, James Donnelly, H. N. Coffin, P. McCurdy, C. J. Buckingham and N. O. Stevens. The jury, after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by an overdose of laudanum administered by his own hand.

One of the witnesses, a man named Raymond, stated that he was acquainted with Hofstetter and that he had been his traveling companion from Kansas City to Lawrence on Saturday. He could not understand why the young man had taken his own life; he was coming west in search of employment and had appeared cheerful and hopeful in conversation. Mr. Raymond gave some information as to the residence of the relatives of the deceased and the sad intelligence was telegraphed to them. Late on Monday afternoon a dispatch was received by Coroner Morris, from Dr. J. J. Hofstetter, of Sabula, Iowa, father of the deceased, to forward the body by express to Sabula, which was done yesterday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the board.

B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

BIG stock of all kinds of paints and oils Leis Bros. are selling cheap for the cash.

Breeders' Fair.

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.

This 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.

Other races are contemplated. All invited. By order of board directors.

G. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

WM. ROE, President.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated 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, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief.

Retail price 50c. and $1 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount to the trade and to agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is *via* the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

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, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling, others affirming there is only a little one, a sort of pocket edition, which is carried with us daily in our hearts; while others claim there is none at all, and only as our actions in this world are guided by pure motives and wise counsels, will we find peace and happiness hereafter. Therefore, in the future, as in the past, people will continue to be divided upon these points. But there is one point upon which all agree, and the testimony comes from the East, West, North and South, and that is that the Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is still the people's favorite. Remember this is the only line that can offer through day coaches and Pullman sleepers, leaving Kansas City daily for Chicago *via* the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and through day and Pullman sleeping cars leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio, *via* the Wabash railway, without change.

IMPORTANT! The train leaving Kansas City at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) *via* the Wabash and I., B. & W. railways, *without change*.

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo.
G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

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

WHITEWASH brushes and paint brushes in abundance at Leis' drug store.

Iowa Seed Potatoes.

The fact being known that potatoes raised for several years in the same climate will degenerate, the undersigned herewith announce to the public that they have on hand a fine lot of Northern Iowa seed potatoes, which will be sold at low prices. F. BARTELDES & CO.

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

WHITING, putty, glass, linseed oil and chemical paints can be bought *fearful* low at Leis' drug store.

A Card.

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

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

Loans Negotiated

Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 57 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans
JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney at Law.

$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

POTTERY DECORATIONS Such as Japanese and Roman figures, Birds, Beetles, Butterflies, Bugs, Flowers, Ferns, etc. We will send 12 full sheets of different designs, for 50c. Stamps taken. MORRISON & CO., 411 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Pedigree Onion Seed.

Danvers onion seed, raised from the choicest onions of each crop for fifty years in succession! The difference in the crop will be ten times greater than the cost of the seed. My Seed Catalogue free to all.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Sweet Potatoes

Delivered on cars, here or at Kansas City, at following prices: Southern Queen, $3.25; Yellow Nansemond, $3.50; Red Bermuds and Red Nansemond, $3.75; Black Spanish, $4.00 per barrel. All EXTRA CHOICE STOCK, assorted to medium size for sprouting. E. C. CHASE,
Glenwood, Johnson county, Kans.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS.

"Carrots, Mangolds and Sugar Beets. What kinds to raise, how to raise, and how to feed." By mail, 30 cents. Also, my three works, on "Cabbages, and How to Grow Them," "Squashes, and How to Grow Them," "Onions, and How to Grow Them." Full of just such minute details as farmers want. Each 30 cents, by mail. My large Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at $650, for $190 in Kansas City, or $175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS'" and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchanise.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap.

Eighty acres one mile west of Gardner, in Johnson county; **120 acres** nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; **88 1-2 acres** three miles east of Lawrence; **90 acres** seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good **Kansas River Bottom.** For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HUTTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

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:

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
Lard, Tallow, Feathers,
Potatoes, Apples, Grain,
Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

Address,
HULL & SCOTNEY,
General Commission and Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

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

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW - - - - President
W. A. SIMPSON - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - Assis't Cashier

FACTS

Speak for Themselves.

Ashton's Salt sold at New York,

	Sacks.
1876	96,170
1877	60,300

Decrease, 37 per cent.

Higgin's Salt sold at New York,

	Sacks.
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. In purity and color it is excelled by none, while in grain and texture it certainly has never been equaled. We hereby express our unqualified opinion of its superior excellence for all uses in the dairy.

TODD & CO.,
J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON,
Importers and Dealers in Salt.
New York, Dec. 13, 1877.

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

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

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

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

I take great pleasure in recommending to dealers and dairymen Higgin's "Eureka" salt, believing it to possess all the qualities necessary for the manufacture of a strictly fine article of butter. I have handled several thousand packages the past year of dairy and fancy creamery butter salted with Higgin's salt, and have not found a single instance when it failed to give entire satisfaction.
[Signed] J. S. GATES.
New York, Feb. 13, 1878.

During the last year I sold a car load of Higgin's Prize Medal salt, and in no case was there a single complaint, but on the contrary dairymen would come in and call for the Higgin's, saying they preferred it to Ashton's. The "Eureka" is certainly splendid. STEPHEN D. FREER.
[Signed]
Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1878.

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. It needs no rolling and sifting before using, as the Higgin's Prize Medal and Ashton's brand have always done, and it is entirely free from pan-scales and other impurities
MANN & SHERWIN.
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 19, 1878.

It is with pleasure that we recommend Thomas Higgin & Co.'s Prize Medal salt for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and consider it a long way ahead of the New York dairy, or Ashton's salt, as it gives a better flavor to butter and cheese and adds to the keeping qualities of the same.
W. A. BOILES & CO.
Marengo, McHenry county, Ill., Dec. 7, 1877.

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

"This is to certify that the salt used in the manufacture of the butter which drew the first premium on creamery butter at the Northwestern Dairymen's association fair, at Chicago, December 20th, open to the competition of the world, was 'Higgin's Prize Medal salt.'"
D. E. WOOD & CO.
Huntley, Ill.

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

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

We have received your sample of Higgin's "Eureka" salt, and consider it splendid. We have used Higgin's Prize Medal during the last summer and fall, and can say we have no fault to find with it. His new brand, the "Eureka," we think, will be better, because it will save us the trouble of sifting. Hereafter send us the "Eureka." We have used the Higgin's salt in nine creameries, and it has given good satisfaction.
BRAMAN, HORR & WARNER.
Elyria, O., Jan. 12.

In regard to Higgin's "Eureka" salt, we can say it is all that is claimed for it, and is appreciated by all using it. When fully introduced to consumers, the demand will be largely increased.
SECOR, BERDAN & CO.
Toledo, O., Jan. 14, 1878.

Having used and sold your Higgin's Prize Medal salt, we take pleasure in recommending it as the best salt we have ever handled. We think the "Eureka" cannot be excelled.
IRA M. DAVIS & CO.
Milwaukee, Jan. 22, 1878.

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 is far ahead of the Ashton salt, or New York dairy salt. We have a dairy of fifty cows.
MILLS BROTHERS.
Marengo, Dec. 17, 1877.

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 pan-scales; Ashton's is not. I expect to sell large quantities of the Higgin's the coming season; it is just fine enough, and being sifted improves it for butter. H. BRUSH.
Elyria, O., Jan. 12, 1878.

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

Horticultural Department.

Sweet Corn.

There is no kind of corn that is so valuable to the farmer, or gives so good a return for the labor bestowed, as sweet corn. It should be grown in quantities sufficient to give the farmer's family a good supply from the first of July to the middle of October. There is no food that can be furnished so cheaply, and none that is more nutritious and wholesome and probably none that is better relished by young and old. In case of a deficiency of other food, it can be gathered, husked, cooked and put upon the table in the short space of half an hour.

Another value that sweet corn has is drying for winter use. Scald the ear when the kernels have attained their full size, and cut them off and dry them in the sun, or in a very slow oven, leaving the door open to allow the moisture to evaporate. When dry, store it away for winter use in a bag of open texture, hung up in a dry store-room, or on the rafters in the garret.

Sweet Potatoes.

No crop is surer in Kansas than the sweet potato. It is easily cultivated and furnishes for the tables during the autumn and early winter a kind of food by most people highly relished. The ground in which the plants are set should be ridged and made as friable and mellow as possible. The ridges should be made from three to four feet apart and as high as they can be conveniently made with the plow, and the sprouts set some fifteen inches apart. In setting out, if the ground is pretty dry, it would be well to set the plants in a cavity, pressing the earth firmly about the roots, and then pouring into each cavity a cup of water warmed by the sun, and finishing the work by covering the moist earth round the plant with dry soil to prevent the too quick evaporation of the water. Light sandy soil is generally selected for this crop in preference to heavy, tenacious soil. Weeds do more injury to this crop than to most others. The ground should be kept absolutely clear of them.

Western Pear Failures.

Believing it to be the duty of every one who has demonstrated a fact to give that fact to the world, has induced me to write this article. Another reason is this: It is high time some of those who have made fruit growing a study—professional horticulturists—should answer the question. Can pears be grown generally in the Northwest, with profit? I have answered this question in the negative in my private correspondence during the past five years. I here give it the same answer publicly, and desire to say emphatically that after twenty years' experience with over 4,000 of the most generally recommended, well known old varieties of pears in orchard, that it is utterly useless to plant them in this section and climate with any expectation of pleasure or profit from them. I consider it the duty of all professed horticulturists and horticultural societies to publish the fact, to the end that no more money need be wasted in buying and planting them. I planted pear trees for profit. Before planting a tree I had carefully read nearly every word that had been printed on the subject in this country, I had listened to the views of our most experienced men both East and West on the subject. From their experience I learned that all would not be easy sailing so far as profit was concerned; but I had very carefully studied the subject; had studied orchards and individual trees, and thought that I could see the causes of others' failures, and avoid them. My own peculiar and particular views were applied to the larger part of my trees; but, having a great diversity of soil, I availed myself of the most reasonable theories and practices of others, and gave all, I think, a fair and patient trial. Some of these modes of management gave measur ablybetter results than others; but why discriminate when *all* proved eventually *complete failures?* There is not one of the best known and most generally recommended varieties of pears that I can honestly recommend any one to plant anywhere in the Northwest for either pleasure or profit. Can our men of thirty and forty years' experience, such as the Bryants, one and all, Edwards, Douglas, Dr. Pennington, Kinney, Whitney, Flagg, Starr, Scofield, Galusha, Minkler, Ellsworth, McWhorter, Shepherd, *et al.*, tell us of any? If they can let them speak. I am confident that I know their sentiments well enough to say that they cannot. These are all men of great experience in Western tree and fruit growing. If they have not and cannot succeed in getting reasonable returns from the pear trees they have planted and cared for with all the skill they acquired by experience and from books, what show is there for the novice to succeed? Then is it any longer honest for us Western nurserymen to offer the pear tree in our catalogues for sale? I must say emphatically that it is not, and as I do not wish to parade my virtue and honesty above my superiors in these noble qualities, I call for a general expression in this matter. Don't be afraid, gentlemen; I only bark first for the reason that I think I have been bit the deepest, and have said many words in public on this pear question that I shall always be sorry for, but I said them honestly, for I fully believed that failure had been the result of wrong management, and I had the egotism to believe that my massive intellect would overcome the slight difficulties that stood in the way of success. I failed, and failed most miserably. My 4,000 pear trees are not worth to-day 4,000 cents. Who has done better?

We may yet be able to find varieties of pears that will succeed well in the Northwest, but I am confident, absolutely certain, that such will not be found among the old, well known sorts. Who can tell us of obscure sorts and seedlings that have succeeded? Arthur Bryant, Sen., Dr. Pennington, Henry Avery; please do it, gentlemen. —*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

We would like to hear from the horticultural gentlemen of Kansas on the subject discussed in the above article. It is of great importance to the farmers, and especially the new-comers, to know whether pears can be successfully raised in this state. We want to say to the members of Kansas State Horticultural society that heretofore you have developed a wonderful capacity to keep all your knowledge on this important subject to yourselves. We have often offered and now offer the free use of the columns of THE SPIRIT to every horticulturist in the state. Perhaps if you would freely impart what knowledge you have the people at large would take more interest in your society. Mr. Brackett, the secretary of the society, has contributed some valuable articles on this subject. We say again, gentlemen, let us hear from you. Your observation and experience if generally known might save a great deal of money to our farmers.

Pruning Trees.

Pruning trees at time of transplanting—is it desirable or not? is the question which many ask.

To answer intelligently, one must take into consideration the condition of the tree when planted, meaning by this, age and thriftiness, as well as the care with which it has been done.

As a rule I think we may trim thoroughly. In most cases I would advise pruning to a whip, and if the roots are badly lacerated, cut off such portions with a sharp knife. This leaves a clean, smooth surface, which will callous over quickly, and form new roots much quicker than if the old portions had been left on.

With dwarf pears the usual custom is, to remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth at time of planting; but the thriftiest orchard I ever saw was trimmed at time of planting, from within two to four inches of the bud, the body being sawed off at that point. These trees had been planted two years and were well shaped, about six feet high, and the bodies nearly six inches in circumference. The growth was the strongest and healthiest I ever saw. In parallel rows were other trees, planted at the same time and treated in the ordinary manner. They are apparently several years behind, and the owner proposed to cut them back the coming spring.

With trees that are old and stunted some caution should be used in trimming. The better way is not to plant them at all, but if it is necessary, I should advise no trimming till the second year; then cut back pretty severely. I have seen orchards (apple) treated in this way, make a very creditable appearance by the end of the second year.

As to after trimming, I prefer to do a little every year, as in this way I can shape my trees to my taste. I can see no reason for leaving a limb that is not wanted till it is two or three inches in diameter and then removing it. I should prefer all the sap of the tree to be utilized, to be used in forming those branches which are to remain.

Although more care is necessary in cultivating, I prefer low heads. The limbs do not break off so easily and the fruit is the more easily gathered, and I cannot see that there is any difference either in color or flavor.—*Cor. Rural World.*

Quite a curiosity in grafting may be seen on Mr. Lewelling's place in Alameda county. This graft blends into one tree five varieties of the apple. The four base stocks were originally four independent trees, standing at the angles of a square, about four feet apart. The tops of these were inclined to each other and united in a complex graft, after which interlacing branches were united by a graft at each point of contact, forming, as it were, a perfect framework for an aboriginal wigwam. Upon the top, at the apex of this growing structure, another graft was set which has grown to be a large, bearing tree. This skillful warping of nature was executed fifteen years ago by J. Lewelling, and is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of complex grafting on this coast. It is quite a curiosity.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

The Household.

A Cheap and Quick Way to Set a Grass Plat.

A lady gives the following plan: At different times during the last season, in improving the grounds about the homestead, we had occasion to sod several pieces, but no rich, thick-set grounds were convenient where we could procure the turf entire. We procured less perfect sods, cut without care, and threw them into the cart promiscuously; and after plowing the ground well to receive them we chopped them up into small pieces, say from one to two inches across, more or less, and worked these under the surface, barely covering the roots. After the first rain these small pieces of turf sent up numerous blades, and in a short time the ground became entirely covered with grass. These experiments were tried several times from July to September, and always with perfect success, though of course the latest planting did not become so thickly set before cold weather set in.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Since you have been so kind as to publish my little article I will write again. THE SPIRIT is a welcome visitor at our house, and the one that gets it first sticks to it until he sees what is in it. As I see no one taking up any of the subjects I mentioned in my letter I will try what I can say on the subject of housekeeping—its pleasures and difficulties.

What is housekeeping? It may be likened unto a machine, which, if not properly engineered, gets out of order and throws things into confusion. To keep house and keep it aright is a difficult task. It has a thousand and one little things which must be done, and done daily, in order to keep the house in order and the family comfortable. I sometimes find it very difficult to get my work done and make things comfortable, but I take pleasure in doing all my strength will permit. I love to see a neat and tidy kitchen. To be neat and tidy it must not only be clean but everything must have a place and be in its place, so we can put our hand on whatever we want without hunting for it, we thereby save much time and vexation. We may set a very plain table and eat very plain food if we cook it well and prepare it properly. A table should always present neatness, as well when the family is alone as when company is present, and we should always avoid cross, sarcastic language, especially at the table. Some husbands and wives seem to take particular pleasure in finding fault with each other, especially when company is present. This is ungenteel and should be avoided.

AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., March 22, 1878.

Cure for Earache.

Put about four drops of laudanum and four drops of the best kerosene oil into a teaspoon; put in a little bit of cotton batting—about enough to absorb the mixture; hold the spoon and contents over a lighted candle or gaslight till it begins to hiss with the heat, turn the cotton over, apply spoon and contents once more to the heat, then pinch out the cotton; put it hot into the ear; tie a bandage over the ear to keep the heat in, and relief is immediate. If you are subject to earache keep a little box with a small vial of each of the articles named, and you can get relief at all hours of night or day in a few moments.—*Boston Transcript.*

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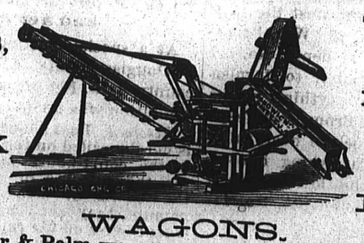

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Farm and Stock.

Sorghum.

We see no special reason why farmers should not grow enough sorghum every year to supply their families with a quantity of good syrup. The common excuse, "we cannot raise everything," is perhaps valid. Nevertheless, molasses such as the sorghum furnishes is so important an article for family use that some pains should be taken to have a supply of it. Sorghum is not a difficult product to raise, and half an acre of it would furnish fifty gallons of syrup, if well managed from the time of planting till it is put up in casks for use. It can be planted just as early as the ground is in a fit condition to receive the seed. It will stand a long period of drouth without injury, and yet frequently does well in rather wet seasons. It will not pay for every farmer to procure a mill and boiler, but the cane can be carried to some neighbor's mill and made into syrup without incurring a very large expense beside the necessary labor.

The Jerusalem Artichoke.

Personally we know little about this article. We learn from those who have raised it that it is very productive—will thrive in almost any soil that is not too wet, and requires little cultivation. It is so tenacious of life and so vigorous a grower, that it is next to impossible to root it out of land when once established. Cattle as well as hogs relish the roots, and in France they are fed to sheep with good results. In a French agricultural journal we gather the following interesting item:

From the first of October till the next April, a flock of eighty sheep was kept on the product of an acre and a quarter of artichokes. The leaves and stems of the plants furnished food enough for the sheep during the month of October and part of November, and the roots were fed out till April, and no other kind of food furnished.

We judge from the accounts we gather up in reference to the product that it grows almost spontaneously in almost any kind of soil, and that the hogs will gather it for themselves when they are turned into the field where it grows. Whoever has had experience in this root will do a good deed by communicating it to THE SPIRIT.

Don't Attempt too Much.

Farmers often by attempting too much accomplish less than they would by keeping to the golden mean. There is more profit to be derived from twenty acres of corn, when the culture is thorough in all its parts, than forty acres poorly cared for. There is more money and a deal more satisfaction to be derived from an orchard of two hundred trees of healthy vigorous growth and of carefully selected fruit than from an orchard of twice that number of trees, which are suffered to struggle for existence under the disadvantages of insect depredation, the browsing of cattle and a general neglect of pruning and culture. So we might go through every branch of farm industry and show that the attempt to handle more than can be thoroughly worked and brought into a condition of large productiveness is wasteful and tends to poverty.

If the farmer desires any considerable degree of satisfaction from the results of his labors he must so complete his work that in the end he can honestly pronounce it "very good." There is no great amount of pleasure in doing things at the halves. Thousands of farmers this very spring will undertake just about twice as much work as they can carry through, the result will be a diminished amount of bushels to the acre, an increased crop of weeds and a general feeling of dissatisfaction in the results of the season's work.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The blockade has been raised and the mud is a thing of the past in this county. Farmers are at work in earnest. Oats mostly sowed; wheat looks fine. Fruit safe yet; peach trees in full bloom. No cattle dying from eating smut as reported by *Massachusetts Ploughman*. Cattle, hogs and sheep healthy. *Mr. Ploughman* made a great mistake.

GEO. P. PETERS.

LABETTE CITY, March 20, 1878.

Fine Stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Just now I am terribly and earnestly busy with spring work on the farm. My stock have wintered through splendidly, and my young calves cannot be equaled, I think, and am certain not excelled in any herd in the United States. My lambs from my premium ewes promise to be prize takers this fall. I took thirteen first and four sweepstake premiums last fall with my Cotswolds.

Wishing you your portion of our threatened prosperity, I am, very truly yours, THOS. H. CAVANAUGH.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 20, 1878.

Attacks of Insects on Vegetables.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You ask the experience of farmers on this subject. I came to Kansas without any knowledge of chinch bugs or grasshoppers, and was informed that I could not raise wheat in Jefferson county. I could not think of going to town to buy flour, so I put in a small patch of wheat, and have continued to raise wheat ever since. Have failed once only when it was done as I was accustomed to do it in Pennsylvania. My failure was by the 'hoppers eating it in the fall. I did rough in a small patch late, and mulched it with long manure; the chinch bugs took the hint and lived all winter in the mulch and in the spring ate the wheat as fast as it came up.

I also sowed a little spring wheat, and that raised a commotion in the neighborhood and some have not forgiven me yet. The cry was I was raising bugs that would destroy all the corn; but I went on and put in my wheat, along side of a patch of rye. The bugs ate all the rye, and when the wheat was about six inches high I went to see how many bugs I was raising. The rye was alive with them; the spring wheat along side was very thick and of rank growth, ground covered and damp, with no bugs. I find they will not live in a cool, shaded, damp place; they must have sun and heat. Also had a thick patch of wheat when the 'hoppers hatched here; they did not go into it more than three or four feet, but hopped around. All insects want plenty of sun and heat. So an early strong growth is the best preventive, in my experience, for all kinds.

J. H. E.

VALLEY FALLS, March 21, 1878.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE BARN.

In Pennsylvania, among Quakers and what are known in that locality as the "lop-eared Dutch," exist perhaps the best barns in the world for general purposes; but in Kansas we must combine the general purpose barn with that for a special purpose, to wit, stock raising. The old-fashioned barn that our forefathers built and which still stands at the old home "back East" is nearly square, built against a bank, with a stone basement, and either stone, logs or framed superstructure. It generally faces the south, although in that country this is not thought to be of so much moment as here. The basement is wide enough to contain the stalls, feed-room and passage way in rear of stalls; then the superstructure was projected over the walls below on one side and supported on posts. The upper floor consists of drive floor in the center, large enough to contain and work a threshing machine. Upon each side are large hay-bays with perhaps a bin or two for the storage of grain. The entire system of construction is expensive there, and even more so here.

Who among his Eastern acquaintances does not know an old veteran, deeply skilled in the mysteries of the scribe and square rule, who always carries a single jointed, two-foot slide rule in a little side pocket in his pantaloons (made expressly for it)? and when he is asked how the thing works anyhow, readjusts his spectacles and looks at you knowingly, and wonders whether you are capable of comprehending the mystery when he cannot. Regardless, however, of their ignorance in this respect, the barns that they built fifty to one hundred years ago still stand, and *vice versa*, regardless of their undoubted ability to build substantial barns, he among them who understands the workings of the slide rule is not.

Throwing aside this pleasantry then, along with the poetry and pleasant memories connected with the old "high beam" the swings we used to make there and the *big jump* to the hay below, when we were boys, we have to propose a new form of barn, suitable for all purposes in Kansas. The width then of the Kansas barn shall be 23 feet inside and as long as circumstances seem to demand, depending upon the magnitude of the farming operations. In almost any locality in the state good building stone can be obtained in abundance, therefore we will suppose the entire building to be of stone, though those who build may make their own selection of materials, not forgetting the "elevator style."

The width above mentioned for the superstructure gives, allowing for extra thickness of walls, 22 feet in the clear in the basement. This allows 9 feet for feed-room along the bank side, 8 1-2 feet for stalls and manger and 4 1-2 feet for passage way at rear of stalls. A length of 81 feet gives stall room for eighteen horses or cattle, allowing about 4 1-2 feet for each animal, including the thickness of the stall partition. It is presumed that the barn will stand with its north side against the bluff; the north wall then is a bank wall and must be built according to the following formula, given by Morin, a celebrated engineer, for ordinary earths and masonry: B=0.285 h; that is, to find the thickness of a wall multiply the entire height of the embankment above the footing by 285-1,000; for dry walls add one-fourth more thickness. When it is desired to "batter" the wall, determine the thickness by the above rule and make this thickness one-ninth of the height above the base. The usual batter is from one to three inches, depending upon the nature of the earth behind it. It is also better to build the rear side perpendicular, or in regular offsets. Brick walls may be on an average of one-fourth less in thickness than stone, but depending upon the quality of the stone.

The south wall for a barn of the length given above contains four doors and five windows placed alternately. The doors are four feet wide and six and one-half feet high in the clear, built of matched stuff upon strong, broad battens and fastened with screws. They are built and hung in two parts so that the upper half may be left open in warm weather. The windows are three feet wide and two feet six inches high, with one sash hung upon pivots and placed so that the tops will range with the tops of the doors.

The heads of all openings through the stone wall in either story are segment formed, with a plain arch either of bricks or small selected stones (of course one can have cut stone dressings if it is so desired). The window sills are of stone. All door sills that cattle pass over should be of hard wood. There should be a window in each end of the barn in the rear of the line of the stalls, this keeps the light in the rear of the animals and prevents them staring at it, which, in the case of horses, is very injurious to sight. In each end of the building opening from the feed-room there should be an arch about five feet wide connecting with the cattle sheds built at either end. These arches may be walled up temporarily if it is not desired to build the cattle sheds at once.

The main story floor is about level with the ground upon the north side. There is a large door in the center of the north side ten and a half feet wide and eleven feet high, built to slide outside; this opens upon the drive floor, twelve feet wide, running clear across the building. Opposite the large door, in the south wall is another 8x6 1-2 feet with a transom over it. This door is cut and built like those below. Upon each side of the drive floor is a bulkhead three feet high. Ranged along the north wall upon this floor are the necessary grain bins, with openings through the wall to the outside, having slide doors, so they may be filled from the outside; there are also slide doors opening into the inside, placed about two and a half feet from the floor. These bins need not be over eight feet high, and this allows room for small windows over them, if desired, as the walls of this story are thirteen feet high. They should be lined with sheet iron, painted, to keep out the rats and mice.

Garget in Cows.

This common and very disagreeable disease of cows receiving some attention recently, it may not be out of place to state that one of the most efficient remedies that has ever been used, and probably as effectual and safe one as will be discovered for some time to come, grows spontaneously on the premises of nearly every farmer, in the form of the common skoke, or garget root (*Phytolacca decandra*). It is too well known to require any description. Some, however, confound the common name skoke, with the plant commonly called poke root, itch weed, American hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), from the similarity of the common names, skoke, and poke. Skoke or garget root, grows wild in pastures and hedges, and is well known by its dark red clusters of berries that ripen in the fall. It is used considerably in medicine, entering into the composition of many "blood purifiers," "medical discoveries," "cancer" and "scrofula remedies," and other patent cure alls, and it is one of the most powerful alterative medicines the vegetable kingdom affords.

Many practical farmers can attest to its remarkable efficacy in the cure of garget, and it is equally good for any disease of cattle requiring alteratives.

To give it, cut or pound up into small pieces, about half a teacupful of roots; mix with bran or meal, and give to the animal, repeating the dose each day.

Washes made by boiling the roots or leaves of the plants, and some smartweed, together, are verv beneficial as local applications in garget. These very simple remedies, we think, will be found equal in efficacy to any, and have the advantage of cheapness and simplicity. Most farmers prefer to use agents they are familiar with in the treatment of the diseases of animals, provided they are equally efficacious. It would be an excellent plan for farmers to dig up and dry a quantity of roots in the fall, for use during the winter, or early in spring. It is beneficial to give cattle a dose occasionally, mixed with their food.—*Chautauqua Farmer.*

Short-horn Grades for Beef.

In raising stock it has been repeatedly shown that it pays to raise only the most improved kinds. It will also pay to breed the best and sell the poorest. If this plan is persistently followed, success is sure to crown the efforts of the stock raiser.

No farmer can afford to be constantly making changes with the expectation that one kind of stock will do better than another. The fact is, that the raising of either cattle, hogs, sheep or horses will pay if thought and energy are properly directed in striving to increase the quality of the stock. The markets are constantly fluctuating, but the average price for all kinds of live stock is sufficiently remunerative to make stock raising pay better in the long run than almost any other investment. The aim of all stock raisers should be to make a business of the business, grow into it, and remain in it. If he changes to any other business he loses much of the valuable experience that he has already gained in this.

There is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish." Lack of success comes from thoughtlessness more than from anything else. No farmer can longer afford to raise low grades of scrubby cattle, that will only bring, when sold, about half as much per hundred as choice cattle. It is much better and more profitable to keep eight or ten head of the right kind of cattle each year, than twenty or thirty half-fed scrubs that require just as much time to feed and take care of—as it does of the same number of Short-horn grades.

The market demand for better grades of stock is constantly increasing. Therefore it should be a primary object with all farmers who raise beef cattle to grade high up in the Durham blood. For beef purposes, the grade Short-horn steer, of one-half, three-fourths or seven-eighths blood, at two years old past, probably fills the demand with the most value for the cost, and the most profit for the feed.—*Ex.*

The fairest single test of good farming, says Horace Greeley, is the increasing productiveness of the soil. The farm which averaged twenty bushels to the acre twenty years ago, twenty-five ten years ago, and will measure up thirty bushels to the acre from this year's crop, has been in good hands. I know no other touch-stone of farming so unerring as that of the increase or decrease from year to year of its aggregate product. If you would convince me that B is a good farmer, do not tell me of some great crop he has just grown, but show me that his crop has regularly increased from year to year, and I am satisfied.

It is often but wrongly considered that anything is good enough for young stock. On the contrary, nothing can be too good for growing animals. Coarse, indigestible, and especially musty food, is very injurious to them. It disorders the digestion, and produces diarrhea, red-water, and impacted rumen; or paves the way for an attack of "black leg," or other *anthrax* diseases, when the change to green food comes. Plants affected by smut, rust, and other fungoid diseases are, when used as food, most dangerous in their effects, and should be most carefully avoided.—*American Agriculturist.*

A writer of long experience in raising sheep, in a letter to the *Husbandman*, says:

Until within the last seven or eight years I had my lambs dropped about the first of April, and always lost a good many of them, although attending them with care. But since then I have had them dropped about the first of February, with the best of results, scarcely losing a lamb. The sheep are stronger and in better condition than they would be on the first of April; the lambs are strong, and the ewes having plenty of milk are able to take better care of the lambs.

Veterinary Department.

I have a fine family horse, twelve years old, which has the habit of rubbing his tail and hind-quarters. He will also back round and bite the under part of his tail. He is quiet in harness, but will rub and bite himself in the stable unless placed between two poles. He is in good condition otherwise.

ANSWER.—Wash the itching parts thoroughly with a strong suds made with carbolic soap and warm water. Apply the suds with a sponge and rub the parts well with a scrubbing brush. When you have thoroughly removed all scurvy material, dry well and apply a mixture composed of one ounce of sulphuric acid, and four quarts of chilled water. Apply this also with a sponge and rub well into the surface of the skin with the ends of the fingers. Use the last named mixture twice a day, and wash with the suds every second day only. This treatment must be strictly followed up according to directions until the desire for rubbing and biting is subdued, which will be accomplished in a few days, unless an internal treatment is necessary.

I have a colt four years old. In backing him around the stable and hitching him up and backing him short around, he will flinch on one hind leg and lift it up as though it hurt him, but when he starts along does not go lame. Please explain the cause or what is the matter with the colt.

ANSWER.—Your colt is the victim of stringhalt, a disease of the articulation, which was, until very recently, considered an incurable disease; but with the advance of veterinary science, that theory has vanished, and instead of calling it a nervous affection, and incurable, it proves to be a disease of the articulation and curable. In carefully dissecting a case of stringhalt, we usually find ulceration of the articular cartilage with, in a few cases, the disease extending to the articular ends of the bones. There being a latent form of inflammation going on within the joint, the treatment indicated is counter irritation and long rest. We believe in many cases active and repeated blisters applied to the hock joint will effect a cure, though we always resort to the actual cautery (firing iron), and attribute our success entirely to that method of treatment combined with three or four months' rest.

I have a mare that was snagged in the fleshy part of the thigh, running in about seven inches; has been a running sore ever since; discharges freely of a creamy color; smells very badly; has never healed a particle. Please tell me what do.

ANSWER.—It is possible a foreign body was lodged in the wound and can't make its escape, thereby irritating and preventing the parts from healing; possibly the periosteum, or the bone may be involved, the bad smell from the pus would indicate the latter condition. You had better explore the wound to its bottom by introducing your finger; you can use the knife to enlarge the opening if necessary; if any foreign substance is found, remove it, and inject cold water till the wound is thoroughly cleansed, then the following: Take sulphate of copper and sulphate of zinc, of each two ounces; acetate of lead, four ounces; vinegar, two pints; pulverize the sulphates, dissolve in the vinegar and add the lead; shake before using; inject with a strong syringe twice a day for three or four days, then omit and use instead carbolic acid crystals one, to water forty parts, mixed, for three days, then alternate till cicatrization takes place. Wash out the wound thoroughly before each application, as cleanliness is a very important feature.

Thanking you for past favors, allow me to trespass once more. I have a mare coming five, who is shrinking gradually, and I cannot find out what is the matter with her. I will give as accurate a description as possible. She walks as though she was stiff all over; leaves the other horses, and goes it alone; eats hay well, but don't care for corn; looks dull and mopish when going around. She had a similar attack one year since, but got over it; has been put to horse, and at one time I thought she was in foal, but certainly has no appearance of pregnancy at present. Thinking it best to make the above statement, I will be under many obligations for your advice, as I prize her highly, being sired by a half brother of Membrino Gift, dam by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.

ANSWER.—Your mare may suffer either from inflammation of the kidneys, or merely from indigestion; if the latter, she will present a rough hide-bound appearance with a haggard expression about the head and face; the appetite may, or may not be capacious; the legs inclined to stock; secretions scanty; the feces often having a fetid smell. If you succeed in making out such a case we would recommend having the mare prepared by feeding on bran mashes for three days, and then giving the following: Take Barbadoes aloes six, calomel and ginger, of each one drachm; mix and make into a ball; and, after purging has ceased, take pulverized caraway seeds and pimento, of each two ounces; gentian root and cinchona bark, pulverized, of each three ounces; mix and make into twelve powders; give morning and night.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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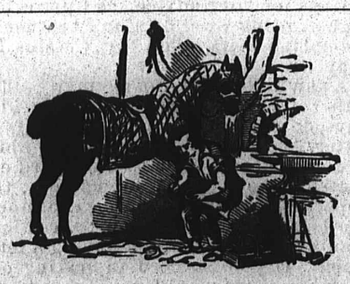

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