VOL. VII .-- NO. 3.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 311.

WIN AND WEAR.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Win an honor ere you wear it, Nothing but your dues receive; Suns will bleach it, tempests tear it, If of tinsel make-believe. Gleam the walks that men inberit, In and out their lights and glooms, With the blaze of real merit Not the flash of borrowed plumes.

Suddenly, with angry bluster, Troublous rains the ways invade;
Mark the moves of all that muster
In the motely cavalcade.
Which will brave the tempest's fury,
Which will wash, and which will wear;
Which to hide themselves will hurry,
Which still on the highway fore; Which still on the highway fare?

Lo. to any transient shelter.
That may save their tufts forlorn,
Speed the puppets, belter skelter,
Soon to be the public scorn;
While in stately calm the Noble
Who have learned to win and wear
Keep their pace till all the trouble ses, and the sky is fair.

Then, what oraggled plumes come skulking Out into the sun a ain,
With their shamed possessors sulking
At the work of wind and rain;
While, in sunnier joy reflected
From the bath that tried their hues,
Shine the creats by work effected
As reward of honest dues. Out into the sun as ain,

Thought and toil that weakened never-Burning of the midnight lamp-Patience trust and high endeavor Gave them their enduring stamp.
Win and wear! The world's worst burder
Is Pretense, of specious glauce;
True desert will win the guerdon
That outlasts the storms of chance.

KILLED A BEAR.

Charles Dudley Warner Relates the Cir cumstances of His Encounter with Bruin While Blackberrying in the Adirondack Mountains.

[Atlantic Monthly for January.] So many conflicting accounts have appeared about my casual eucounter with an Adirondack bear, last summer, that in justice to the public, to myself, and to the bear it is neces sary to make a plain statement of the facts. Besides, it is so seldom I have occasion to kill a bear that the celebration of the exploit may

be excused. no reason to suppose that a bear was hunting the valley to her father's house (this part of thermometer and note the direction of the for me. The fact is that we were both out the story was to be worked out, so that the wind. Trial of the Creedmoor method, there- gun carried one, and we went into the woods blackberrying, and met by chance, the usual child would know her father by some family fore, had to be abandoned; and I bitterly re- armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks and sticks, way. There is among the Adirondack visitors always a great deal of conversation about to address him), and told him where the bear off-hand shooting. bears, a general expression of the wish to see one in the woods, and much speculation as to by the unfeeling daughter, went into the woods how a person would act if he or she chanced to meet one. But bears are scarce and timid,

and appear only to a favored few.

It was a warm day in August, just the sort of day when an adventure of any kind seemed impossible. But it occurred to the housekeepers at our cottage-there were four of themto send me to the clearing on the mountain back of the house to pick blackberries. It was rather a series of small clearings, running up into the forest, much overgrown with bushes and briars, and not unromantic. Cows pastured there, penetrating through the leafy passages from one opening to another, and browsing among the bushes. I was kindly furnished with a six-quart pail, and told not to be gone long.

Not from any predatory instinct, but to save appearances, I took a gun. It adds to the manly aspect of a person with a tin pail if he also carries a gun. It was possible I might start up a partrige; though how I was to hit him if he started up instead of standing still puzzled me. Many people use a shot-gun for partridges. I prefer the rifle; it makes a clean job of death, and does not prematurely stuff the bird with globules of lead. The rifle was a Sharp's, carrying a ball cartridge, ten to the pound; an excellent weapon, belonging to a friend of mine who had intended for a good many years back to kill a deer with it. He sould hit a tree with it, if the wind did not blow and the atmosphere was just right and the tree was not too far off, nearly every time; of course the tree must have some size. Needless to say that I was at that time no sportsman. Years ago I killed a robin under the most humiliating circumstances. The bird was in a low cherry tree; I loaded a big shot-gun pretty full, crept up under the tree, rested the gun on the tence, with the muzzle not more than ten feet from the bird, shut both eyes, and under the tree in more than a thousand pieces, thoroughly disagreeable.

no one of which was big enough to enable a and the bear.

In this blackberry patch bears had been seen. The summer before, our colored cook, accompanied by a little girl of the vicinage, was an octavo volume, had it illustrated and pub- tion. Still, he might be shamming. Bears picking berries there one day, when a bear lished, sold fifty thousand copies, and went to often sham. To make sure, I approached and Aunt Chioe was paralyzed with terror. In- my gun, I made a hasty and unsatisfactory re- him with a merciful suddenness. He was calm stead of attempting to run, she sat down on the ground where she was standing and began such a compulsory review it is almost imposto weep and scream, giving herself up for lost. sible to think of any good thing you have done. approached and looked at her; he walked recollected a newspaper subscription I had denever seen a colored person before, and did editor and newspaper were dead; and which not know whether she would agree with him. At any rate, after watching her a few moments, he turned about and went into the forest. This is an authentic instance of the delicate consideration of a bear, and is much more remarkable than the forbearance towards the African slave of the well known lion, because the bear had no thorn in his foot.

When I had climbed the hill, I set up my rifle farther and farther, through leaf-shaded cowpaths flecked with sunlight, into clearing after ot bells, the cracking of sticks, and the stamping from the flies. Occasionally, as I broke through off into the brush ; I became accustomed to this erally. dumb society, and picked on in silence, attributing all the wood-noises to the cattle, thinking nothing of any real bear. In point of fact, however, I was thinking all the time of a nice romantic bear, and, as I picked, was composing a story of a generous she bear who had lost her cub. lived. The father took his gun, and, guided and shot the bear, who never made any resistance, and only, when dying, turned reproachful eyes upon her murderer. The moral to the tale was to be kindness to animals.

I was in the midst of this tale, when I happened to look some rods away to the other edge of the clearing, and there was a bear! He was standing on his hind legs and doing just what I was doing-picking blackberries. With one paw he bent down the bush, while with the other he clawed the berries into his mouth, green ones and all. To say that I was astonished is inside the mark. I suddenly discovered that I didn't want to see a bear, after all. gravest fears the most whimsical ideas will oc-At about the same moment the bear saw me, stopped eating berries, and regarded me with a glad surprise. It is all very well to imagine what you would do under such circumstances. Probably you wouldn't do it; I didn't. The bear dropped down on his ture-feet, and came slowly towards me. Climbing a tree was of no use with so good a climber in the rear; if I started to run, I had no doubt the bear would give chase and although a bear cannot run down hill as fast as he can up hill, yet I felt that he could get over this rough, brush-tangled ground faster than I could.

The bear was approaching. It suddenly oc curred to me how I could divert his mind until and requires explanation; it might mean eaten I could fall back upon my military base. My pail was nearly tull of excellent berries-much better than the bear could pick himself. I put the pail on the ground and slowly backed away from it, keeping my eye, as beast-tamers do, on the bear. The ruse succeeded.

The bear came up to the berries and stop ped; not accustomed to eat out of a pail, he tipped it over and nosed about in the fruit, "gorming" (if there be such a word) it down, mixed with leaves and dirt, like a pig. Whenever he disturbs a maple sugar camp in the spring, he always upsets the buckets of syrup illed the trigger. When I got up to see what and tramples round in the sticky sweets, wasthad happened the robin was scattered about ing more than he eats. The bear's manners are

As soon as my enemy's head was down, I bear's breast with the sight, and let drive. naturalist to decide from it to what species it started and run. Somewhat out of breath and Then I turned and ran like a deer, I did not belonged. This disgusted me with the life of shaky, I reached my faithful rifle. It was not hear the bear pursuing. I looked back. The a sportsman. I mention the incident to show a moment too soon. I heard the bear crashing bear had stopped. He was lying down. I then that, although I went blackberrying armed, through the brush after me. Enraged at my remembered that the best thing to do after havthere was not much inequality between me duplicity, he was now coming on with blood in ing fired your gun is to reload it. I slipped in a his eye. I felt that the time of one of us was charge, keeping my eyes on the bear. He never probably short. The rapidity of thought at stirred. I walked back suspiciously. There such moments of peril is well known. I thought was a quiver in the hind legs, but no other mo came out of the woods and walked towards Europe on the proceeds, while that bear was put a ball into his head. He didn't mind it them. The girl took to her heels and escaped. loping across the clearing. As I was cocking now; he minded nothing. Death had come to view of my whole life. I noted that even in in death. In order that he might remain so, I The bear was bewildered by this conduct. He The sins come out uncommonly strong. I around and surveyed her. Probably he had layed paying, years and years ago, until both air. There was a chorus of voices:

now never could be paid to all eternity.

The bear was coming on. I tried to remember what I had read about encounters with bears. I couldn't recall an instance in which a man had run away from a bear in the woods and escaped, although I recalled plenty where the bear had run from the man and got off. I tried to think what is the best way to kill a bear with a gun, when you against a tree and began picking berries, lured are not near enough to club him with the stock on from bush to bush by the black gleam of My first thought was to fire at his head, to plant fruit that always promises more in the distance the ball between the eyes; but this is a danthan it realizes when you reach it; penetrating gerous experiment. The bear's brain is very small, and unless you hit that the bear does not mind a bullet in his head—that is, not at clearing. I could hear on all sides the tinkle the time. I remembered that the instant death of the bear would follow a bullet planted just of cattle that were taking refuge in the thicket back of his fore leg and sent into his heart. This spot is also difficult to reach unless the a covert, I encountered a meek cow, who stared bear stands off side towards you, like a tarat me stupidly for a second and then shambled get. I finally determined to fire at him gen-

The bear was coming on. The contest seemed to me very different from anything at Creedmoor. I had carefully read the reports of the shooting there, but it was not easy to apply the experience I had thus acquired. I hesitated whether I had better fire and who seized a small girl in this very wood, lying on my stomach, or lying on my back and carried her tenderly to her cave, and brought resting the gun on my toes. But in neither poher up on bear's milk and honey. When the sition, I reflected, could I see the bear until he The encounter was unpremeditated on both girl got big enough to run away, moved by her was upon me. The range was too short, and or fifty people at last started off with me to bring do. Well I will stop writing for this time. des. I was not hunting for a bear, and I have inherited instructs, she escaped and came into the bear wouldn't wait for me to examine the the bear in. Nobody believed there was any resemblance, and have some language in which gretted that I had not read more accounts of

For the bear was coming on. I tried to fix my last thoughts upon my family. As my family is small, this was not difficult. Dread of displeasing my wife or hurting her feelings was uppermost in my mind. What would be her anxiety as hour after hour passed on and I did not return! What would the rest of the household think as the afternoon passed and no blackberries came! What would be her mortification when the news was brought that her husband had been eaten up by a bear? I cannot immagine anything more ignominious than to have a husband eaten by a bear! And this was not my only anxiety. The mind at such times is not under control. With the cur. I looked beyond the mourning friends and thought what kind of an epitaph they would be compelled to put upon the stone. Something like this:

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF

EATEN BY A BEAR Aug. 20, 1877.

It is a very unheroic and even disagreeable epitaph. That "eaten by a bear" is intolerable. It is grotesque. And then I thought what an inadequate language the English is for compact expression. It would not answer to put upon the stone simply "eaten," for that is indefinite by a cannibal. This difficulty could not occur in the German, where cases signifies the act of feeding by a man and freesen by a beast. How simple the thing would be in German:

HIER LIEGT HOCHWOHLGEBOREN HERR ————, GEFRESSEN Aug. 20, 1877.

That explains itself. The well-born one was eaten by a beast, and presumably by a bear, which animal has a bad reputation since the days of Elisha.

The bear was coming on. He had in fact come on. I judged that he could see the whites of my eyes. All my subsequent reflections

blew his brains out, and then started for home. I had killed a bear!

Notwithstanding my excitement, I managed to saunter into the house with an unconcerned

"Where are your blackberries?"

"Why were you gone so long?" . "Where's your pail?"

"I left the pail." "Left the pail! What for?"

"A bear wanted it." "O, nonsense!"

"Well the last I saw of it a bear had it." "O, come! You didn't really see a bear?"

"Yes, but I did really see a real bear." "Did he run?"

"Yes; he ran after me." "I don't believe a word of it. What did you do ?"

"Oh, nothing particular, except kill the bear."

Cries of "Gammon," "Don't believe it," Where's the bear?"

"If you want to see the bear, you must go into the woods. I couldn't bring him down

Having satisfied the household that something extraordinary had occurred, and excited the posthumous fear of some of them for my own safety, I went down into the valley to get help. The great bear hunter, who keeps one of the summer boarding-houses, received my story with a smile of incredulity, and the incredulity spread to the other inhabitants and to the boarders as soon as the story was known. However, as I insisted in all soberness, and offered to lead them to the bear, a party of forty Folks' Column' go on the temperance side? I bear in the case, but everybody who could get a against all contingencies or surprises—a crowd

made up mostly of scoffers and jeerers. But when I lead the way to the fatal spot and pointed out the bear, lying peacefully wrapped in his own skin, something like terror seized the boarders, and genuine excitement the natives. It was a no mistake bear, by George; and the hero of the fight-well, I will not insist upon that. But what a procession that was, carrying the bear home, and what a congregation was speedily gathered in the valley to see the bear! Our best preacher up there never drew any

thing like it on Sunday. And I must say that my particular friends, who were sportsmen, behaved very well, on the whole. They didn't deny that it was a bear, although they said it was small for a bear. Mr. Deane, who is equally good with a rifle and a rod, admitted that it was a very fair shot. He is probably the best salmon-fisher in the United fifteen hogs and twelve little pigs. I have three States, and he is an equally good hunter. I suppose there is no person in America who is more desirous to kill a moose than he. But he needlessly remarked, after he had examined the wound in the bear, that he had seen that kind of a shot made by a cow's horn. This sort of talk affected me not. When I went to sleep that night my last delicious thought was, "I've killed a bear." CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

No man lives so much from band to mouth

as a dentist. The true value of a teacher is determined not by what he knows, nor by his ability to impart what he knows, but by his ability to stimulate

in others a desire to know.

Typhoid fever is now regarded by our best physicians as a filth fever, and in many cases the immediate cause is to be found in the access of filth to the well or spring from which the water is obtained for domestic purposes.

"Do you think that souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale, emaciated pietist of his friend. "I hope not," was the chilling reply; "it cost me a pretty good figure to get a divorce, and when I invested that were confused. I raised the gun, covered the money I invested it for time and eternity!"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- Again I write. Pa has just returned from the meeting of the state grange, where, he says, they had a very pleasant and profitable session. While he has been gone I have been attending school, trying to prepare myself so that when I grow to be a woman I can teach the children, or write to them through THE SPIRIT or some other good paper. I want to be worth something when I am grown and try for a prize that will be worth more than all the silver cups. If I fail again I will try it over and over, and if my little friends always get the prize from me I will know it was not the fault of your little friend,

MARY A. WILLITS. GROVE CITY, Jefferson county, Kansas.

DEAR EDITOR :- I thought I would write a letter for the "Young Folks' Column." This is the first I have ever written. Pa is a granger; he takes your paper; we like it very much. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am twelve years old. Our school commenced am twelve years old. Our school commenced in September. We have a splendid teacher this term; his name is Mr. Cook, and I like him very much. I have not went to school much this term; I had to stay at home and help my pa gather corn; I intend to start atter New Years. The answer to Freddy Poppy's charade is "Holy Bible," and A. Mabel Look's is "Christmas." I am afraid my letter is getting too long, but if you print this perhaps I shall write again, so I will close for this time. Good-by.

James Shelby.

HOLTON, Kansas. MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write another letter to help fill up our column. I went to school to-day; one month and one week of our school is gone. We had an examination at the end of the month. My deportment was ninety-nine; my scholarship seventy-eight; I was tardy seven times and missed two days. It rained nearly all day to-day and is almost as warm as summer. I have the sweetest little sister you ever saw, she has blue eyes and is just beginning to talk; ber name is Bertha. The Murphy movement has reached Burlington; about eight hundred have signed the pledge. I have never heard a temperance lecture, but I would like to. How many of the little boys and girls that write for the "Young

I send you an enigma:

I am composed of ten letters.
My 4, 7, 8 is a kitchen utensil.
My 6, 7, 1 is an animal.
My 3, 7, 9, 10 is a kind of spice.
My 4, 5, 7 is a garden vegetable.
My 8, 2, 1 is used to catch fish. My whole is a good motto for all. Yours truly, ALICI

ALICE ROSER. BURLINGTON, Kansas P. S.-Mr. Editor, will you accept letters written on both sides of the paper?

ALICE ROSER. [Yes, we will accept letters written on both sides, but do not write on but one side of the paper unless it is necessary.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write a

letter. I am going to school and study the American fourth reader. Ray's written and mental arithmetic. Monteith's geography, Green's introduction, Wilson's higher speller and writing. There are twenty scholars in our school. Our school is nearly half out. We have three horses, seven cows, five calves, brothers, three sisters, and a father and mother. We had examination last month; my deportment was ninety-eight, my scholar-hip eighty-seven, tardy one. I went every day. I like to go to school. My oldest brother is nineteen years old, and is teaching school. My youngest sister is eighteen months old, and she loves to see me come home from school. We have four rabbit traps set, but only two have caught anything yet. One is a barrel with one end cut off, and a trap door in the open end. The barrel is sunk in the ground till the top of it is even with the ground; then pile brush around it or partly over it. The door must be made so that it will come back when the rabbit is in, but cannot be pushed up

also send a charade: I am composed of seven letters.

My first is in slate, but not in late.

My second is in state, but not in lake.

My third is in grange, also in strange.

My fourth is in talk, also in walk.

My fifth is in white, but not in black.

My sixth is in rat, also in cat.

My seventh is in state, but not in hate.

My whole is the name of a mountain.

from the inside. This trap has caught twelve

rabbits and three of them at once. The an-

swer to Freddy's charade is "Holy Bible."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

Vatrons' Department.

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

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Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Lecturer_J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Steward—W. D. Rippey. Severance, Donipan Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

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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

Ceres-Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Jaunty.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey,
leverance, Doniphan county.
State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson

county.

Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.

J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson

ounty. Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans. 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.

8 sedgwick county.

4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J.
E. Heynolds secretary, Junction City.

6 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A.
Georgia secretary, Girard.

6 Wyandotte county.
Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master,
G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight
secretary, Empire.

secretary, Empire.
9 Summer county, Marion Summers master, Ox-

14 Franklin county, 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, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Eric.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

George sevretary, Erie.

Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.

Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.

Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.

Sage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.

Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.

Sproul secretary, Jeddo.

Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welds.

Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.

Moell secretary, Burlington.

Moell secretary, Burlington.

Maninder secretary, Washington.

Jewell county, W. D. Hippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

Maninder secretary, Washington.

Jewell county, A. J. Petterew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Yawalington.

Gerenwood county, F. G. Allis master, J. Mc Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.

Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.

Liberty, Secretary not reported.

Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty, Secretary not reported.

Elk county, J. F. Ranie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

Bilk county, J. F. Ranie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

Liberts Secretary, Minneapolis.

Labette county, John Bichardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.

Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, T. Lampson secretary, Labette.

Labette county, John Richardson Insect, J.
T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W.
Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
Biley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Atchison county, John Andrews masser, G.
M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State
Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
J M Wansler, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Minchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
B T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S W Orley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
C S W Orley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Roughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
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W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
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W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
F F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Rhiller, Peace, Rice sounty.
W J Rhiller, Peace, Rice sounty.
W J Rhiller, Peace, Rice sounty.
W D Ripopey, Severance, Doulphan county.
W B J Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W S Matthews, Seneea, Remain county.
W H Hetcher, Republican City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneea, Remain county.
W H Ross, Sedan, Chantanua county.
W M Gone, Dover, Shawne county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawne county.

Correction.

Under the head of "Donated," at the bottom of report of committee on mileage and per diem, in state grauge proceedings, as published in the last issue of THE SPIRIT, it should have read "Donated by," instead of "Donated

A Mr. Wise, of Kentucky, seems to be wise man. He appropriates the yearly product of one acre of his farm to purchase reading matter for himself and family. Isn't this a capital idea?

Concerning Drummers

The question of doing away with the present system of commercial traveling, or seiling goods by sample, is receiving a lively attention and discussion in the city of New York, This discussion causes quite a flutter among the drummers. Just so soon as the true system of exchange and trade is adopted, there will be no need of such a class of middlemen as drummers. On the co-operative plan of doing business, these expensive, useless, and often-times unreliable traveling agents will be dispensed with, to the great advantage of both buyer and seller. In the present expensive and cumbrous way of doing business there are millions of dollars absorbed in this country by commercial agents which of right, and on the strict principles of justice, belong to the producer. A fairer and far more economical method of doing business has been inaugurated by the Patrons, and we have strong hopes that it will be so managed and perfected that it will commend itself to all classes of producers. It is of small concern to us whether speculators, money lenders, commercial agents and go-betweens approve the plan or not. Their opposition will be of no avail if all good men and true will push ahead, organize their forces and co-operate together with a fraternal spirit.

Co-operation in a Special Direction.

The sooner and more efficiently the Patrons and farmers of our entire state can come into co-operative work the better it will be for them. There is economy as well as accumulated powford.

Saline county—no report.

Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C.

Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.

Butter county, Judson Winton master, E. K.

Powell secretary, Augusta.

Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A.

Hovey secretary, Bellville.

Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le

Loup. saved to the people of the state by a comprehensive and thorough system of co-operation.

At a rough estimate ten thousand dollars are paid by the farmers of Kansas for agricultural papers. Most of these are taken singly, or in small clubs, at a price but a little below the rate of single subscriptions. By an arrangement made through the granges of the state for obtaining these agricultural papers at wholesale, at the lowest club rates, a saving at least of twenty-five per cent. might be effected, thus making the sum total saved by carrying out the co-operative principles, two thousand five hundred dollars. Is this economy too insignificant to command the attention of our farmers? Is this matter of too small an interest to be looked after by our granges? This is a very practical thing, which, if worked up as it easily might be, would not only be of great conomic value but it would be a measure well calculated to winnow out much of the chaff that comes to the farmer in the form of agricultural literature and to introduce a better class of papers and more worthy of patronage for in maturing and carrying out this co-operative plan there would necessarily be much consultation and comparing of notes and discussion in regard to the merits of the many agricultural journals taken, and the result of the agitation would eventuate in the selection and increased circulation of the best papers. This, in our estimation, would be of great adyantage to the reading community. A further and better result still of this measure would be the learning of a good and practical lesson of co-operation by the members of the state granges. By successfully carrying out this plan they would prepare themselves for other worken the same direction and be ready to take up other co-operative measures of more vital importance, requiring more knowledge and greater skill and tact in their prosecution and consummation. The lesson of co-operation must be learned by the Patrons. It will require patience, steady perseverance and much studious thought, but when acquired it will be worth more to the possessors than treasured hoards of gold and silver, for it will be the bringing in of the golden age of success, prosperity and the brotherhood of man.

In a communication to the Grange Bulletin of December 27, by W. H. Hill, who is the general business manager of the Ohio state agency, we find the following emphatic language

which is no less true than emphatic: which is no-ess true than emphatic:

We believe that ninety-nine out of every one hundred members purchase their supplies to-day at less cost, even of home merchants, than they did prior to the organization of grange co-operation. And the more subordinate grange co-operation is encouraged the stronger will our order become, and the more successful will we be in our co-operative work. successful will we be in our co-operative work. Let every grange co-operate more thoroughly together, take grange papers and keep posted. They then can face the manufacturers and merchants, and give them to understand that they know the value of every article they desire to purchase, and that while they are willing to pay a fair price for any article needed, they will pay no more.

From Johnson County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—The newly elected officers of Greenwood grange, are as follows: J. C. Ferguson, Master; F. Woldt, Overseer; Thomas Key, Lecturer; Amos Polan, Steward; Simon Colin, Assistant Steward; W. Wasmond, Chaplain; J. Whitck, Treasurer; mond, Chapian; J. Whitch, Treasurer,
Jacob Kennar, Secretary; L. Hamman, GateKeeper; Mrs. Harriet Ferguson, Ceres; Mrs.
Saina Colin, Pomona; Mrs. Priscilla Polan,
Flora; Mrs. Susan Flat, Lady Assistant Steward. Fraternally yours, J. C. Farguson.
Greenwood, Kans., Jan. 9, 1878.

How to Make Farm Life Attractive.

SSAY BY LU J. ROSEAN, READ BEFORE FREMONT GRANGE, NO. 501, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

The local advantages of a farm, its pleasant surroundings, cultivated society, nearness to school, church, etc., add much to the pleasure of farm life. A farm located on a stream of water, and a portion of it covered with huge oak, elm, walnut, and other forest trees, has natural sources of attraction which art can only in a measure supply. It a natural forest is lacking, remedy the defect the best you can by planting groves of forest trees and a tree, here and there, around your farm. What is so pleasant as to ramble through the cool, shady woods, and by the still waters, in the summer's heat, or when the leaves are dressed in the bright hues of autumn?

Don't be atraid to lay work aside, rig up the horse and cart, or lumber wagon, or whatever it may be, and spend a day in the woods gathering grapes, plums, nuts, or whatever may be

Plant evergreens in your grounds near your buildings, and a hedge around your yard. Whatever beautifies your farm makes farm life

attractive. Orchards of fruit trees are a source of pleasure, not only in the enjoyment of the fruit, and in supplying our table, but in taking care of the growing trees, in seeing them bud, blossom, and mature, and in gathering the rich harvest; therefore plant fruit trees on your

Vegetables and flowers are essential to farm life. The one as a substantial part in supplying the wants of the body; the other contributes to the enjoyment of our love for the beautiful, and cultivates the mind. Flowers not only make our garden and yard attractive, but placed in vases, fill our rooms with their sweet odors and are pleasing to the eye. House plants brighten and beautify a room as much as a picture. The beauty and variety of flowers, their fragrance and freshness, repay us, ah! more than repay us, for their culture.

The farm-house should be situated as coneniently as possible, both to water and to the public road; but let your windows open on as leasant a landscape as any site on your farm affords.

The house should be pretty and appropriate, adapted to the wants, and sufficient for the comfort of the farmer and his family. Good stock, well provided for, adds to the attractions of farm life, as we all admire fine animals, and like to see them well protected and fed. A farmer must have tools for tilling the soil. Proper care of the "plow, spade and hoe"

will make the labors of the day lighter. Be sociable; visit your friends and neighbors; improve the society in your neighborhood as much as you can, by introducing subjects of interest that will cause thought and research. Take a good newspaper on agriculture, art, science, and all important topics. Fill your homes with good readable books, musical instruments, pictures, pleasant games and easy chairs, and enjoy them. Make the evenings pleasant by reading aloud, music, conversation, games, etc. Don't open your best room, and make yourself tidy, only for company. But by neatness, cleanliness, cheerfulness and goodness, make yourself and home as attractive as possible.

Centennial Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT:-The installation of officers for this grange came off on the evening of the 4th inst. James Steward was elected master, but not being well was not present to be in stalled. S. C. Marshall was installed Overseer; J. F. Williams, Lecturer; Denis Meador, Steward; A. Butell, Gate-Keeper; Wm. Meador, Chaplain; C. F. Mosher, Secretary; George Miller, Treasurer; Miss Cora Griffith, Ceres; Miss Addie Miller, Pomona; Mrs. Mary lones, Flora: Mrs. Maria Williams, Lady As sistant Steward. After which all partook of a bountiful feast of the fat of the land with oysters added. We enjoyed ourselves excellent and went home believing the grange just the place for mutual benefit and a good social time. Our co-operative store is in a prosperous condition under the management of C. F. Mosher, agent. All is peace and the best of feeling prevails. Yours, M. C. S. PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., Jan. 10, 1878.

Fremont Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- At our two last meetings the interest manifested shows a disposition to begin the new year with a zeal and earnestness that promises success in the future.

The following named persons were elected to fill the offices for the coming year : Stanley Kiff, Master; Wm. Scheil, Overseer; P. B. Maxson, Lecturer; Wm. Rosean, Steward; Owen Gillillard, Assistant Steward; Jos. Davis, Chaplain; J. H. Rosean, Treasurer; R. J. Rudisill, Secretary; Henry Clark, Gate-Keeper; Ceres, Sister Wm. Scheil; Pomona, Sister Maxson; Flora, Lu J. Rosean; Lady Assistant Steward, Sister Kiff; Choiristers, Owen Gillillard, Sister Kiff and Sister Clark.

At our next regular meeting we will have public installation and supper, to which I take the responsibility to invite your honor.

R. J. RUDISILL, Secretary. LYON COUNTY, Kansas.

The Grange Bulletin truthfully says: "If we expect to have our commercial interests protected we will have the work to do ourselves. Commission men will not do it for us. Important as it may be to grow better crops, it is equally important to remove all barriers that exist between producers and consumers, and lessen the cost of exchange, for this enhances the value of our farm products."

A member of Bear Mountain grange, Me., writes to the Rival: "Our grange is in a flour-ishing condition; we have a store that is trading considerably, and to the entire satisfaction of all interested in it. We have done a small amount of business, perhaps, to what some have, but our sales have amounted to about \$1,800 the past year. We buy our goods through the state agent at Portland."

National Grange. In order that we might early place the proeedings of the last meeting of our state grange before our readers, it was necessary to discontinue the publication of the National grange proceedings for a time. We now take them up again beginning with Friday, November 23d. MORNING SESSION.

Grange opened at 9 a. m., Worthy Master ones in the chair. Minutes read and ap-

Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Bro. Chase presented personal accounts of officers and executive committee of National grange, also account of Bro. E. R. Shankland, former member of executive committee, Referred to a committee on accounts.

Bro. Adams, of Minnesota, from finance committee, presented a partial report, upon milestice.

Bro. Adams, of Minnesota, from finance committee, presented a partial report upon mileage and per diem, recommending that non-salaried officers and voting members of the National grange receive five cents per mile for each mile traveled, going and returning to this session, and a per diem of four dollars for each day spent in attendance at this session, and that salaried officers receive their traveling expenses. After discussion of the report and various amendments, the per diem was fixed at three dollars per day, the time necessarily spent in traveling to and from the session to be included.

spent in traveling to and from the session to be included.

Bro. Aiken, of the committee on good of the order, reported that they had had under consideration the resolution in regard to re-instating expelled members and recommended that it do not pass. After some discussion, which brought out the fact that a difference of practice exists in different states, it was moved by Bro. Woodman that the subject be referred to the executive committee, with instructions to report definite rulings under the law and submit them to this session, and that the final action be incorporated in the digest.

Bro. Aiken, of the committee on good of the order, reported upon some of the suggestions of the executive committee's report that had been referred to them: 1. Adversely to limiting the sessions of the National grange to 10 days. Adopted. 2. In favor of limiting the meetings of the executive committee to two each year, except on call of the master. Referred to committee on constitution and bylaws, with instruction to prepare an amendment to the by-laws providing for the proposed change.

On call of roll of states Bro. Ellis, of Ohio.

change.
On call of roll of states Bro. Ellis, of Ohio On call of roll of states Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, presented resolution of Rural grange, of Ohio, asking for change in patent laws. Referred.

Bro. Cyrus, Oregon, introduced a resolution that any 4th degree member shall be eligible to election as representative to state grange. Recess until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On call of roll of states the following were submitted and referred:

By Bro. Cnase—Amendments to constitution and by-laws, and several proposed amend-

ments to digest.

Bro. Rosa (Deleware) then read an essay on fruit growing, an able article, showing the value and importance of this branch of agricul-

Bro. Smedley (Iowa) then read an essay on "railroad subsidies," an able paper which was vell received.

well received.

A humorous paper was read by Bro. Lang that brought out much merriment, but contained hard hits and a good morsl.

Adjourned until 7 p. m., when the members re-assembled and proceeded in a body to the public reception at Thoms' hall.

SATURDAY-MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The grange assembled at 9 a. m., Worthy Master Jones presiding. Minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Bro. Chambers, of the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported in favor of amending the by-laws, so that the master and executive committee of the National grange shall constitute the court, of appeals. After a lengthy discussion the report was adopted.

From the same committee, an amendment to the constitution was introduced, in favor of re-

lengthy discussion the report was adopted.

From the same committee, an amendment to the constitution was introduced, in favor of reducing the minimum admission fees to three dollars for men, and one dollar for women, and fixing the charter fees at the same rate. This was earnestly advocated by Bros. Chambers, Ala.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sims, Kans.; Kitchen, W. Va.; Ham, Me.; and on the call of ayes and nays, was adopted by a vote of forty-six ayes to two nays. It now goes to the state granges for ratification, which will, without doubt, be done; and thus one of the most popular measures asked by the order at large will become a law, and, in the opinion of many of the best friends of the order, will be of great benefit, filling up the ranks and removing one feature that had some measure of injustice in it.

ustice in it.
From the same committee, on proposed

justice in it.

From the same committee, on proposed amendment to the by-laws presented by Bro. Washburn, (Colorado)—That certain portions should be stricken out and placed in digest, as rulings of the Nationa grange. The committee reported adversely thereto. The report of the committee was adopted.

From the same committee, on proposed amendments to the constitution, providing for representation and votes in the National grange in proportion to the number of subordinate granges, as presented by Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, the committee submitted an amendment, favoring representation in proportion to paying members in each state. After a thorough and earnest discussion of the proposed amendment, and several amendments to the same, taken part in by many members of the grange, the previous question was called for by Bro. Graves, of Massachusetts, and on the call for ayes and nays, was decided in the negative by a vote of nineteen ayes to twenty-live nays.

Bro. Graves, of Massachusetts, then moved

the call for ayes and nays, was decided in the negative by a vote of nineteen ayes to twenty-five nays.

Bro. Graves, of Massachusetts, then moved a reconsideration, which was lost, and thus the subject cannot come up again this session.

Bro. James, of the committee on credentials, reported that Brother and Sister Blanton, of Virginia, and Bro. Hinckley, of New York, were entitled to seats in the body as representatives of these states. Report adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange assembled at 3:30. Bro. Chambers, from committee on constitution and by-laws, reported a constitutional amendment for biennial sessions of the National grange, which was lost by a decided vote. This same amendment was submitted to the states for ratification last year, but was rejected.

From same committee, a constitutional amendment providing that only the masters of state granges shall have a vote in the National grange, thus making the wives of masters only honorary members. After a short discussion the previous question was called and on the ayes and nays was yoted down by thirty-five nays and eight ayes.

The same committee reported favorably on a resolution of Bro. Lang, of Texas, requiring secretaries of state granges to report annually to National grange, and secretaries of subordinate granges to report to the state grange semi-annually. After discussion, the report was not concurred in.

The same committee reported that they had under consideration resolutions introduced by Bros. Eshbaugh, of Missouri, and Bosa, of Delaware, calling for a reduction of fees, and returned the same without action as previous action by this body had provided for the same.

Bro. Whitehead, from committee on master's address, reported upon the same, referring the different part of the address to the committees to which they belonged. Beport

Bro. Graves of Massachusetts, from commit tee on claims and grievances, reported on several claims. 1. Adversely to a claim for translation of German ritual. Report adopted. 2. Adversely to a claim by a deputy of Dakota. Report adopted.

On call of roll for new business, Bro. Chambers of Alabama, introduced a paper on fig.

On call of roll for new business, Bro. Chambers, of Alabama, introduced a paper on finance. Referred to committee on resolutions.

By Bro. Forsythe, of Illinois, amendments to constitution in regard to representation and pay of members of National grange. Referred to committee on constitution and by-laws.

By Bro. Davie, of Kentucky, resolutions asking for a cabinet officer representing agriculture as follows:

ing for a cabinet officer representing agriculture, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is a recognized political axiom that agriculture constitutes the basis of national wealth, and believing it to be the highest wisdom on the part of the national government to encourage and support the greatest of the national industrial and productive interests, therefore,
Resolved, That the National grange, representing more than a million agriculturists, distributed through every state and territory in the Union, represented by their duly elected representatives, assembled in annual convention, express it as their deliberate opinion, and therefore respectfully ask that the department of agriculture be made a cabinet position, and that executive officer be made and recognized as one of the cabinet advisers of the president
Resolved, That we hereby call upon our representatives in congress and senators from our resentatives in congress and senators from our resentatives in congress and senators from our resentatives in congress and senators from our resenators.

sentatives in congress and senators from our respective states, to adopt such measures of legislation as may be necessary to bring about the result contemplated in the preceding resolution, and that the secretary be directed to cause the same to be laid on the tables of our senators and congressmen

By Bro. Eshbaugh (Missouri)—Amendment constitution for change in representation.

By Bro. Piollett (Pennsylvania)—A letter of recommendations from the overseer of Pennsylvania state grange, upon reduction of dues, finances of the country, on manner of holding elections and several other matters. Referred mmendations from the overseer of Penn-

elections and several other matters. Referred to committee on good of order.

By Bro. Blauton, resolution that the next session of the National grange be held at Richmond, Virginia. Carried.

Sister Washburn, from the committee on education, presented a preliminary report introducing a resolution that as the subject of education is one of great importance, it be made the special order for 10 a.m., Monday, when, at the call of roll of states, each member be requested to give his views on various matters connected with the subject, so that the committee can get additional data to work upon. Adopted. Adjourned until 9 a.m., Adopted. Adjourned until 9 a. m.,

M. D. Davie, worthy master of Kentucky state grange, in his annual address on the 11th ult., held the following pointed language in regard to the finances of the country. It is worthy of a careful perusal:

The farmers of the country want the withdrawal of the national bank currency and substitution of greenback issues, which shall be made legal tenders for all dues to the government of the statement will be able to the government of the statement made legal tenders for all dues to the government and bondholders as well as to the people, and they demand that these greenbacks shall be issued in quantities sufficient to supply ample currency for the commercial wants of the country, the new issue being used to pay off the old bonded debt of the federal government in lieu of the system of funding the same, by a further issuance of interest-bearing bonds; the farmers also demand that gold and silver shall be made legal tenders for any amount, just as greenbacks, and all three of these issues shall be equally the representatives of the people's sovereignty and the government cred-

sues shall be equally the representatives of the people's sovereignty and the government credit. The farmers also demand that railroad companies, and all other incorporated bodies, be made subject to the control of the legislatures of the country, and so organized as not to be beyond their reach. The workingmen of the country, including the Patrons who pay the taxes, want a large reduction of the army and navy to at least one-half the present size and expense. They also want a uniform interest or usury law not to exceed six per cent. per annum in any part of the country. I will and expense. They also want a uniform interest or usury law not to exceed six per cent. per annum in any part of the country. I will also suggest that the state grange of Kentucky petition congress to change the department of agriculture into a "bureau of industries," the secretary of which shall be a cabinet officer, equal in influence with any other officer of the presidential cabinet. That it will also petition for a law which forbids the renewal of all patents after one term expires, and forbids a royalty of more than one hundred per cent. over the cost of manufacturing the article. I would suggest to the state grange the propriety of petitlening the legislature of Kentucky to so reorganize the agricultural and mechanical college of the state, and also our public school system, in such a way that they be relieved of sectarian influences, and placed exclusively under the control of the commonwealth, and that their system of instruction should be such as will make good, scientific farmers, mechanics and laborers in all the various industries of our land. our land.

Learn as well as earn says the New Jersey Granger, and then adds that the grange must be an educator—a school for adults. To that end, grange halls must be just as common as school-houses and churches. Each grange should as soon as practicable erect a room, either a building by itself, or, better still, get the permission of some good grange farmer to construct an addition to his farm house. Let this room be large and attractive. Let the ladies exhibit their skill and taste in its adornment. In this room hold your meetings, also, your social gatherings. Let it contain the library. Have it warmed and lighted, so that the boys can meet evenings for reading, social intercourse and amusement, instead of going to town in search of dissipation. This will be the right place to discuss your farm interests, compare notes on your successes and failures.

Now is the time for associated effort in this direction. In no other way can so rapid progress be made. As farmers, are we not all interested in the success of our occupation, and as such should we not avail ourselves of every practical method to render it not only more pleasant but more profitable?

The secretary of the Ledbetter grange, Texas, writes: "We are alive here in the cause of the grange, and the dark and threatening clouds are beginning to let a tew bright rays of enlivening sunshine gleam through a few broken places. We have a joint stock store at Giddings, Lee county, which is doing an excellent business, and promises to become the pride of the Patrons who represent it. It began with \$1,000, and sold \$90 worth the first day it was opened, and not less any day since, but often more. So God speed it."

Dansville grange, N. Y., is succeeding finely in raising a fund for building a hall. The public spirited citizens of the place have become interested. Among the donations to the grange is a new Royce reaper presented by the manufacturers. It will be sold for the benefit of the building fund. The grange is proposing to have a public exhibition of the articles donated and then to sell them at public auction.—Huebandman.

The New York state grange will be held in Bochester, beginning Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. It is probable that the session will be held in the Brackett house, at though arrangements are not yet completed. Notice of the place will be given before date of the meeting.—Husbandman.

Kansas State News.

THE schools of Dodge City are closed on account of scarlet fever.

THE Chanute Times says : "Hogs are dying rapidly in this part of the country, from quin-

EMPIRE CITY, the new town in the lead regions of Kansas, boasts of a newspaper. It is called the Echo.

A FIRE at Fontana, Linn county, on Tuesday night of last week, destroyed property to the amount of \$6,000.

ACCORDING to the Mirror Johnson county will have 2,500,000 bushels of surplus corn for sale this year—at least \$500,000 worth.

MR. J. L. VANNOTE shipped a load of cattle a few days ago, of sixteen head; average weight, 1,465 pounds, and a load of hogs of 52 head, average weight of 304 pounds. So says the Southern Kansas Advance.

THE Humboldt Union says: "Mr. Nelson, a California gentleman, has been in the city a iew days. He informs us he has purchased a section of land in Labette county, and contemplates purchasing some in this county."

ACCORDING to the Galena Miner one hundred and eighteen cars of lead and twenty-seven cars of zinc ore were shipped over the Gulf road from Baxter Springs, from January 1, to December 1, 1877, all of which was Short Creek production.

HON. ALFRED GRAY, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, bas been appointed on the United States commission to the Paris exposition. We understand that Mr. Gray will accept the appointment and leave for Paris at the proper time.

THE Junction Tribune tells this: "Sam. Orr showed us some very nice pork in his packing house on Saturday. Two dressed hogs, brought in by Mr. Walmsley, weighed, respectively, 368 and 409 pounds. They were said to he less than twelve months old."

OF the Olathe Patrons' co-operative store the Progress says: "We understand that the a fit of nervous prostration, from which he stockholders of the co-operative store have resolved to enlarge their business. They will 1864, and was in the United States commissary connect the adjoining room by archway and department at Olathe until the following year, door and fill it with general merchandise."

WE are credibly informed, says the Ellis County Star, that an order has been issued by the officials of the Kansas Pacific road, removing the depot and side tracks from Trego, one mile east, to the new town Wakeeney, recently laid out upon the purchase made by the Chicago capitalists."

ACCORDING to the Chase County Leader the total amount allowed by the county commissioners under the scalp bounty law, for the months of November and December, was one hundred and eight dollars and eighty-five cents. The total number of scalps delivered to and destroyed by the county clerk was 21 wolf, 4 wildcat and 1,673 rabbit.

THE Alma Blade says: "In Wabaunsee county, wheat is in fine condition, having rooted well and the blades being broad and strong. One-half of the land in this county is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, and when the facilities for transporting it shall be improved, as they will be, our farmers will find it to their interest to extend its growth."

THE annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical society will be held at Topeka, on Tuesday, January 22, 1878, tor the object of elect ing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. All members of the society are requested to be present. GEO. A. CRAWFORD, Pres. F. G. ADAMS, Sec'y.

THE Champion says: "Mr. Fred Vandegrift, of the Atchison Patriot, and Miss Nannie Price were married at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. John M. Price, in Atchison, on Thursday night, Rev. J. B. Hard-wicke, D. D., of this city officiating. Quite a

due the delivers in a colliurs, the colliurs is a control and markets.

A meeting of the State Board and American development of the collowing important action was expressed as a colliury stability of the option that if the contitions of the islowing resolution of the islowing resolution that if the contitions of the islowing resolution that if the contitions of the islowing resolution that if the contitions of the islowing resolution to the islowing resolution that if the contitions of the islowing resolution to the islow

a thoroughbred buil from the well-known herd of Mr. Lathrop, of Shelby county, Missouri, and four fine cows from the herd of L. Lown, Shelby county, Missouri. Kansas is a stock country, and Mr. Boomer is not behind in taking advantage of it."

THE following were Prof. Tice's prognostications for the remainder of January: "16th to 19th, warmer, clouding and threatening with heavy rain, snow and wind storms; 19th to 21st, clear or fair and cold; 21st to 24th, warm er, clouding, threatening and falling weather, with heavy snow and rain storms in places; 24th to 26th, clear or fair and colder; 26th to 30th, warmer, cloudy, threatening weather with heavy rain and snow fall in places; 30th to 31st, clear and colder. The coldest, or comparatively colder days will be about the 1st, 6th, 13th, 19th, 24th and 29th—the warmest about the 5th, 11th, 17th, 21st and 28th."

THE Independence Tribune says : "Last Sepember Frank M. Brown shot and killed his neighbor Goodwin, near Metz, in Chautauqua county, because Goodwin refused to allow Brown's cattle to be herded on a little piece of fresh mown prairie. Brown fled the county, and a liberal reward was offered for his arrest, both by the state and county. Last week Brown came to Independence, and with his attorneys went over to Sedan, and there gave himself up to the authorities, and we learn also, claimed the reward. We now learn that a witness, Sprouse has been found, and will report on the 12th. Great interest is felt in the case, because of the unprovoked murder and of the reported threatenings against the lives of oth-

THE Kansas City Journal of the 10th inst. contains the following: "The intelligence was received in Wyandotte yesterday afternoon, that Henry W. Cook had died at the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, yesterday morning. Mr. Cook was a candidate for the nomination at the congressional convention at Fort Scott in June, 1876, and was defeated. The excitement of the contest, the hot weather, and the effects of an old sunstroke brought on never recovered. He first came to Kansas in when he removed with his family to Wyandotte, where he engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He was elected county attorney and served two terms in the state legislature, and was one of the shining lights of his profession. Had he lived until next June he would have been forty-five years of age. He leaves an estimable wife and daughter, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction. His tather, over eighty years of age, is now living near Mt. Pleasant, where the deceased will most likely be consigned to his last resting place. The dispatch announcing his death stated that Mrs. Cook and Miss Flora arrived at Mt. Pleasant yesterday morning, probably before death took place. The Wyandotte bar will meet at the office of Cobb & Alden at 10 o'clock this morning.'

State Board of Agriculture.

According to the Commonwealth at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held in the senate chamber on the 10th inst. the question of holding a state fair was discussed.

Mr. Cavanaugh offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That it is the duty of the directors of the State Board of Agriculture to hold a state fair under such rules and regulations as they prescribe. They shall have the power to hold or postpone as the judgment of the directors to ascertain the sentiment of the people upon the subject

The resolution was not adopted, and Secretary Gray offered the following as a substitute

which was adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, if ways and means can be secured, in advance, for the payment of premiums, there should be a state fair held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, in 1878.

The members of the convention spent some

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

The old supposition that "Consumption is incurable," for many years deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without an effort being made to save them from a doom which was considered inevitable.

Dr. Schenck himself was supposed at one time be at the very gate of death, his physicans having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate; he was CURED by the aforesaid medicines and afterwards enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years. Thousand of people have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Schenck's Almanac, containing a thorough treatise on Consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc., can be had gratis of any druggist, or of J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia. Full directions for the use of Schenck's medicines accompany

each package. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Sea Weed tonic, and Mandrake pills are for sale by all druggists.

COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuance for any length of time, cause 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 BRON-CHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be effered.

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ul-

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

FOR SALE ONLY BY LEIS BROTHERS.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

SETS.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

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

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in PULTURAL MPLEMENTS



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE. will shell and They SANDWICH

CORN-SHELLERS

ONE TO SIX

clean from 100 to 2000 Bushesl EACH

PER DAY.

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

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

General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

A. L. CHARLES; GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR

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

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878

CLUBS: CLUBS: CLUBS: ____

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

Ten copies...... \$ 12 50

 Twenty copies.
 23 00

 Fifty copies.
 55 00

 One hundred copies.
 100 00

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

FLORA TEMPLE, the famous old trotting mare, is dead. She died on the 21st ult., on the farm of her owner, Mr. A. Welch, near Philadelphia. This grand old queen of the turf was foaled in 1845 on a farm near Utica, N. Y., and was, therefore, in the thirty-third year of her age at the time of her death.

TAXES.

Our land owners will take note of the fact that, on any property where half payment of taxes has not been made by December 20th, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of five per cent. is added December 21st. A penalty of five per cent. is added March it, you say it, sow it everywhere. 21st, and another five per cent. on June 21st on all assessments when the first installment of taxes was not paid by December 20th. All will hereby understand that a very large per cent. of interest, or penalty, call it by what name you may, has to be collected on taxes remaining unpaid when due. Taxes are sufficiently large and burdensome when they are promptly paid; they are actually ruinous if left to be greatly augmented by penalty upon penalty, and finally the added expense of auction sales of property. Our movement, and so firm a confidence in

ries a valuable cargo and will outride is doing the very thing against which any blast of wind which Æolus may at- the grange movement is irrevocably tempt to raise.

paragraph, which shows an ignorance against the Iowa state grange, or reof the early history of the Kunsas tract, what we believe to be, its libel-Farmer, which is unpardonable in its present editor. Mr. Brown had no connection whatever with the "small 8x9 sheet, issued semi-occasionally," to which the editor refers. The Kansas Farmer which Mr. Brown commenced and established was a monthly paper of sixteen pages, of respectable dimensions, good paper, neat appearance, ably edited, became popular and attained a good circulation, while upder the charge of Mr. Brown, which was nearly three years. It was issued regularly and promptly each succeeding month. Will the Kansas Farmer correct these mistakes into which it has fallen?

GRANGE LECTURERS.

In the appointment of district lecturers the state grange and Master Sims | the remainder of the day's session. have supplied a want long felt in the grange throughout the state. From every quarter there have been numerous and urgent calls for just such officers. They say, "Send us some one who can tell us how to work and where to begin; we are willing and anxious to enter upon our duties as Patrone, but before this can be done with profit we must be enlightened as to the nature of those duties." And now, brother Patrons, since ample provision has been made to meet your necessities in this direction, thousand blank certificates of stock, remember that your first duty is in meeting your district lecturer whenever he visits you. Let every Patron in the neighborhood attend these meetings whenever they occur, for it will be impossible for the lecturer to make frequent visits to any one place. Go and hear what he has to say while opportunity affords. Each lecturer appointed understands or should understand the importance of his mission and no doubt will have informed himself well on all questions pertaining to the work being done by the grange. We hope that new interest and greater energy on the part interest of the order.

On motion it was ordered that the Your correspondent and I differ in this: He claims that the "brotherhood are waiting" for the leaders to give them the "right plan." I claim the membership are not waiting, but organizing under the plan furnished. The manual interest of the order.

On motion it was ordered that the Your correspondent and I differ in this: He claims that the "brotherhood are waiting" for the leaders to give them the "right plan." I claim the membership are not waiting, but organizing under the plan furnished."

On motion it was ordered that the your correspondent and I differ in this: He claims that the "brotherhood are waiting" for the leaders to give them the "right plan." I claim the membership are not waiting, but organizing under the plan furnished. of every member of the order will result from the efforts of these new workers in the ranks.

THE letters which we are daily re- in pursuance of a call of the chairman. ceiving from the friends and patrons of THE SPIRIT, complimenting us for the ability, enterprise and industry as secretary. with which our paper is conducted, do not in the least puff us up but only stimulate us to renewed exertion and more strenuous efforts to make THE SPIRIT more worthy the encomiums we receive. We are doing our best to make two blades of grass grow where one only sprung up before. If we thus become "benefactors to our race," the honor will, in a good measure, be due to those who have encouraged us by their kind words and kinder deeds. "Please find enclosed \$1.50 or \$12.50," sent us by our friends, are the most substantial acts of kindness, combining the kind word and kind deed. Friends, we will reciprocate your manifestations of good will. Read this week's Spirit carefully, and then confess that your bountiful sowing has caused you to reap bountifully. The fields are dreary and frozen; this mouth the Patrons can neither sow wheat nor plant, but they can sow broadcast the good seed of knowledge. THE SPIRIT is this good seed; we say

THE Prairie Farmer, speaking of the late session of the Iowa state grange, remarks that "the members of the Iowa grange are just beginning to see what outsiders have noticed for some timethat their finances were gathered from the many for the benefit of the few."

The Prairie Farmer is usually candid in its statements, and reliable as to its reported facts, but in the above case we sincerely hope it is mistaken. We have so strong faith in the grange of auction sales of property. Our farmers should, if possible, come to time in respect to taxes. Unpaid taxes will eat up all the profits of farming. It will be safer, and as a general rule, easier to pay them promptly, than to procrastinate.

The Kansas Farmer, in its last issue, mistakes in asserting that Mr. Brown has taken the editorial charge of The has taken the editorial charge of The stinctly and formally brought against the helm, and will in the future, as in the past, steer his own craft. His vessel is well rigged and manned, and carries a valuable cargo and will outride in the houesty and integrity of the officers, and the working and directing members of the state granges, that it would give pain and create distrust in the working and directing members of the state granges, that it would give pain and create distrust in the sgrange movement to know that any prominent and active members of the institution should so far depart from its principles and abuse its trusts, as to be guilty of the charge so distinctly and formally brought against them. Are these things so? Have the funds which have been gathered from the many been used for the benefit of the few? If so, the Iowa state grange is doing the very thing against which

And Mr. Sherman might add that and eternally pledged. We call upon Another mistake is made in the same the Prairie Farmer to prove its charges ous allegation.

MEETING OF THE STATE CO-OPER-ATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Торека, Jan. 9, 1878, 2 р. м. chair and P. B. Maxson secretary. with me in regard to the member Directors and officers present. Wm. not being ready for co-operation. H. Jones, Levi Dumbauld, J. S. Payne

and P. B. Maxson. Absent-W. H. Toethaker, W. D. Rippey, S. N. Wood, M. C. Mowry, R. J. Young and John Andrews.

On motion proceeded to the consideration of rules and by-laws governing this association, which occupied

Adjourned to meet at 8 a. m., Jan. 10 ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Jan. 10. Directors met pursuant to adjournment, Bro. Willits in the chair. Members present same as on previous day. On motion the rules were further

considered and adopted. On motion it was ordered that five hundred copies of the rules and instructions be printed on subscription headings for the use of agents.

with stubs, in bound form.

On motion of Bro. Stevens the secretary was ordered to procure three thousand blank receipts for use of On motion of Bro. Stevens the chair-

On motion it was ordered that the

J. F. Willits, chairman, called the meeting to order; P. B. Maxson acting

On motion the association proceeded to the election of directors under the rules, which resulted in the election of Bros. W. H. Jones, of Holton, Jackson county; J. S. Payne, of Cadmus, Linn county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; C. C. Coon, Little Dutch, Cowley county; W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction, Johnson county.

Bros. J. S. Payne, J. T. Stevens, W. H. Jones and C. C. Coon for the term of one year.

W. H. Toothaker, Wm. Sims and Levi Dumbauld for the term of two

On motion the meeting proceeded to the election of two auditors, resulting in the election of Bro. A. T. Stewart, of Winfield, Cowley county, for two years, and H. C. Livermore, of Olathe, Johnson county, for one year.

On motion the following by-laws were adopted :

SECTION 1. The compensation of the lirectors and officers of this association in the discharge of their duties, as such, shall be three dollars per day and actual traveling expenses.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the secretary shall be three dollars per day while actually engaged in the duties of

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SECRETARY SHERMAN had his attention called, in New York, the other day, to a letter he wrote in 1868, contending that the bonds were payable in green-backs, and he forthwith edified the Wall street brethren with this apology, ex-

And Mr. Sherman might add that when he went back on his greenback views, and began to advocate coin payment, he at first, in his speeches, always used the phrase of the constitution, "gold or silver." Now let him explain the duplicity which has made him go back on that, and advocate payment in gold alone.—Kansas City Times.

FROM MASTER SIMS,

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I have read with much interest, in your paper of the 9th The Patrons' State Co-operative as- inst., a communication headed, "Letter sociation met in directors' meeting in from a Patron," dated at Vinland, Odd Fellows' hall, pursuant to a call of Kans., and signed "J. C.," in which the chairman. Bro. J. F. Willits in the your correspondent says he "differs with me in regard to the membership Sims, J. T. Stevens, J. F. Willits, W. this the brother is mistaken. We do membership ready for the work of cooperation, and differ only as to the progress made in the work of organization, and the brother will find nothing in my address, to which he refers, indicating any difference of opinion on this subject.

The language from which he seem to get the impression that I am of the opinion the membership are not ready for co-operation he will flud, on careful reading, to relate alone to our state association

He claims the membership to be ready for the work (and I agree with him) and says, "They are only waiting for the state and National granges to give them the right principles and plan," and then complains that the plan recom-mended (the Rochdale) will "not quite" do, and suggests what he conceives to be an amendment, which he will find already incorporated in rule fifteen. The plan recommended, as I have said On motion of Bro. Dumbauld the secretary was ordered to procure three thousand blank certificates of stock and when the brother finds his amendment unnecessary-as he will by readmandatory about it), and they may

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative association of Kansas convened

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Stockholders of the Patr

ence of opinion is no crime," and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion." Now I gave it as my opinion in my annual address that our efforts to organize a state association were premature; that we were in advance of the education of our membership, as evinced by the amount of trade concentrated and the number of co-operative associations or-

not insinuate that any person has used any improper epithets. Fraternally yours, Wm. Sims.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 14, 1878.

GENERAL NEWS.

They were nominated by the governors of their respective states.

THE president has nominated the following for United States attorneys: Lucius C. Winthrop, for South Caro-lina; L. H. Waters, western district of Missouri; Henry M. Lewis, Wisconsin; George R. Peck, Kansas. Post-masters—E. F. Horton, Trenton, Kans.; H. S. Sprague, Osage City; Ira Harris, Rosedale; James Kelley, Winfield; J. W. Miller, Clay Center.

SAYS a telegram from Peoria, Ill., of Saturday: "To-night a large and enthusiastic anti-resumption and silver remonetization meeting was held in this city. Judge Peterbough presided. The committee on resolutions reported strong resolutions demanding immediate repeal of the resumption act, and the enacting of a law for remonetization of silver, which were unanimous-ly adopted."

A DISPATCH from Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the 14th inst., is as follows: A boat race for £200 a side and the championship of England challenge cup, took place on the Tyne between Robert Watson Boyd of Gateshead and John Higgins, of Shadwell, present champion. The course was from the high-level bridge to Scottswood suspension bridge, and the match was won by Higgius on a foul.'

A TELEGRAM from Chicago on Monday says: "Michael Morse this morning seriously and perhaps fatally stabbed State Senator John Bachelor. The facts in the case are that Bachelor, who held a mortgage on Morse's home, trans ferred the mortgage to another party. who foreclosed, and was about to eject Morse. The latter applied to Bachelor for assistance this morning, which Bachelor refused, whereupon Morse drew a dirk and inflicted wounds in Bachelor's intestines.'

A LATE dispatch from St. Louis says 'The Texas state grange has adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the resumption act, resumption of silver, payment of national bonds and interest in greenbacks, repeal of the national bank law, to make greenbacks legal national bonds shall be taxed as other property. It also adopted a resolution that the present law imposing a fax on farm products while field by the producers is a wrong and bad policy, and demand a repeal of the act."

SAYS a Washington dispatch of the 12th: "Postmaster-General Key was asked to-day what would be his course if the anti-repudiators in Tennessee should call on him to lead in the next gubernatorial campaign, and replied:
'The campaign is a long way off (next
fall) and I do not at present much expect to be called on. I am, however, known throughout the state as being bitterly opposed to the repudiation of balled, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry—chick-the state debt, and if the honest party ens, dressed, 4@5c. per lb.; potatoes, 45@50c.; should get into the strait, and it were thought by running me as its candidate for governor the cause would be strengthened, I would be greatly tempt-ed to leave any position I might occu-py to answer the call thus made for me.'"

VICTOR EMANUEL, king of Italy, died at 2 1-2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., at Rome. A dispatch ing the rules—I trust that he too will approve it. The plan has been adopted by the National and state granges, and recommended to the favorable consideration of the membership (nothing mandatory about it) and they may it will feel housed by second trust the plane of the says: "The funeral of King Victor Emanuel will take place Thursday next, and his remains will be placed in the Pautheon, when the says are the says are the says are the says are restricted. On motion of Bro. Stevens the chairman was requested to take the field and labor for the association and solicit many or all of the suggestions of "J. C." It will leel nonored by so sacred a trust. The ecclesiastical authorities, by the pope's orders, removed all difficulties any or all of the suggestions of "J. C." good, they have the right to adopt the funeral. The clergy have also been authorized to attend, and the archbish-

number of co-operative associations organized. I believe the local associations did not demand a state organization, but in this opinion the state grange did not concurr in fact I have of the late sovergrange did not concur; in fact, I be- eign have been maintained in their oflieve the body, wi hout a dissenting fices by his young successor, but what voice, rejected it as incorrect, and presented proof teuding strongly to prove the incorrectness of the opinion expressed, and, as a matter of course, I concur in the action of the grange and give to the course indicated by that give to the course indicated by that parliamentary majority, brought to-body my hearty support. gether by fair means and foul at the body my hearty support.

I would say to my good brother, "J.
C.," that I am always glad to hear from him or any member of the order, through THE SPIRIT or otherwise; but let us deal fairly with each other, and not instructed that any person has used. crown, but the latter must come from a new king, who hardly knows anything about his father's ministers, and does not much like the title that he wears, PRESIDENT HAYES On Saturday last appointed R. M. Delaplaine and J. M. Camden, of West Virginia, and John L. Stephens and Charles P. Chouteau, of Missouri, honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition for those states. They were nominated by the Garage and is supposed to harbor views and tor Emanuel, coming so unexpectedly at the end of the beginning of a most unsatisfactory ministerial crisis, and an almost hopeless division of parties in an untairly and still more unscrupulously corrupted parliament. Personally Humbert comes to the throne under favorable auspices. He has outlived the ill name won by some of the fol-lies of his youth. He has been lately well behaved, methodical, of a wisely saving disposition, free from debt in spite of incessant calls upon his resources. Like his father, he has shown himself a good soldier, and professes sound liberal principles; besides which, unlike his father, he above all things

abhors subjection to priests."

THE LATEST MARKETS. Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1878. Flour—XX \$5.00 @ 5.15

XXX \$5.00 @ 5.15

XXX \$5.00 @ 5.40

Family 5.60 @ 5.90

Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.20 @ 1.22

No. 3 1.16 @ 1.16

No. 4 red 1.05 @ 1.05

Corn—No. 2, old 41 @ 41

" new 321@ 33
 Bye — No. 2
 53 @ 53

 Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)
 45 @ 47

 Pork
 10.80 @11.30

 Bulk Meats
 32@ 54

 Bacon
 6 @ 8

 Land
 7 @ 7
 7
-creamery 28
dairy 25
country 18 99 @ 1.00 91 @ 91 82 @ 8 291@ . 18 @

Oats.... Rye—No. 2.... CHICAGO, Jan. 1b. 1878.

Cattle—Good steers. 3.75@ 4.75

Hogs—Packers. 3.65@ 3.90

KANSAS CITY, Ján. 1b. 1878.

Cattle—Native shippers. 4.00@ 4.50

Native feeders 3.30@ 3.60

Native stockers. 2.75@ 3.25

Native cows 2.00@ 3.10 Hogs-Packers 3.40@ 3.60

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@16c., medium 10@12c; common, not wanted at any price; cheese, 11@12c.; eggs (no demand), 12 @121c.; white beans \$1.25@2.00, hand picked, \$2.40@2.50; castor beans 90@95c. \$\text{p} bu.; hay, sweet potatoes \$ bush., 30@65c.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$40

@80 \$ ton ; in St. Louis \$60@100. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$8 sack, \$2.00; XXX, \$2.40; XXXX. \$2.80; fancy, \$2.90@3.00. Corn meal, \$8 cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, \$2.00. Buckwheat, \$3.75.

Wheat and corn are both dull and lower, in most markets, but Kansas City corn is as high as it was a week ago.

Cattle are dull at previous quotations at Kansas City.

Hogs, drooping, prices down. In St. Louis the Globe-Democrat says, buyers declare they cannot possibly pay mere than \$3.75 for top hogs, but sellers are not inclined to listen to the proposition. The cause of the demand for concessions was not so much in the weather as in the abundance and low prices of produce.

Prices of almost everything we have quoted in the tables above have been at lower figures, where there has been any change at all. The only exception was in butter, at St. Louis, fresh dairy being scarce and wanted.

A fair demand for mules is reported at Kansas City. Those wanted must be from four to eight years old and from fourteen to sixteen hands high, but prices are low.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2,00; eac 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.

ANOTHER social hop is on the tapis. It comes off to-morrow (Thursday) night at the rooms of the Y. M. S. C.

MR. J. T. STEVENS, of this paper, left on Safanday last for a two weeks' lecturing tour through the counties of Osage, Coffey and

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of that valuable monthly, the Mational Live-Stock Journal, which appears in this issue of our paper. We will furnish the Journal with our paper for \$3.15 per year.

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

WE are requested to announce that the annual meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the state universi-ty on the 19th inst. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place on this occa-

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Morrison & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., which appears in another column. Mr. Thos. H. Morrison of that firm was formerly a resident of Lawrence, and his scores of friends here will be pleased to know that he is doing an extensive business in one of our largest cities. We understand that Messrs. Orew & Newlin, of this city, have some of Morrison & Co.'s "pottery decorations" for sale.

THE Manhattan Nationalist says: "The regents of the Agricultural college were in session on Wednesday and Thursday, week before last. Hon. T. C. Henry took the oath of office, Regent Lawrence was elected president and Regent Wood, vice-president. The plans for the new building submitted by E. T. Carr. architect, were accepted, and the executive committee ordered to advertise for proposals. The board adjourned to meet February 12, 1678, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Head Center Grange.

On Friday night last Head Center grange held an open meeting in Miller's ball. The newly elected officers for 1878 were installed on this casion, Mr. T. E. Tabor conducting the ceremonies. After the installation exercises were concluded an interesting original paper, entitled "Coming to Kansas," was read by Mrs. Grace Lawrence. We hear the paper spoken of as being an able camposition, full of pith and point. Head Center grange has arranged for a course of lectures, to be given on the second Friday of each month at their hall. The public are cordially invited to hear these lectures.

In Memoriam.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
Andstars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

DIED—January 10, 1878, at her home in Kanwaka, Mrs. Amy, wife of William Lewis, aged 57 years, 6 months and 15 days, after a severe illness of several months.

experience of the labor and privations of pioneer life. In 1865 the family came to Ashsas and settled in their present home October 22d. Again hardships are met and conquered. Through all she was ever the faithful, tender and loving mother, the true and dutiful wite, and loving mother; filling her life T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't. Kansas City. with christian deeds and duty, she was esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her life was full of labor and she fain would rest. Disease brought pain and suffering and she signal officer of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug teemed and loved by all who knew her. Her grew weary; but she is gone

Where tears and travall stains are wiped away; All troubled thoughts laid in ambrosial rest, And there is no more pain.

She always loved flowers, and through all the struggles to make life a success in Kansas her flowers were not forsaken; so when the chilling gloom of winter came her windows were bright with bloom and beauty.

One rose was nearly ready to open its petals to all. and she expressed a wish to see it bloom once more. Her heart had stilled its motion while yet the bud was 'closed; but the next day, when her purified spirit smiled down from the invisible, it bloomed in all its beauty and lovliness. Now as we look for the last time upon it at Leis' drug store.

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

Men's Kip

Boys' Kip

Youths' Kip invisible, it bloomed in all its beauty and lovlithe mortal form, the cold hand is clasping the warm love token—so pure an emblem of blooming life beyond—of warm love returned to dear ones here.

If those calm lips tell of the last emotion now peaceful they slumber. Yes-

She lay as death did seem Only a dream she might have dreamed before, All peaceful as the face of Sabbath morn, The meekened witness of another world. That calm white stillness had a starry bunch As her last look had caught the first of heaven.

The funeral took place at her home, on the 12th inst., at 10 a.m., the Rev. Mr. Cockins conducting religious services; after which Kanwaka grange, assisted by Excelsior grange, perormed the last sad rite.

That her last resting place may be a bed of flowers, the brothers drop broken bouquets into the open grave. The coffin, wreathcrowned bears its precious freight to its las earthly home. As we watch the flowers falling one by one from sister hands, upon the coffin, with the uttered words, "Farewell, sister," no man so stern, no heart so hard but makes that ground more hallowed by tears dropped thereon. Our lessons and prayers are said and sung; our work is done.

TRIBUTE. Resolved, That in the death of Sister Lewis her husband has lost a faithful and devoted wife; her sons and daughters an attentive and affectionate mother, and Kanwaka grange an earnest and true member.

Resolved, That the heart-felt sympathies of the grange are hereby tendered the members

of the bereaved family in this their hour of affliction and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this tribute be placed upon the records of Kanwaka grange and a copy furnished the bereaved family,

On behalf of the grange. T. E. TABOR, Committee.

Douglas County Bank

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

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

business with us. Gower & Bowersock.

Refer to First national bank, Kansas City. Iowa City bank, Iowa City. Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from

Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

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T. J. Anderson,
General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas. read, the new Southern route through Kansas

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easonable people. Dr. W. S. RILEY. Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

"The Golden Bett" Route.

DIED—January 10, 1878, at her home in Kanwaka, Mrs. Amy, wife of William Lewis, aged 57 years, 6 months and 15 days, after a severe illness of several months.

The last lew weeks of her life were of intense suffering, which she bore with great patience and christian resignation.

Every member of her family were present during her last moments, having been summoned several days previous, her eldest son coming from Pennsylvania to see her here on earth for the last time. The venerable mother, too, borne down with the burden of four score years, had the strength to follow her beloved and only daughter to the grave. Mrs. Lewis was born in Stockton, N. Y., July 25, 1820; was married in 1838 and after a residence of some years near Cleveland, Ohio, the family moved to Northern Indiana, gaining thereby some experience of the labor and privations of pioneer life. In 1865 the family came to Kansas Cloty 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 fast freight expersed 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 Cloty and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is 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, safest and most reliable route of all points East or West is with the kansas Pacific at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through rough 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, safest and most re

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Horticultural Department.

An eminent orchardist remarked that if he lived fifty miles from the nursery he would rather go all that distance to superintend the digging than buy trees and trust to others.

Early Corn.

Will some of our correspondents tell us what corn to plant for early use? There are many varieties which have been extensively advertised and which might prove valuable here in Kansas, but we should feel safer to abide by the judgment of some practical farmer in the state, who has tested the matter personally and knows exactly of what he affirms.

Spring will be here anon. We must be thinking about the preparation of the orchard was planted between 1860 our gardens. They have in the past one time was eight hundred trees in the spring of 1866. The first setting of the spring of 1866. The first setting of the spring of 1866. The first setting of the spring of 1866 and the second only about half of the trees lived, but of farming resolve to test, the coming planted about twenty-five hundred apseason, its practical worth. We are are now growing finely. He has also certain that they will find out that it planted three hundred and fifty pear pays well, better in fact than any field culture to which they may devote equal time and attention. If the experiment fails there will be no great loss incurred. But it will not fail if carefully conducted. If any farmer doubts in regard to the feasibility and desirableness of a garden, let him ask his wife at home, who prepares the dinner and cooks the vegetables, what she thinks about it. In the family cuisine mealy potatoes, marrowfat peas, early beets, summer squashes, well ripened tomatoes and shelled beans can be made to play no unimportant part, and they should be provided in abundance, if health, comfort, economy and taste are sand bushels, and the year before, about to be consulted.

Fruit Trees.

It is hardly a safe operation for fruit growers to buy trees of peddlers of the stock of nurseries, the responsibility of whose proprietors you know nothing, and the kind and value of whose trees you have no guaranty except the representation of parties not often reliable and always interested to make the largest sales and obtain the best profits. We have heard a great deal of complaint, where purchases have been made, of trees which have proved to be of no value when delivered, being inferior stock and widely different from the representations made at the time in the ocean. Three of our sweetest exotics came originally from Peru; the the sale was effected. It might be some camelia was carried to England in 1739, camelia was carried to England in 1739, consolation, perhaps, to buyers if this refuse stock were obtained at a cheaper rate than good stock obtained at nurseries in his immediate vicinity; but in nine cases out of ten they have to in nine cases out of ten they have to pay more for these worthless trees than they would for trees grown in their neighborhood by nurserymen entirely reliable and the value of whose trees trees that they would be determined by the control of the most brilliant geraniums, or pelargoniums, which are graniums, or pelargoniums, which are graniums are graniums. The verbena grows wild in Brazil; the marigold is an African flower, and a great number from China and Japan. The little daphne was cavried to England by Capstock could be determined by personal inspection. The greatest care should be observed by purchasers in regard to the character of the trees which are intended for an orchard. No one can afford to set out inferior trees because the care should be observed by purchasers. In the second tended for an orchard. No one can afford to set out inferior trees because the care of the trees which are included for an orchard. No one can afford to set out inferior trees because the care of the beauty and fragrance of the clear headedness that core affords to improve the social life and manners of their households and neighbors. There is among the farmers an immense amount of common sense, of native mother wit, sharpened by observed to set out inferior trees because the core of the beauty and fragrance of the clear headedness that core he can obtain them cheap. In the sequel poor trees will always prove dear, whatever abatement there may be on their first cost. The best trees, carefully set out and assiduously watched and cultivated are the only ones that will make a profitable return to the farmer or orchardist.

Early Peaches in Kansas.

A horticulturist, writing to one of

and some trees a dozen or more. I sold and some trees a dozen or more. I sold trees of this variety last spring to many who will read this, and such may be sure that it has proved by this year's experience that it is all I said, viz., two weeks earlier, and as hardy and productive as Hale's Early.

Until this year, we in Kansas had only the record of experience with these three new early peaches in Missouri

three new early peaches in Missouri and the more Eastern states. In addition to these well known early peaches, we have here in Kansas at least a dozen other new seedlings, some of them bearing this year for the first time. It would be useless to give their history, for it will take years of trial to prove their standing.

A Riley County Orchard. At a recent meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural society, says the *Industrialist*, a paper was read by J. E. Platt, giving a history of Hon. Welcome Wells' orchard, which stated that the orghard was planted between 1860 Mr. Wells continued to plant. He has trees, of which only about one hundred are now thrifty, the blight and grasshoppers having destroyed most of them. The trees were set in squares twenty-four feet apart each way, and protected from the wind, as well as from rabbits, by tying coarse prairie hay, set endways about each tree. The ground was cultivated in corn and potatoes, giving the trees a wide berth.
They were allowed to head rather low
and were pruned but a little. A shelter belt of forest trees was set around the entire orchard as a protection from high wind, the whole surrounded by a tall hedge. The orchard covers about thirty-five acres. Mr. Wells has taken much pains with his orchard, but is amply rewarded in the yield of fruit. it being this last year over five thoufour thousand bushels. The total cash receipts from 1872 to 1877 are not far from \$10,000, the greater part of the money coming from four kinds of win-ter apples—Winesap, Ben Davis, Geniton and Limbertwig. The spring frost in 1873 killed nearly all the buds except the Genitons, and no apples at all were raised in 1875 on account of the grass-hopper destruction the fall previous. 1873 was the only year in ten in which the fruit was seriously injured by spring frosts. Mr. Wells has been at work upon his orchard seventeen years and now congratulates himself on hav-ing a successful and profitable orchard.

Where Flowers Came From.

Some of our flowers came from lands tries all ice and snow, some from islands and a few years afterwards the heliotrope and mignonette. Several others short of the beauty and fragrance of

the tropics.

Among improved ones is the dahlia.
When brought to Europe it was a very simple blessom, a single circle of dark petals surrounding a mass of yellow ones. Others, with scarlet and orange petals, were soon after transplanted from Mexico, but still remained simple flowers. Long years of cultivation in flowers. Long years of cultivation in rich soil, with other arts of skillful florits, have changed it to what it now is—a round ball of beauty.—Riverside

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT :- Our "Female Benevolent society " hasn't become overwhelming in numbers yet. I expect preparation for the holidays has so engrossed the sisters' minds the past few weeks that they have not had time to come. We hope to hear from many more when these busy days are over. Am glad Sister Eleanor has spoken, and I will add a word to her hint: Dear sisters, there are a few things that interest us Kansas housewives besides knowing how to make impossible cakes, pies and puddings. If some one can give us a recipe for making nice sauce without fruit, and pie and cake without sugar, it might be acceptable; or how to make a variety of dishes for our tables out of nearly nothing, I would be very glad to read it. But the one word of all-others, which nearly every Kansanite learns to spell, is "economy;" and that with us means, not "what shall we eat and what shall we drink," but, "what can we possibly do without." But there is one thing in this art of economy that we have not all learned. That is, "the best is always cheapest." And there is an economy which does not consist alto gether in the saving of pennies. For instance (speaking now more particularly to the sisters), God has given us a physical system—these bodies of ours -to care for, with a certain amount of vitality to last us a life time, which time He Himself has set at three score years and ten. Now, if we lavishly spend our strength and overtax our bodies, we are guilty of an extravagance which touches us more vitally than would a wasteful expenditure of 100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS ESTABLISHED money. A woman's life and woman's work is mostly confined to the small space of her home, and is made up of little things, consequently the economy of her strength must be practiced in little things. The saving of a few steps here, a little lifting there, and learning TO THE FARMERS, GREETING! ELEVATOR the easiest way of doing her work. To make one practical suggestion on this point: There is no day's work, which comes every week, that is so hard and FALL & WINTER wearing to most women as washing day; and anything that will save time, labor and strength on this day is true economy, even if it costs a little more money. My suggestion to every woman is, first, have a good wringer, as this of perpetual summer, some from coun- not only saves strength but clothes; second, use the very best soap you can get. I like Kirk's White Russian best, get. I like Kirk's White Russian best, and it only costs me, with my family of Ready Made Clothing seven, about eight cents a week. Let us hear from others on this subject.

> Is there any natural or necessary antagonism between culture of the mind and culture of the soil? One would think so, to observe the stubbornness with which some farmers resist all efand of the clear-headedness that come from healthful living and close connection with nature. But a good many of them are very much afraid of what are called the refinements of society, and the amenities of social life. But we are glad to see that the stupid, hard, tread-mill, ox-like life of the farm, which for the past generation has been shriveling up the souls of men and sending their wives to the insane asylum, or a kinder refuge in the grave, is giving way to enlightened progress in many sections. Farmers are beginning to seize upon all helps that promise to improve their social condition. Farmers' clubs, debating societies, neighborfrom healthful living and close connec-

More anon.

CORNU.

A horticulturist, writing to one of Magazine.

Many of your readers remember that last spring, in an article written by myself on this subject, all the facts at hand were stated. Since that time another year's record of fruitage has been added. Near Humboldt, on the 28th of June last, I saw specimens of Amsden, ripe and of good size and quality. At Chanute, I saw the same a few days later; but Mr. Bailey, on whose premises the tree stood, said that the first ripe specimens were found on the 4th or 5th of July. From several sources I received like reports, but Mr. Bailey, on the appearance in all respects. Mr. Wick-eral sources I received like reports, is equally early and often of the appearance in all respects. Mr. Wick-ersham, of Parsons, had it ripo on the last days of June, and Mr. Jackson, of Chanute, on the 4th of July. At Fort Scott and Lawrence it ripened about the same time.

Early Beatrice was ripe at my own place on July 7th, and continued until the 20th. The fruit is not quite as large as Hale's Early, but it is much more as Hale's Early, but it is much more originly colored, being almost as red as Winesap apples, and well fiavored. Trees see last year (1876) here in every reason see that the first ripe speciments, and they should be immediately planted in any sections. Farmers are beginning to the Pravities to the promise to improve their social condition. Farmers college values, roseize upon all helps that promise to improve their social condition. Farmers college values, roseize upon all negrod comprise object on the pravities to the pravities of plant times the

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

Tomic and Mandrake Pills.

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

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Dr. Schenck's preparations where all estocess.

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Figure 1, 1016-1014, 1

Pertificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag-companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LRIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the let of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholers, mong fowls. among fowls.

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Don't Part with Your Best Stock.

We are satisfied that good stock is the most important factor in farming. Look carefully at the stock which a man keeps and you can easily determine his standing as a farmer. When stock is poor, scrawny and ill favored, agriculture is in a correspondently low condition; where it is fine, of good breed and in a flourishing condition, there you will find improved and prosperous farming. Hence we say to farmers, never sell your best stock; keep that to breed from, to use and perpetuate in their progeny. Your best cows hogs and sheep are the very ones most profitable to raise for home use or market. 'They grow best on the same tood. They yield you the quickest and surest profits. To dispose of one's best cows because they will bring the best price is a suicidal course. Bring your best stock to maturity before you part with | left even that which is designed for beef. It is a bad policy to slaughter young It is a bad policy to slaughter young and the like, and where such a thing as stock. When it is growing fastest it an exclusive corn diet is almost unis the most profitable. We regard the quality of the stock on the farm as far part of pork into long, narrow strips, more important than the quantity.

Pisciculture.

No country exceeds France in careful and accurate statistical calculations in all the departments of political economy. Experiments in that country in In the case of the foreign pork, its regard to the extent that fish can be abundance and strength of cell tissues raised in the bodies of fresh water within her limits, have demonstrated that every acre of such water could be made to yield from ten to fifty dollars. If the rivers of Kansas could be made productive in an equal ratio, pisciculture would soon become an important erally, so far as the fat is concerned, is and profitable branch of industry. We semi-transparent; and a slaughtered hope that the commission appointed to hog, hung by the heels, will drip lard hope that the commission appointed to the charge of this interest will perform the charge of this interest will perform perature. In candle burning days, the the duty assigned with such vigor and efficiency as will result in a grand sucstates learned that the tallow of grass-cess. We shall find that fish will be fatted beeves would make candles used as an article of food by our people just to the extent that they become plenty and cheap. In the early history of our country fish constituted a cheap, palatable and abundant means of living to the first settlers along our Eastern coast. The great interest which has recently been taken in nearly every state of the Union in this productive industry will, undoubtedly, invite to a far more abundant use of this brain stimulating food than has prevailed during the last fifty years.

Colman's Rural World is a live paper; we always welcome its appearance on our table. In its issue of December 26th we read:

A very important question for farmers to consider is, how to retain their boys on the farm. There is a growing tendency among the sons of farmers to leave the farm and congregate in towns and cities. Hence the towns and cities are growing faster than the country, and their influence is controlling the influence of the country. It is the town influence that makes all the nominations influence of the country. It is the town influence that makes all the nominations for office, all the officers of the state and national governments. Country people are completely under the influence of town people, because the town people know how to control the unsophisticated farmer. How shall the farmer counteract the influence which a minority exercises over the majority? Evidently by becoming more enlightened, more independent, more self-reliant. How shall he keep the boys out of towns and cities? By making farming an attractive profession; by adorning home; by securing a good library; by taking good papers; by breeding fine stock; by raising good fruits; by having innocent amusements, good society, and a good time generally. We shall have more to say on this subject a minority exercises over the majority?
Evidently by becoming more enlightened, more independent, more self-reliant. How shall he keep the boys out of towns and cities? By making farming an attractive profession; by adorning an attractive profession; by adorning the stock; by raising good library; of Maine, is the largest land-owner in the United States is disjuted in favor of wilson Waddingham, of New York, who ewns 665,000 acres in one lot on the Canadian river in New Mexico, and in a short time not a scrap is left. Hens thus fed pay by an increased supply of eggs much more than the extra animals well, it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep ten."

In 1542 the Spanish adventurer Coronado marched at the head of a company from Mexico to a point on the Onited States is disjuted in favor of Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who ewns 665,000 acres in one lot on the Canadian river in New Mexico, and enough more in other parts of the same from the trough and has only hay enough to keep six animals well, it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep ten."

In 1542 the Spanish adventurer Coronaco marched at the head of a company from Mexico to a point on the world the first authentic account of the world the first authentic account of the great plains west of the Missouri river. Writing of the country he said enough more in other parts of the same than twice as many as a receiving and black, it is very strong and black, it is very strong and black, it is very trong and black, it is very trong and black, it is very strong and black, it is very trong and black, it is very trong the from the teeth. It is an effectual them from the teeth and the cause of the lampas animals well, it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep ten."

In 1542 the Spanish adventurer Coronaco marched at the head of a company from Mexico to a point on the world the first authentic account of the world the first authen

mense importance and direct bearing on the success of farming in every part of the country: By all means let us The principal essentials to good farm have an abundant measure, in the moth farm of Col. King, on the Rio is a specimen.

Corn-Fed Pork.

The opinion is quite general, that corn-fed pork is harder, contains more nutriment, and shrinks less in the pot and in the frying pan, than pork fed on milk, slops, or partly on flesh, as hap-pens where swine are kept and fed in slaughter yards, and the food of which is more or less the offal of slaughtered a temperature so low that lard remains firm and stiff, corn-fed pork is firmer than pork fed on milk, slops, or flesh, but this firmness depends on the relatively larger amount of stearine than of oleine in the composition of the fatty matter of corn-fed pork; but it is a firmness which is wholly lost at a high emperature, like that of summer heat, or the average of tropical weather.

Where pork is made partly on milk, slops, flesh, and similar food, the oleine of the fat exceeds in quantity the stearine, and while the meat so made may at ordinary temperature appear soft and flabby, it really contains more nutriment-that is, more albuminous matter-and will shrink less in cooking than corn-fed pork. And here is the explanation: In corn-fed pork, the cell tissues which envelop the fatty matter are very thin and light, and consequently tender, and when heat is applied, either by boiling or frying, the cells burst, the lard escapes, and the fleshy portions shrink to almost nothing. And this happens because corn is very deficient in the substances which make cell tissue—that is, in albuminous matter. On the contrary, milk and slop are very rich in albuminous matter, and flesh is almost wholly composed of it, and consequently swine fed and fattened on these substances have cell tissues largely developed, and where the lard escapes in cooking there is a much larger portion of solid meat

In the old country, where swine are raised and fattened on peas and barley and sewing them into certain meats and game birds previous to cooking them, for the purpose of increasing their flavor and juices. With the ordinary corn-fed pork this cannot be done, and "larding" in the United States is much restricted or gone out of fashion. make it suitable for the operation: in the other, the delicacy and tenderness of the same substance render it quite unfit for that purpose. As further il-lustration of how particular kinds of food affect adipose and cell tissues, it may be stated that the meat of hogs fatted on beech nuts and "mast" genoil from the snout at an ordinary tembut the tallow of corn-fatted cattle required to be hardened by the addition of alum, resin, or some other substance. —Cor. Country Gentleman:

Hom a Successful Farmer Feeds his Cattle.

Stock doing well; have exercise and sunshine (when there is any) every day; no abortions, and losing no calves so far; young stock growing like weeds in a corn field in June. Six bushels meal, two bushels mill-feed, two bushels light oats, seven quarts oil-cake meal, and one pint of salt, mixed with three times as much cut hay as there is in bulk of grain, makes one day's rations for seventy-five head of cattle, young and old. Feed is dampened and stands (when weather is not too cold) twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding, and is apportioned to the stock according to age and condition.—Pliny

Cabbages for Fowls. At this season of the year when the

Mammoth Farming.

The Tribune correspondent at Washington gives some account of the mam-

Of his enormous farm of 160,000 acres 100,000 are under fence. In one inclosure there are 100 miles of fencing, built at a cost of \$600 per mile. The ranche is situated on the lower Rio, and is made up, in part, of rich lowlands, and partly of rolling, wooded hills. The amount of his stock is almost incredible, the figures given not including pigs, jackasses and mules, of which last he has 30,000! He employs three hundred Mexicans to manage the ranche. The colonel himself is of Irish parentage, and is a man of little education, having begun life as cabin boy of a steamboat on the Rio Grande. He has, however, three daughters now being and inclined to "pack" in the manieducated at Louisville, Ky. Col. King folds, is indicated by the symptoms deowns most of the steamers on the Rio Grande, and controls the gulf trade between Galveston and New Orleans.

The most difficult portion of cattle kind to keep through the season of the year, that farm stock has to be fed are the calves. Every farmer possesses more or less of these, and as it is designed for them to grow up and become of large size, every possible means should be adopted to raise them to the greatest perfection. If they are not handled with great care and the strictest attention paid to their welfare, their growth is liable to be arrested, and such an injury received thereby as cau-not be easily, if ever fully, repaired by the best of treatment afterwards.

Cattle are like everything else; they are stunted when young and their growth checked they can never afterwards be made to grow so thrifty as they would have done; and therefore, too much pains cannot be taken with them while calves, to give them a good

How to Make Cows Give Milk.

A writer in one of our agricultural xchanges says that his one cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, two hundred and sixty pounds of butter were made this year. This is in part his treatment of the cow: desire to get a large yield of rich milk rive your cow every day water slight warm and slightly salted, in which oran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pailful at a time, morning, noon and night.—N.

Exclusive Meal Feeding.

H. T. Dunbar, of Chautauqua county, New York, writing to the secretary of the Western New York Dairy associaion, says that he tested last winter the "Miller plan" of feeding corn meal ex-clusively to cows. For a period of fity days he fed eighteen out of forty-four head, on this plan, with the most dewhich would not run in mid-summer; but the tallow of corn-fatted cattle regained in flesh; the last three weeks he fed coarsely ground meal, and they lost fully as much as they gained. When put back on hay, no one could pick out the meal-fed cows. The latter produced more milk through the summer than the cows that were wintered in the usual way, all running in the same pasture. He believes that this system of feeding develops, in some way, the milking qualities, but is bet-er adapted to animals somewhat advanced in years, than to heifers.—Ohio

Says the New York Tribune: "If a merchant were to set up half a dozen stoves in his store and attempt to keep a little fire in each and all of them, burning only fuel enough to keep up two good fires, every one would un-hesitatingly pronounce it remarkably foolish. The farmer in attempting to keep more cattle than he has hay or grain to keep is doing the same thing. The cow is really a machine for making hay and meal into milk and flesh. Just At this season of the year when the natural supply of grass and other green food is cut off, fowls need a daily meal of some sort of green food. What it is does not appear to be of much moment, provided they get something. We have tried mangolds and turnips and cabbages all with good results, but of the three, cabbages are decidedly the most valuable. We cut them up into pretty fine pieces at about the rate of a cabbage to fifteen fowls, and in a short time not a scrap is left. Hens thus fed pay by an increased supply of eggs much more than the extra suimals well, it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep ten."

Veterinary Department.

Effect of Improper Food. correspondent of the New York Pribune presents the following diagnosis:

A cow, due to calve next month, has been ailing for some time, not eating well. Within a few days has become much worse; is badly bloated; eats nothing; has no passage from bowels: eyes standing out very much. She has been physicked, but to no purpose. Breathing is accompanied with a gur-gling noise; seems to have no fever, but drinks a little; has not chewed cud for some days.

This is a case of chronic indigestion, with inflammation of the first and third stomachs, occasioned by the use of improper food, such as was hard to digest scribed. Treatment: Give physic without delay—a quart of raw linseed oil at a time, once in eight hours, till the bowels move, helping their action by the injection of warm water. Follow the physic, for a day, with slippery elm tea seasoned with ginger, using the tea freely, and give her all the water you can get her to take. It is desirable to make the contents of the stomach as liquid as possible. Follow the slippery elm with boneset or gentian tea. Avoid for a while giving any coarse food, and afterwards use it sparingly till well. Feed only such food as is soft and watery and easy to digest, as oat meal gruel, thin slops of scalded bran, or shorts. Small feeds of apples will be relished and are excellent. A few roots may also be fed with advantage. But it is not desirable to crowd food of any kind faster than the appedisadvantage, as it cannot be digested.

Does the operation of tenotomy, when performed for knuckled horses the joint straight and natural? Does it impair the strength of the joint? How long a rest does a horse require after operation? Does slight knuckling in one foot seriously injure the usefulness of the animal? The one I have reference to very rarely goes over in traveling, but most of the time stands with one joint bent. I blistered about four weeks ago, but do not see much improvement.

Answer.—If the operation proves successful the joint is as perfect as ever, though there may be a little thickening left at the point of incision The tendons may contract again and the animal become as bad as ever, that being one of the complications liable to follow the operation. Extreme case of knuckling only should be operated upon, it being a serious operation, and the complications liable to follow are considerable. In your case we would not undertake it, unless the animal should become a good deal worse than she now is. You will not derive any direct benefit from the blister unde two or three months' time. We would recommend repeating it, paring the heel low, gradually at first, increasing it as the animal becomes accustomed to the change. Turn in a loose box, and allow four or five months' rest. For a case of tenotomy to recover the animal requires to stand three months. Many cases are put to work much sooner, but it always increases the risk. Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a twelve-year-old mare that from time to time will rub the hair from her hind quarters against the side of the stall or trough, in patches the size of the hand. She will not do this when at steady work in the summer, but only when at rest or doing light work. Sometimes an interval of two months will elapse between these spells, sometimes a couple of weeks. I give her sulphate of iron, niter and other tonics at times, and use no treatment at other times, and I cannot see that the practice is affected much by treatment. She has been this way for nearly two years. Sometimes she rubs the quarter just to the side of the tail; at other times on the hip between the hip joint and the root of the tail—never the tail itself. She is very thrifty and always lively and cheerful. Would

you diagnose and prescribe through your veterinary column?

ANSWER.—Prurigo is a disordered sensibility of the derma, and being of a constitutional nature we are required a constitutional nature we are required to treat it constitutionally by preparing and giving an active cathartic, and, aft-er purgation has ceased, followed with five-grain doses of arsenious acid, one dose a day, for the first five days, then increasing to two doses daily. Take hydrocyanic acid two drachms, nitrate of potash one ounce, water three pints; mix and apply to the irritated parts. It being a stubborn disease to treat, you may require to persevere for a long time before effecting a cure.

Will you please inform me through

remedy, but causes too much suffering to the animal. If the gums are very much swollen and inflamed, lancing them with a pen-knife in three or four places, and pressing the blood out, is all that is required. If but slightly affected, by applying some astringent wash, such as a solution of alum water or a decoction of white-oak bark, will readily remove the trouble. The jority of cases will get well without treatment. Giving an aperient (four ounces of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in water, and given in one dose for three or four days) will hasten con-

Please tell me how to remedy a very annoying habit in a fine driving horse I have, viz., throwing his tail over the reins, switching it with quick jerks, which spatters me and ruins my harness. Even a word or touch causes him to give a quick jerk that (in muddy weather) spatters the very top of my buggy. He is a fine, young horse, seven years old.

Answer. Your trouble is beyond our reach. Notwithstanding our desire to aid you, we are powerless to do You can only wait and hope the animal may improve. Of course it you have the tail amputated you overcome it, but in our opinion you cease to have a nice horse. We would not recoma nice horse. mend it.

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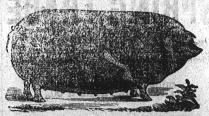
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William Meairs,

LAWRENCE. - - KANSAS.

Order to Show Cause.

n the matter of the application of Sophia A. Wa-ters, administratrix of the estate of Simeon B. Waters, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

estate to pay debts.

YOW COMES SOPHIA A. WATERS, ADMINistratrix of the estate of Simeon B. Waters,
deceased, and presents to the court her petition,
praying for an order for the sale of the following
described real estate, belonging to the estate of
said deceased, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in
township number fifteen (15), of range number
twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kanass, to pay township number fifteen (15), of range number twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets to pay the same accompanied by the statements required by law in such cases. Upon examination whereof it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate, as heirs or otherwise, be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that, unless the contrary be shown on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1878, before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, an order will be made by said court to sell all the right, title and interest of said estate in and to the real estate above described for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, which are unpaid f r want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered that such notice be given by publishing a copy of this order two times in some weekly newspaper, of general circulation in Douglas county, Kansas.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

I, John Q. A. Norton, judge of the probate court in and for said county of Douglas, state of Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the order made in the above matter, on the 5th day of Jannary, A. D. 1878, as appears from the records of said court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this [L. s.] January 5, 1878.

John Q. A. Norton, Judge.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

Theodore Hyatt, Whose Place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1877, one C. J. Cartwright filed his petition in the district our tof Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Theodore Hyatt setting forth that said Cartwright has the legal title to and is in the peaceable possession of the following described real estate to wit: The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township thirteen (18), of range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas; that said Theodore Hyatt sets up and claims an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to the estate and interest of said Cartwright, and that said Cartwright denies the interest of said Hyatt in or to said premises or any portion thereof, and praying that said Hyatt be ordered to show his interest in or to said property, and that it may be determined null and void as against said Cartwright, and that he be forever barred from selling of any interest in or to said property or any portion thereof.

Said Hyatt is further notified that he must answer said petition on or before the 18th day of February, A. D., 1878, or judgment will be rendered as above prayed.

Daniel S. Alford.

Administratrix's Notice.

YOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-sons interested in the estate of Simeon B. sters that the undersigned was, on the 27th day December. A. D., 1877, duly appointed ad-nistratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the obstecount of Douglas county, state of Kansas, Sorma A. Watens, Administratrix.

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