

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 823.

WORK WITH A WILL.

BY W. R. BARBER.

Work with a will; half-way efforts are futile; When a task is before you, with zeal "buckle to."

'Tis only by earnest and steady endeavor You can fitly accomplish the object in view.

Work with a will, for one's labors seem lighter If energy to their performance is lent.

Ask those who pursue their vocations with ardor,

And they'll tell you that pleasure with toil is blent.

Work with a will; certain failure's the guerdon Of wavering attempts and of needless delay. Speed the plow with a straight not a devious furrow;

Put not off till to-morrow the task of to-day.

Work with a will; 'tis the painstaking workers That ever have led and must still lead the van. No labor performed with careful attention But redounds to your credit or benefits man.

Work with a will, or ne'er hope for distinction; The effort that's soulless must ever be tame; No honors accrue to the sluggish, half-hearted. Their names are ne'er writ on the bed-roll of Fame.

Work with a will, for in life there's no station So lowly that industry cannot adorn; 'Tis honored by all whose esteem is worth having;

They dishonor themselves who dare treat it with scorn.

THE NAPOLEON OF SCIENCE.

Early Days of the Marvelous Man at Menlo Park.

The marvelous discoveries of Prof. Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J., have excited universal interest. His stock indicator, automatic and duplex instruments, telephone, electro-motograph, alrograph, electric pen, and, above all, his speaking machine, mark him as the Napoleon of inventors. Indeed, at the professor's age, Bonaparte had barely reached the rank of first consul. As any particulars concerning the history of this extraordinary young inventor must prove of more than usual interest, the writer details a conversation with Mr. George S. Stewart, better known as Fattie Stewart, an old telegraph operator, now employed in the office of the associated press:

"I first knew Tom Edison," said Mr. Stewart, "in 1866. At that time I was an operator in Tennessee. Tom was employed by Col. Coleman, the superintendent of the Western Union office in Memphis. He was a gawky boy, about eighteen or nineteen, and was reading everything about electricity that he could pick up. He had a lean and hungry look, and always seemed to be under the influence of some secret excitement. He had got into his head the idea of sending duplex dispatches, and all his spare time was devoted to experiments in the office. Coleman stood it for some time, but at last began to growl. He allowed that Tom was crazy, and said that 'any damned fool ought to know that a wire can't be worked both ways at the same time.' He declared that he wouldn't have Tom putting around the office with such silliness, and finally discharged him in disgust. The boy went back home to some town in Michigan, and I lost track of him.

"Some time afterward I was transferred to the Boston office. At that time wire No. 1, as it was then called, was considered the crack wire of the country. The fastest men were working it. For some cause the operator in Boston resigned. It was difficult to find a man to take his place. A half dozen fellows tried it, but found it too much for them. One after another they dropped it like a hot potato, and sloped wiser than when they came. There was a man in the office named M. F. Adams. He thought the world of Tom Edison, and recommended him for the place, vouching for him as a first-class operator. G. F. Milliken, the manager, telegraphed to the little town in Michigan, asking Tom if he would come on and accept the position. Tom answered yes, and without further words started for Boston, via the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railroads. In running through Canada he got snowed under, and was kept on the track in one spot for twenty-four hours, cold and hungry, without a bed. As usual, he owned but one suit of clothes, and that was on his back. Unfortunately, it was a summer suit. He might have frozen to death had he not bought an old rough roundabout overcoat from a Canuck railroad laborer. But he finally got through all right.

"I was in the Boston office when he arrived, and I must say," continued Mr. Stewart, bringing his fist down upon the table, "he was the worst looking specimen of humanity I ever saw. The modern telegraph tramp isn't a marker. He wore a pair of jean breeches six

inches too short for him, a pair of very low shoes, the Canuck jacket, and a broad-brimmed butternut hat, a relic of his life in Memphis. The wide rim was badly torn, and hung down so that you could see his ear through the opening. There was the slightest trace of dirt on his upper lip, that he called a mustache. His hair hadn't been combed for a week, and he wore the blackest white shirt that was ever seen on the back of a human being. Nervously pinching his upper lip—a habit that he had—he inquired for the manager, and was sent to Milliken.

"Are you the boss?" Tom asked. Milliken smiled and said he was manager. Tom then introduced himself and asked when they wanted him to go to work. Milliken stared at him as though he couldn't believe his ears, and said 'At half past five.' It was then well along in the afternoon. Tom began to look around the office for a clock, and Milliken said: 'Young man, you have to work a pretty heavy wire.' Tom gave what he called his mustache an extra twist, and with all the assurance in the world blurted out, 'All right, boss. I'll be here at half past five.' He sloped so quick that it made Milliken's head swim.

"The operators burst into a peal of laughter. They had seen and heard everything, and their remarks were anything but complimentary to Tom. 'Oh,' said one of them, 'he won't last as long as that Jerseyman that tackled the wire the other day.' 'Why, that fellow can't read by paper, let alone by sound,' shouted another. A third declared that Tom was 'the worst he ever saw,' and when a fourth wondered 'whether the walking between Michigan and Boston was very good' there was a general roar.

"Well," continued Stewart, "half past five came, and so did Tom. Everybody was on the *qui vive*. Milliken was just taking from the vault the supply of blanks for the night operators. As Tom came up he pointed to a pile of them, saying, 'Take what blanks you want and I'll show you your table.' Tom innocently picked up the whole bundle and followed Milliken to his table. The operators began to grin and snicker. They all thought that he would get bounced after trying to catch one message. It was the No. 1 wire to New York. Jerry Borst, then considered one of the fastest senders in the country, worked the New York end. As Tom seated himself he heard the call 'B,' and turning to Milliken asked if that was the call for Boston. 'Yes,' replied the manager, watching Tom's movements with intense curiosity. Thereupon Tom opened his key and ticked the answer, 'I, I.' Jerry began to 'whoop 'em up' in his best style, and every eye was turned on Tom. He displayed no anxiety, but kept right along at his work as though he had been taking Jerry all his life. For four mortal hours did Jerry keep it up a hundred pounds to the square inch, and four mortal hours did Tom take it down in a handwriting as neat and plain as reprint. For the first time in his life Jerry had rushed until he was tired without a break from the receiver. He was astonished. When he had finished, the following messages passed between them:

FROM JERRY.

Who the devil are you, anyhow?

FROM TOM.

I'm the new man. My name is Tom Edison.

FROM JERRY.

Well, by a ripper—Burr, you're the man I've been looking for for the last ten years, and you're the only man that I ever found that could take me without a break. Shake.

"And they shook." The astonishment of the boys in the office was unbounded. There was no more jibing nor snickering. Everybody was Tom's friend at once. The next day Milliken picked up a sheet of Tom's manuscript, and reflectively stroked his long beard. 'I never saw such pretty copy,' he said. 'He's as good an operator as I ever met.'

"At the close of the first night's work, Tom's friend Adams took him home with him. The first question asked was: 'What kind of a man is this Milliken? Do you think he'll let me experiment in the office when I'm not on duty?' Adams replied that Milliken himself was somewhat of an inventor, and he thought that he would not only let Tom experiment as much as he pleased, but that he would also take a personal interest in his experiments. The very first trial was the duplex dispatches that gave Tom the reputation of a lunatic in Memphis, and caused him to lose his situation. Milliken, unlike Coleman, entered into the spirit of the thing, and in a short time Tom had so far perfected it that he worked it quite successfully between New York and Boston. But to accomplish this he spent every dollar he earned for material for his experiments, and when the

grand secret was discovered hadn't money enough to pay for filing a caveat for a patent." Stewart says that many persons witnessed Tom's experiments. Among others he mentions James G. Stearns, then president of the Franklin Telegraph company. He appears to have dropped upon Tom's secret, and he had money enough to carry out Tom's ideas. At all events, he got a patent ahead of Tom, and reaped a large proportion of the benefits. Today his instrument is used extensively in this country and in Europe, and he is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Tom, however, got full credit for the invention of the duplex system through the news and editorial columns of the *Telegraph*, a newspaper devoted to electric science, edited by J. M. Ashley, now of the *Journal of the Telegraph*. It was Tom's first newspaper notoriety, and he was greatly elated. He flourished a dozen copies of the paper over his head, and announced his intention of mailing them to Coleman, "to show him that the damned fool had actually succeeded in sending messages both ways at the same time on the same wire."

But Tom jumped from one invention to another, apparently utterly regardless of their pecuniary value. It was while he was in the Boston office that he invented the gold and stock telegraph indicator now in general use. In this case he pursued his experiment privately, and had money enough to get the invention patented. To-day it returns him a handsome royalty.

Fattie Stewart tells many amusing stories of Tom's career in the Boston office. His strange ideas and odd expressions gave the boys an inexhaustible fund of merriment. Pat Burns, now dead, was working nights in the Boston office, and attending Harvard law school in the day time. Burns was a magnificent operator, and was awarded Prof. Morse's gold key in the telegraphic contest years ago. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and passionately fond of argument. For the sake of it he was eternally getting up disputes with the boys in the office. Edison admired Burns' gift of gab, and when Burns was in the heat of an argument was wild to hear him talk. As Tom was quite dead he couldn't catch the conversation at a distance. At such times he would disable his wire. His favorite method was to "ground" it under his table. While the chief operator was cursing and swearing and testing for the "ground," Tom would be off pulling at his supper lip and listening to Burns. The argument ended, he would return to his table, take off the "ground" that the chief operator had failed to find, and innocently announce that the wire had come "O. K."

The Boston office was overrun with cock-roaches, and Tom was much annoyed by them. With ready ingenuity he conceived and carried out a plan for their extermination. He tacked several zinc strips to the wall, at intervals of an eighth of an inch. He then applied the positive and negative poles of a battery alternately to the strips. He next smeared the wall above the strips with molasses. The roaches came up in platoons, very much after the manner of the British troops at Breed's hill. As they stepped from strip to strip they "closed the circuit," received the full benefit of the electric shock, and dropped dead by scores. Tom used to catch their bodies in a water pail, and it is said that the bucket had been filled in a single night.

"Tom was naturally speculative in his ideas," said Stewart, "and the No. 1 wire kept him so closely employed during working hours that he hadn't any time for dreaming. One night he got into a discussion with the operator who worked the wire that connected with the old Atlantic cable at Plaster cove. There was mighty little cable business in Boston, and Tom jeered the operator on his 'soft snap.' All he had to do was 'tend a repeater that was used only when the state of the atmosphere interfered with the working of the regular wire. The man was a first-class operator, and as he had got a little out of practice he thought a month's dash at Tom's wire would do him good. So, with Milliken's consent, they changed 'tricks.' Tom took the 'early trick,' from 1 to 8 a. m., and the cable operator took his place on No. 1. Tom found it more of a change than he had anticipated, for he was fond of lively company, and between the hours of 1 and 8 in the morning there were very few operators at work, and the office was as silent as the grave. So he went to dreaming in earnest. I can see him now sitting at his desk, gulling at his upper lip, and vacantly staring at the wall. His thoughts seemed concentrated on something beyond him—something apparently out of his reach. He's got there since, but he seemed to be a long distance from it then. At

er 2 a. m. he was left almost entirely alone. He was always somewhat musically inclined, and to relieve the monotony of the early morning hours he got some fine wire resembling the hair spring of a watch and attached it to his instrument in such a way that it sounded like an Aeolian harp. And there he would sit through the long morning hours listening to this sad sweet music, utterly unconscious of what passed around him. Eventually, however, this novelty wore off, and he began to look for a fresh source of amusement.

"About this time," continued Stewart, "an order was issued that each night office at hourly intervals, between 1 and 8 a. m. should telegraph 'O. S.' to the New York office to prove that each operator was awake and at his post. After his musical experiment became cold, Tom had fits of drowsiness, and while indulging in a nap one night, the regular wire 'busted' east of Boston, just before the hour for answering 'O. S.' to New York. The chief operator at the New York end called 'Boston for test.' Poor Tom was fast asleep, and it was some time before he awoke. He found hell to pay. He very quickly substituted another wire for the one that had 'busted,' and was lucky enough to get out of the scrape with an admonition never to be caught napping again. But he took instant measures to protect himself and enjoy his naps. The office boy, Johnny McFarland, knew the 'call.' Tom took Johnny into his confidence, and Johnny promised to awake him on call. But the 'O. S.' business still cut him out of a square snooze, and he determined to get over the difficulty. He invented and attached a mechanical contrivance to the connections of the wire that would open and close the circuit and say 'O. S.' to New York, and sign his call 'B.' as regularly as the hour came round. Young Johnny faithfully awoke him when he heard any one call 'B,' and after that Tom slept as sweetly as an infant.

"Tom's working the 'late trick,' as the boys called it, gave him the day and part of the night to himself. He rented a room on Doane street in the rear of the Western Union office, and spent most of his time experimenting with everything that he could get that had any relation to electricity. His room was filled with old relays, sounders, wire of every size, length, and description, magnets, repeaters, insulators, batteries, blue vitriol acids, and books on electricity. His right-hand man was his old friend Milt Adams. In those days Tom was so taken up with his experiments that he spent upon them every cent he could raise, and went so far as to wear a shirt a month to save the price of washing. It was in this office in Doane street that he perfected his gold and stock indicator, and I reckon got the ideal groundwork for all his inventions."

At the end of the month the cable operator "weakened," and Tom returned to his old wire. His inventions, however, proved so valuable and remunerative that he resigned his position in the Boston office, and came to New York, where he quickly took the front rank among electricians. Stewart went South and lost track of him, but frequently heard of his surprising inventions. "Three years afterward," he says, "I met him in front of the *Herald* building. To my surprise, he wore a plug hat, but it looked as though it had been stolen from some procession on St. Patrick's day. He was glad to see me, and asked all sorts of questions about what the Southern operators thought of his discoveries. I told him they were overjoyed at his success. He told me that he had got married, and in comparing his situation with the position he held in Boston, exultingly pulled three bank books from his pocket, and showed them to me, saying that he didn't feel 'quite so poor now as when in Boston, pounding brass with old Jerry.'"

Anecdotes.

An orator who (though he was like history—frequently repeating himself) was much in demand at political meetings, being asked by an admirer, the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; when I haven't, I yell and saw the air."

Would you regard this as complimentary or problematical? "Nellie, my little girl, do you like having a ride on my knee?" The simple, artless child replied, "Yes, papa, pretty well, but not so well as to ride on a real jackass, I mean one with four legs, you know."

Beware of pleasanties in addressing strangers. *Punch* tells an anecdote of a young man at a dance introduced to a partner, whose name he did not catch, and to whom he said: "Are you going to the pigery?" referring to a ball which was going to be given by a well known family of Hogges. "I am one of the litter," was the smart reply, the young lady herself being a Miss Hogges.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As it has been a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column" I thought I would write a few lines for it. I am eleven years old. Pa and ma are grangers. I love to read the young folks' letters. I have been going to school but school is out now; it was out the 21st of March. We had an exhibition at the close of school. Well I guess I will close for this time, so good-by. Yours truly, HARRY M. ADAMS.

THAYER, Kans., April 2, 1878.

DEAR OLD SPIRIT:—I am at Uncle John Stringham's to-night. I have been reading the "Young Folks' Column" and so I will tell the little boys and girls what my pony's name is. Her name is Bunivestia and we call her Vesie for short. Bird and Charley are the work horses. We have eight cows and five hogs, fifteen chickens, two ducks and two pet rabbits. I am tired as I have been plowing all day and so, begging you to excuse bad writing and spelling, I will close. J. A. ROBINSON.

CHERRY HILL, Kans., April 3, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have written once to your paper I thought I would write again. Last Saturday I had a party, and had a very nice time. School will be out in two weeks; on the last day we expect to have a dinner in the school-house. My teacher's name is Professor Riley; I like him very well. Papa takes THE SPIRIT and I love to make out the puzzles and read the letters from young folks. My brother and I joined the Murphys. We have got three young birds, just ready to fly; they are canaries. I am eleven years old; my brother is six years old. Well, I will have to go to bed now, so good-by. I hope to see this in the paper. From HELEN RIVERS.

CHANUTE, Kans., April 3, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper I thought I would write. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I read in the fourth reader, study spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name was Mr. O. M. Record; I liked him very well. He offered four prizes: One for the best in conduct, another for the best in reading, one in the C spelling class and one in the A spelling class. I got the prize in the C spelling class. The name of it was Pope's poetical works. We live in the country, two miles and a half from town. I walked six weeks to school in town. I like to go to school and study. I will close for this time for fear my letter will be too long, so good-by. Yours truly, ROBERT A. ADAMS.

THAYER, Kans., April 2, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—My father takes your paper. I like to read the letters from the little boys and girls; I am eleven years old. My father and mother belong to the grange. I go to school; we have a good school. I study the common branches of a school. If I see this in print I will write again. I will send you a card: I am composed of ten letters. My first is in cat, but not in dog. My second is in ocean, but not in sea. My third is in fun, but not in jam. My fourth is in find, but not in lose. My fifth is in eat, but not in drink. My sixth is in write, but not in print. My seventh is in book, but not in slate. My eighth is in eight, but not in nine. My ninth is in water, but not in wine. My tenth is in new, but not in old. My whole is the name of the stream on which we live. EVA E. STANLEY.

WALL STREET, Kans., April 2, 1878.

The answer to "M. S.'s" charade in last issue is "Minnehaha."

A Boy with a Velocipede. There he goes, at full speed, and over goes his little brother and the old gentleman next door, who has just limped out for the fresh air, after an attack of rheumatism. Rip! rip! What was that? Only all the fannies off of that lady's dress. Does the boy care? Not he. A boy with a velocipede is like a little demon let loose to do his worst. He would ride over his grandmother without remorse. His only object in life is to steer that frightful machine of his, at a rapid pace, somewhere. Let people take care of themselves. It is none of his business. Give the best boy in the world a velocipede, and he becomes the epitome of selfishness.

Why do parents provide their children with such means of annoyance and destruction? Generally, I sympathize with the indulgence which affectionate parents extend to their children; but when it comes to a boy with a velocipede—(there goes the old cake woman and her stock)—I wonder what crimes capital punishment might be stretched to cover. M. K. D.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

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2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

3 Sedgewick county, Geo. Scott master, N. E. Dewings secretary, Wichita.

4 Davis county, S. D. Underwood master, S. G. Hoyt secretary, Junction City.

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

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

7 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Emporia.

8 Sumner county, Marion Somerville master, Oxford.

9 Saline county—no report.

10 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phinley secretary, Topeka.

11 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.

12 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Beloit.

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16 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace secretary, Peabody.

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18 Wabash county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.

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22 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Woron secretary, Sedgewick.

23 Osage county, John Behrigh master, Miss Belle Reese secretary, Osage City.

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25 Anderson county, Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.

26 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julius Noel secretary, Burlington.

27 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

28 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunier secretary, Washington.

29 Jewell county, J. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Jewell Center.

30 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cress secretary, Oskaloosa.

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

32 Lincoln county, W. H. Antick master, D. F. Ceyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

33 Montgomery county, C. F. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.

34 Elk county, H. B. Master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

35 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

36 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Labette.

37 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.

38 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.

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40 Riley county, E. St. John master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

41 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.

42 Abilene county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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John Andrews, Hays, Adair county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

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George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Grant county.

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S. W. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.

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James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.

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W. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

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W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.

E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.

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Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.

William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Behrigh, Fairfax, Osage county.

E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.

O. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

T. C. Daniel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Crawford county.

E. S. Osborn, Hull City, Osborn county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

E. M. Ross, Sedan, Wabasha county.

G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.

Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

The Grange.

The grange seeks to restore that unity which the unhappy divisions of trade, commerce, selfish competition and the manifold antagonisms among men have so deplorably disturbed, and to realize in a more beautiful and efficient form the holy idea of charity, love and brotherhood. The tendency to union, to organic effort, to co-operative action, is strong and almost universal at the present day. Among the almost endless variety of human wants there is not one which makes itself so powerfully and keenly felt as the want of friendship, society and the intimate communion of soul with soul; and yet such are the habits of modern society and the spirit of the times there is no want so difficult to supply.

Many hearts there are glowing with warm affections, oppressed with deep and earnest longings for friendly intercourse and close communion with sympathizing and responding hearts, and yet, like the spirit of the parable, wander up and down the desert places of life and find no rest. The cords of social unity have been severed and individualism, selfishness, coldness and distrust have been installed where the reign of charity, friendship and mutual love should abound. These individual, selfish and incoherent tendencies, which cast a withering and fatal paralysis over all social life and the heart's best affections, may be referred chiefly to those antagonisms which are engendered by the business relations of life, the unhallowed competition, the rivalries and jealousies which inhere so closely to that spirit of individualism which everywhere like a fatal mildew and rust corrodes society.

Instead of the one body, closely united, knit together, compacted with joint and sinew, there are many isolated members without any vital connection, saying to each other "I have no need of you; I can live and flourish without your aid." This state of things cannot exist forever. Man cannot live in this condition of isolation, of proud independence, of alienation and distrust. The jealousies of religious sects, the warfare of nations, the feuds of politicians, the incessant craving of individual and personal good which breaks up the unity and harmony of society must give place to a combination of interests, mutual happiness, a co-operative brotherhood, to social harmony and fraternal love. To carry out these principles, to embody them in life and make them practically operative in all the institutions of society and all business relations, is the aim of the grange. To this end the Patrons stand pledged, and for its accomplishment they will work. They see no other issue out of hard times, out of want, anxiety, social discord and the general discomforts of life but in unity of effort, a combination of interests, a working together to make life a continual feast and a noble aspiration.

From Greenwood County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As it is raining to-day I will give you a few thoughts. Wheat never looked better at this time of year; oats are up. Grass is up enough for cattle to get a good bite; they refuse corn. There is not much corn planted.

The grange is waking up since they received lectures from our state lecturer; there is a good prospect ahead.

Health is generally good. I will close for this time. Yours, etc. J. S. S.

EUREKA, Kans., March 29, 1878.

From Ninth District Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We visited Sedgewick county, reorganized Rockford grange, No. 611, elected and installed their officers with twenty-three members. They have gone to work in earnest and we wish them success, hoping they may be reunited for in unity there is strength. If we will be united we can accomplish anything we undertake.

The following are the names of officers of Rockford grange, No. 610: J. H. Minick, Master; A. Bernell, Overseer; John Tucker, Lecturer; A. Law, Steward; M. Chapin, Chaplain; A. Moon, Treasurer; John Hufbauer, Secretary; H. Herron, Gate-keeper; Sister Bernell, Ceres; Sister Moon, Pomona; Sister Herron, Flora; Sister Law, Lady Assistant Steward.

We thank the officers and members for their kindness while with them. C. COON, District Lecturer.

ALPASO, Kans., March 20, 1878.

From Crawford County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The grange is at low tide in this county most of the granges having ceased to hold meetings, yet upon talking with members in different localities I find many persons who think there is yet hope. I think the work of resuscitation will be as great if not greater than the original organization. We at one time thought we were in a fair way to set in motion a store on the stock plan—a kind of half Rochdale plan—but the whole thing failed because a majority of the stockholders wanted to do too big a thing in the start.

One of our granges (Ozark) is continually at work co-operating among themselves. They have stock in the district commercial agency at Humboldt and buy their groceries there, and dry goods of Montgomery Ward & Co., and they are saving money in the operation. I am to visit them next Saturday a week to give them a lecture on the unwritten work; they say they have got rusty. Fraternally,

ARTHUR SHARP.

GIRARD, Kans., April 2, 1878.

From Riley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Riley County Pomona grange held its regular quarterly meeting today. Members were present from distant parts of the county, although from several causes the attendance was not large. We had the pleasure of having Bro. J. F. Willis, worthy overseer of the state grange, meet with us, who favored us with an address and also installed our officers. Bro. Willis believes in

the social, educational and business features of the grange; would not confine the educational simply to obtaining literary knowledge, but would have enlightenment in all that pertains to the Patron's welfare. Co-operation is his main hold, and the Patrons of Riley who listened to his remarks could not but be encouraged thereby. We would be glad to have Bro. W. talk to us at each meeting if that were possible.

Our co-operative store is still a success. It declared a dividend of ten per cent. to stockholders and five per cent. to non-stockholders for the third quarter, and think we will do as well for the fourth quarter, which ended March 31st. Bro. Willis said we had the neatest grange store he had seen. Yours truly and fraternally,

THE SECRETARY.

MANHATTAN, Kans., April 3, 1878.

How to Make the Meetings of the Grange Pleasant and Profitable.

Permit me to name a few things among the many that will tend to make the grange interesting and profitable. Each member should feel an interest in the grange, its objects, and ends, and also in the happiness and welfare of each member thereof. To promote the social mutual enjoyment, and well being of each individual, is to elevate and purify ourselves, and thus to give comfort and cheer to those about us. With this object in view we are ready to make the needed sacrifice on our part, and by so doing happiness attends us. When we meet in the grange hall, the pleasant smile, warm grasp of the hand, and hearty greetings, tell in the expression of all the glad emotions preceding the opening of the meeting, as joy beams in the countenance, swells and throbs in the heart of each lover of the order.

The hour arrives to open, each officer promptly in his or her place. At the sound of the gavel all are quiet. The worthy master proceeds; business progresses with zest, each better prompt and efficient in the work. Under the good of the order, let there be spirited discussions, in which each member should be encouraged to occupy a few moments, and thus call out, cultivate and develop the dormant energies of all. Here we have a grand school for mental improvement, as well as a pleasant and pleasant chat, to encourage the young and feeble, and strengthen confidence so that all are benefited mentally.

I cannot think it necessary to argue to convince intelligent persons that particularly the grange is a blessing. It has been so clearly demonstrated to all, that even its bitterest enemies must admit its pecuniary benefit to the masses, but more especially to its own members, who have privileges the unfortunates cannot have. Let us create a greater zest, and put on foot a move that will tend to give stability, and solid, lasting comfort to its members; adopt measures to pay weekly benefits to the sick or disabled, as the case may be, like other benevolent societies, as Odd Fellows, and let it be governed according to the weekly dues, and this will be a private and managed by each grange, as in the judgment of its members they may devise. In each neighborhood composing the grange let there be one member of the sick, or relief committee, so that the needed attention and pecuniary aid be properly given, and let each member feel that it is his duty to give a pleasant and hearty duty to anxiously and faithfully look after and care for the physical as well as the spiritual wants of each brother and sister. In these little sacrifices on our part, in the kind attentions we may bestow and the little pecuniary aid given, we may give great pleasure and relief to the sufferer, and verify the declaration of God's word, that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Thus we may and will create a fraternal affection that cannot easily be severed. These little sacrifices endear us to each other, and keep alive that fraternal affection that tends to break down distinctions of caste, and elevate to a higher plane of social grandeur. Also, in connection with each grange let there be chosen an editor and let each Patron contribute his mite from time to time to make it interesting and useful for mental culture, social enjoyment, as well as for full instruction in the various industrial callings and pursuits. At each meeting let a portion of the time be devoted to reading and criticism. All may be interested and benefited by these exercises.

Another grand social attraction to give zest and animation to the entire mass, and prompt attendance, is to have monthly feasts. They tend to increase and create friendship, and enhance the social relations of our better nature, while they refresh, strengthen and animate the physical. Thus by the variety of exercises the time is made pleasant and profitable to all. Let each member be gratified, and thus each in their turn will find pleasure suited to their tastes and fancies. And as we move steadily and surely on in this our grand mission, the greatest good to the greatest number, not heeding the taunts, and the ridicule of the few, the threats of monopolies or money gamblers, we shall see the tolling millions of America occupying their proper place; and as joy swells the breasts of the humble laborers; and we hope soon to see the time when from the farming and laboring sons of toil the places of honor and trust shall be filled; and then we may hope for the interests of the poor to be guarded, and justice meted out to all without partiality or bribe. Then the shout will go up, and the echo roll and reverberate through every valley, plain, hill-top and mountain, over all this land of the free and home of the brave, in one long and loud acclaim. Oh! grange, thou true friend of humanity, live forever!—Patron's Helper.

The grange work throughout Ohio is full of life, activity and determined earnestness, and is now accomplishing more in three months than it did in six in former years. Members of the grange are awakening to their material interests more than formerly. They are more earnest in seeing that grange work and principles are carried out properly. The discussions now held in the grange rooms of the state are of a character to improve the knowledge as well as practice of its members. Many granges, where they have formerly been able to do nothing but to confer degrees, now are discussing subjects of great interest to their members, subjects that pertain to their interests as farmers, etc.—Ohio Farmer.

The Oxford Independent says: "The Oxford and Green Valley granges held a joint session at I. O. O. F. hall in Oxford on Wednesday evening of last week. All who were present report having had a big time, which we have no reason to doubt, as they were still in session when the hands on our clock dial pointed to the wee small hours. We are informed that the net proceeds of the supper, at fifteen cents per capita, amounted to over twenty-two dollars. That's pretty good, but then if it was upon arrival contained as much provender as those examined by us, that amount would not pay for the raw material."

UTILITY OF THE GRANGE.

An Essay Read Before the Penn Yan Grange, N. Y., by S. C. Cleveland.

The quest of a proper theme for an essay to be read before the grange naturally brings up the grange itself as a topic suitable for a few reflections adapted to the assemblage that meets in this room. Aware of the danger of being dull and trite, and lacking in originality, where one travels a well beaten road, still I deem the subject one that can be profitably considered. To examine the ground of our faith ought always to be wholesome. When our faith is challenged we like to be able to render good and substantial reasons for holding it; and we ought to be able to formulate and set forth such reasons without any great amount of research.

The grange is a new thing in the world. It is the outgrowth of conditions which have made it appear aggressive, and consequently it has necessarily made enemies. It has been derided for its secrecy, and more than all for its protective features by which it has endeavored to save for its members certain accustomed profits which middlemen and monopolists have come to deem their legitimate gain. On these grounds the grange can justify itself very easily. Its secrecy is but the requirement of common prudence and the instinct of self protection. To live in open day is no doubt the true theory of an upright life, but it is only possible where one lives in the environment of upright social surroundings. If we band together to resist fraud and oppressive dealings or to remove unjust advantages which others hold to our detriment, we cannot safely or wisely entrust our purposes, plans and methods to those who have an interest to thwart them. The secrets of the grange are but the honorable secrets of a fraternal organization, seeking to cultivate the nobler impulses of human nature; to bind together a class never before united in common sympathy, yet living in the midst of other banded classes and to a large extent in the midst of the environment of upright social surroundings. If we band together to resist fraud and oppressive dealings or to remove unjust advantages which others hold to our detriment, we cannot safely or wisely entrust our purposes, plans and methods to those who have an interest to thwart them.

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The farmer has been the slowest of the industrial or professional classes to gain a glimpse of the uses and excellence of combination. Leading a life that comes nearer than any other to absolute independence within itself, it has too long cherished the delusion that isolation is independence, and in its attempt to go alone, without placing himself into community of effort with his class, he has found himself at the end of the road. He has seen the interests with very little power on his part to graduate the burden he is to bear. It is this state of things the grange is organized to counteract. Such at least is one purpose of the grange. "Well," the caviler says, "does the grange do it? Tell us how far the grange succeeds in that wonderful thing the grange has accomplished thus far." We can only say in reply to this dubious query that the grange has as yet accomplished but a small share of the work it is designed to do, and must do before it can be pronounced the success which its advocates claim for it. It is yet in its infancy. Its muscle is not hardened nor is its brain fully developed for the high functions it must assume at no distant day. The child that is born to conquer the world does not spring full grown and full armed to the conflict. He has his childhood, his adolescence and his maturity. So must it be with an institution like the grange. If it is to last in its power and usefulness it will follow the analogies of nature and come slowly to the zenith of its development.

And yet it cannot be said that the grange has been barren of beneficent results during the first decade of its existence. It must be conceded that it has struck sturdy blows at the citadel of great wrongs, and it has struck with unerring aim. The grange legislation of the Western states, it was claimed by the hostile press, was exceedingly crude, unfair especially to the railroad interests, and destined to prove an inoperative. Recently we have seen that every principle embodied in the grange legislation affecting the railroads has been squarely affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and pronounced consistent with the public welfare, and even essential to the proper control of these great thoroughfares. If inoperative it was only for the reason that the authority conferred by the legislation of a state can only reach to the boundary of the state. National legislation is required to give full effect to the salutary principles so clearly apprehended and enunciated by the Western Granges. And we shall never have the railway question settled on the right basis till these principles are fully incorporated with the laws on our national statute book. The railways must be the servants of the people and never for one moment imagine that they are the public masters. Their determination to dominate the state, to practice extortion at their own sweet will, and to bid defiance to public opinion, must all be tamed out of them in some way and in the accomplishment of this important work the grange has led the way. Unless we greatly mistake the purpose and tendencies it will keep its hand steadily at the work until the desired consummation is reached.

What the grange has done in the matter of co-operative trade is but a slight affair compared with possible results. It is a vast field and whatever is done has to be accomplished through the organized power of the trading classes. Enough has been done to prove that much gain to the farming interest lies in that direction. The intercepting profits that lie between the producer and the consumer can be largely cut away on both sides. But it is a work of time and patience and will come as much through the growth of mutual confidence and the desire to promote mutual and common benefit.

effits as through increased knowledge of the proper cost of merchandise or the efficiency of combination to cheapen prices.

The brief limits I have assigned to this essay do not leave room to properly treat of the higher and grander utilities of the grange as I had proposed. Its power as a source of social improvement and refinement is its best commendation, its best example for being. In the first place the grange brings together a class who need first and most of all to get really acquainted with each other. The better people know each other the less their prejudice and the more tolerance they have for each other where there is a fair disposition towards the comity of social life. We learn to like people by knowing them and we are always glad to help those we like best. If life is worth anything its best work is in social enjoyment. It may properly be claimed that the highest purpose of life in this world is to perfect man as a social being.

To make the grange doubly efficient as a social force, woman, the better-half of humanity, has been constituted its better-half, and she brings into it all the refining influences of her nature—her intuitions of purity, order and elevation of manners. She takes her place where she belongs, as the counselor and helper, whose co-operation is essential to the advancement of all social progress. The grange thus organized and launched on its course has a high utility, and a grand career, provided only its adherents are true to their vocation and employ its energies with zealous devotion to good and useful aims and none others.

The following is a suggestive chapter from a member's history of Winthrop grange, Maine: "As we could get no new members to join us, we turned our attention to the starting of a store for the benefit of the forty who were ready to stand up and work for the good of the order every time. April 18, 1878, our chapter, Bro. J. R. Nelson, was chosen as purchasing agent, and secured a store for \$175 per year and commenced business with \$175 capital. This was a very small capital, but we kept it turning so the first year I think we traded some five thousand dollars. After the store had run some six or eight months, the farming community saw that we meant business, as did everybody else, and on the 9th of January, 1877, we had thirty-one applications passed in to be acted upon. This broke the ice, and made a big hole among the farmers of Winthrop, and we have held on in the good work ever since, until we number 148 members; having dropped only two from our roll book, lost none by death, have limited none. The store has a capital of some seven hundred dollars

From Republic County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking some of your readers would like to hear from these parts I will write. We have only had four snows here this winter and they amounted to but little, only laying a few days. We have had some heavy rains and the roads became almost impassible. We have had some pretty dry weather now for a couple of weeks—only one small rain in that time—and the weather being warm and calm the farmers have taken the opportunity offered and have nearly all their wheat in the ground, and there is a great deal of wheat put out here. Some are busy plowing for corn, and some have their ground ready and intend to plant the first of April.

The prairies begin to look green on the southern slopes, where the fire recently swept all the old grass away.

Trains of new-comers pass daily and land is becoming an item here, as there are a great many wanting to buy land in what was once termed the "bleak and barren plains."

We have a railroad at Concordia, eleven miles south of this place, and the town is growing as if by magic. The mill-dam at Concordia was torn out at the south end by the water cutting around and under the wheel house, which took place on the night of the 18th inst. We will soon have a water-mill on Salt creek, something much needed.

We had a call in the shape of an old fashioned prairie fire a few days ago, and it did quite a bit of harm, and we had black hills here for miles around us.

F. S. KUNKEL.

SEAPO, Kans., March 24, 1878.

The Greenbackers Make Themselves Felt in Michigan.

[Chicago Post.]

Michigan seems to be suffering from an epidemic of Greenbackism. The scattering returns from some of the leading counties show a strong vote for the national ticket. Grand Rapids, Jackson, Adrian, Coldwater, Hastings, Vassar and some of the minor cities have elected national mayors and city officers.

Horse Thieves in Doniphan County.

[Correspondence Troy Chief.]

Luther Dickerson, living half way between here and Atchison, had a fine horse stolen last Saturday night, as did also a maver, camped near Independence bridge. Every township should organize a vigilance committee and have every thieving cuss they could get hold of. Some measures must be taken, as there is not a week lately but some farmer is losing a horse, and at the season of the year when most needed.

The New Asylum to be Finished in August.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

The asylum west of the city, we are informed by Captain Smith, of the state board, will be ready for furnishing by the first of August. The appropriation includes steam heating and water throughout the building, but the board is putting gas pipe and will have enough of the appropriation to pay for it. The water will be forced from a well into the building by means of a steam engine.

An Indication of the Popular Sentiment.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The local elections in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, on Monday, have considerable significance in that they show in so many localities the triumph of the Greenback party, and in nearly all cases the increased strength of that party. The Greenback men, acting independently or in combination with one or the other of the old parties, have made their influence felt in nearly every county of the state. As an indication of popular sentiment, this is unusual significance to that faction in congress acting in opposition to the will of the people. It also affords a valuable hint to party managers, and is one of the signs of the times not to be ignored.

Engineers' Strike.

TOPEKA, April 4.—At noon to-day it was announced that the engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad had struck all along the line, from Atchison and Kansas City to Pueblo. As a rule trains were run to the end of divisions and there abandoned. There was but little disturbance among the men, and trains were sent out, east and south, moved by employees from the machine shops and others. Sheriff Diebrow, of Shawnee county, and Sheriff Connor, of Lyon county, accompanied the trains.

Much perseverance was used to prevent men from working, but no absolute violence was offered and no property has been damaged. The officers of the road are resolute and say they will find other men, and will not again employ the strikers. Freight traffic will be Eastern division of the road is suspended, but on the Western division trains are moving as usual. The strikers allege insufficient wages and ill treatment.

The Western Wheat Crop.

We clip the following from the New York Sun:

I am a natural optimist, but even a stoic could not fail to be moved if he should see the magnificent prospect of the winter wheat crop throughout the entire West. In riding 20,000 miles through the winter wheat belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, I have not seen two places of bad wheat. It all looks magnificent. Everywhere, too, the acreage is increased. In Southern Illinois I see thousands of acres of wheat where I have not seen it growing for several years. Kansas is one great wheat field. There seems to have been a winter wheat mania in that state. Every farmer caught the disease last fall, and again during February and March, when the weather was so warm, a second mania struck Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. Then, for the first time for years, they sowed large quantities of spring wheat in February, and to-day we see, especially in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, the astonishing anomaly of fields of winter and spring wheat growing side by side. The winter wheat is waving in the wind, a beautiful yellow green, about six inches high, while the spring wheat is out of the ground about two inches.

Farmers in Missouri and Kansas say that they have never known spring wheat sowed in February that did not produce good wheat and a large crop.

I predict that during the coming summer the largest wheat crop ever produced in the United States will be harvested.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are now sowing their spring wheat, and it is safe to say that the Northwest will increase its wheat acreage thirty per cent.

ELI PERKINS.

CAMP JOSEPH.

A Short Visit to the Quarters Assigned to the Nez Perces Above Ft. Leavenworth.

[Leavenworth Times.]

On last Sunday afternoon a Times reporter visited the Nez Perces' camp above Fort Leavenworth, and through the courtesy of Lieutenant Wieting, was permitted for a short time to observe the condition of the red captives. The first glance at the village revealed the fact that many new teepees or lodges were in course of construction, and that those of the old ones that had become leaky or worn, were being repaired with tent-cloth furnished by the government. Everything about the camp bore a cheerful aspect and appeared remarkably clean. This is in a measure due perhaps to the habits of the tribe which require them to take a bath every morning. The *modus operandi* of the bath is in some respects peculiar, one portion of the process being a sweat bath.

When the camp was first established the Indians who were competent for the work built a "sweat-house" consisting of a deep hole in the ground within a few feet of the river and covered ingeniously with earth, making the roof appear like a mound with top like the bottom of an iron kettle. An aperture was left on the east side; in front of this a fire was built and several large stones which had been collected were heated red hot. In the bottom of the hole was placed a sufficiency of water to create steam; the rocks then were thrown in and the members of the tribe who after another went into the oven for which it is, and remained until the body was profusely covered with perspiration. After this a leap through the aperture to the open air and a plunge into the cold waters of the Missouri finished the bath. This custom is an old one with the Nez Perces and the bath is taken regularly every morning no matter what the condition of the weather is, or what the ailments of the body may be, so long as the man or woman is able to walk. This proceeding, which is not unlike a Turkish bath, is said by the braves who can speak a little English to "make Indians much good."

Chief Joseph was found in his tent enjoying a cigar in company with his wife and child and the warrior "Charley," who was the first captured and sent here some months before Joseph's defeat by Gen. Miles, "Charley" having only been recently released from the guard-house and permitted to take up his quarters with his chief who had honored him with a trustworthy position during the campaign. The chief appeared as tranquil as on the day of his arrival, and was dressed about in the same manner. He stated through "Charley," who acted as interpreter, that he was not unhappy, and that his people were being treated as well as could be expected. In front of his neatly arranged tent stands a large tree which he has blazed, and on the white wood painted a number of hieroglyphics, which detail the cause of his residence on the banks of the Missouri. The base of the "blaze" is filled with a long row of Indian lodges painted in real. Above these are horses, birds, wolves, dogs and men, all represented in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are all closely connected. One peculiar feature is that the outline of the birds, if closely observed, very much resemble the birds carved on Cleopatra's needle, which has been recently landed in London, and the position too, is the same, being at the top of all other characters. Whatever it is, it is of deep significance to the Indians who all seem to be able to read it and understand its import. The work was executed by Chief Joseph himself, and we must say that his talents as an artist of his kind are not of the worst.

Several of the teepees in the village are ornamented with pictures of various kinds. One of the sad features of the visit was a few moments spent in a tent occupied by an aged Indian, who is known as "George Washington," the man who usually conducted the religious exercises of the tribe on Sundays. He was found reclining on a couch of skins, and in the last stages of consumption. His face wore a haggard appearance, and his hollow, shaking voice, as he endeavored to speak a few words of friendly welcome in broken English, told too plainly that his days are numbered. George was only a few months ago, when last seen by the reporter, as robust as any, apparently, and the earnestness with which he conducted the services spoke for his goodness. When the last hand-shake of farewell was given at parting he said, pointing upward, "Soon go; good-by; me no chief but got good heart," meaning, perhaps, that he was humble in spirit.

The hospital tent was almost empty. Nearly all of the wounded have got well and are able to take full rations. There is one, however, among those who are not well that will not probably last long. He is a tall warrior who was shot through both hips. He is very low and thin, and his eyes in talking, in known as "Joe," who was shot through the shoulder so high that an amputation was impossible, and who was given up as a lost case, is getting well.

The tent of the white interpreter, Mr. A. I. Chapman, is situated close to Joseph's tent, and is filled with many Indian curiosities, among which is a wolf skin cap once owned by "White Bird," who is now with Sitting Bull with the remainder of the Nez Perces. "Yellow Bull" who was in Chapman's tent, seemed to be a jovial sort of a fellow, and inclined to use his eyes in talking, in place of English. Mr. Chapman has a pipe that was owned by Chief Joseph's grandfather, Wah-la-mut-ki, seventy-five years ago.

On leaving the interpreter's tent the reporter walked around through the village at random, and found here and there a rack arranged for jerking beef; a ledge filled with beef that was in process of smoking; groups of Indian women and girls making bead trinkets to sell; boys and men shooting with bows and arrows at nickels. One feature was a group of men and women a short distance from the lodges playing a game of ball not unlike our old game of "shinny," using clubs cut from crooked timber, and made to resemble a huge spoon.

The health of the captives is said to be excellent. Nothing has yet been made known as to the time of their removal, and it is presumed they will remain here all summer.

The Weather for April.

This is the kind of weather Prof. Tice prognosticates for the remainder of April:

The 10th and 11th clear or fair; 12th to 15th clouding or threatening with rain in places; 15th to 17th clear or fair; 18th to 21st warmer, ending in cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rains and severe storms in places; 21st to 23rd clear or fair; 24th to 27th warmer, ending in clouding, threatening weather and local rains; 27th and 28th clear or fair; 29th and 30th warmer, with clouding or threatening weather and heavy rains and severe storms in places about the 30th or on May 1st. The comparatively warmer days will be about 3d, 8th, 12th, 20th, 25th and 30th; cooler days about 4th, 9th, 15th, 21st and 27th. There is a liability of frost north of Ohio river on morning of 21st.

THE VORIES CASE.

It is Now Claimed that the Young Man was Murdered for his Money.

Later developments in the Vories case would seem to indicate that he was murdered. The St. Joseph Herald furnishes the following additional particulars:

In our issue of yesterday we gave such facts relative to the shooting of Charles Vories as we were at the time able to obtain. Additional facts were ascertained yesterday, and we are now fully convinced that Vories was murdered in cold blood, and for his money. We were misinformed as to the conversation with his sister previous to his departure. It now appears that on Saturday he was conversing with his mother and sister concerning the proposed trip. For reasons which we will not now give, they did not want him to go, but he longed to go, not only because he would make something out of the trip, but would also have a chance to see the country. Later he said that he wished he was not obliged to go, having a severe cold, he might suffer by the trip. When he left on Tuesday, he started off in high spirits, and his actions were far from being indicative that he had any intention of committing suicide. Being desirous of seeing the country, he rode nearly all the time on top of the train. Austin Couch, who was accompanying him, rode in the caboose. After the dead body of Vories had been found, an examination of the wound revealed the fact that the ball passed into the head immediately between the eyes. No powder marks were discovered, so that it is certain beyond a doubt that he did not kill himself. It was, therefore, a fixed fact in the minds of the authorities that he had been murdered. It therefore remained for them to ascertain who the guilty party was. Suspicion at once centered upon a brakeman of the train, who was then making his first trip over the road. He was placed under arrest and taken to Newton, Kansas, where he is now confined. It is thought that he murdered Vories for his money; that he shot him with the intention of afterwards going through him, knowing that he had some \$80 or \$85 about his person. Why the money was found on Vories person, if such be the right supposition, is that the force of the shot knocked him from his position on the car, to the ground, thus preventing him from getting possession of the money. The pistol found on the car had not been identified, so we were informed by Alex. Vories, a younger brother of the deceased, who went after the remains. It was full loaded, with the exception of one chamber. Should the pistol prove to be Vories', the missing shot can well be accounted for. At Emporia, one of the horses became so badly injured in traveling that it had to be shot. The shooting was done by Vories.

The dead body of Charles Vories was brought to the city on the 6 o'clock train from Atchison over the Hannibal road, in charge of Alex. Vories.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

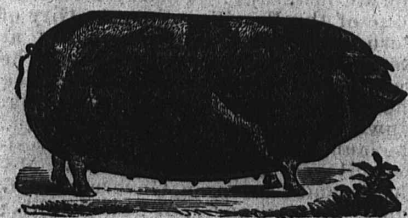
Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old.....\$32 00
Five to five months old.....33 00
Five to seven months old.....41 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$8; per thousand \$80; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10; per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

CHARLES D. FRENCH,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

46-N LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the travelling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.



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

Every Farmer a 3 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Induration of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



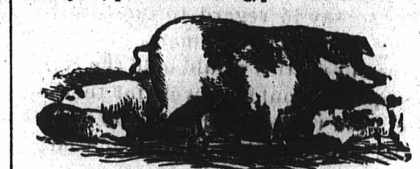
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder is a flood of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All green humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Fore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will insure the growth of young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



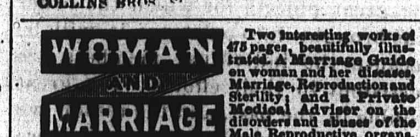
Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Chemical Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
TOWN, WHEELER & FOLLEY, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.



Two interesting works of 478 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide, on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Fertility, and a Medical Adviser on the disorders and diseases of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts.

DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 2nd street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

THERE is perhaps no man in the United States better qualified for the position of entomologist in the bureau of agriculture than Prof. Riley, formerly state entomologist of Missouri. He possesses a rich fund of practical knowledge, and what is better he has the happy faculty of imparting his knowledge so that others can apply it to the economic purpose of destroying noxious insects as well as the preservation of those that are beneficial. We understand that there is a probability of his receiving the appointment to the above position. We believe that his appointment would give good satisfaction to the farmers of the West.

PROMPTNESS.

Promptness is a cardinal virtue. Nothing noble in life can be achieved without it. With it all things are possible. Before it all difficulties vanish, all obstacles disappear. The prompt man is the successful man. He takes time by the forelock. The opportunity comes and he seizes it. Luck is on his side. The forces of nature take his part and act with him. Promptness is not rashness. It never acts blindly. It does not waste its strength in random blows. It strikes at the right moment, in the right place. It is a wide-awake faculty. It sees clearly and acts with a wise decision. It does not put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The news comes from all over the country, wherever elections have been held, that the National party has developed unexpected strength. In several of the large cities in the state of New York the candidates of this party were successful. The same is true in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa.

The people all over the country are beginning to wake up from the Rip Van Winkle sleep they have been in so long; and wherever they have got fairly waked up they have "made the fur fly." This party intends to have something to say in regard to the financial policy of this government. If either of the old parties would hold the reins, perhaps it would be well for them to give heed to the wishes of the masses of the people in this country. A large majority of the people want to have coined all of the silver and gold they can find and dig out of the ground; they want the government to issue a sufficient amount of greenbacks to do the business of the country, without the intervention or contravention of national banks, and they want this paper money made a legal tender and receivable for all debts public and private. These are some of the things the people want, and they intend to have them.

HOW TO WIN.

We know of no other way to win success in anything we may undertake but to put forth continual and energetic effort. If the grange ever accomplishes the great objects for which the order was brought into existence it will be because the individual members are persistent in their efforts. The great trouble in the past, and the reason we have not accomplished vastly more than we have, is because all our efforts have been altogether too spasmodic.

During the winter months a good many of the members have been quite active, attended the meetings regularly, had something to say for the good of the order, wrote communications to the grange papers and were really good, live members; but when spring comes, and the Patron betakes himself to the field, his interest in the order begins to wane, the meetings are neglected, contributions to their papers entirely cease, and, finally, as the seasons advance and work comes crowding on, the average Patron does not take time to even read his paper, and thus intellectual darkness settles down upon him; and we hear him say, "I don't see as the grange has accomplished anything. I guess it's no use; the odds against us are too great; the thing is costing too much anyhow."

We are happy to say all Patrons do not thus act, if they did the order would be dead at once and forever. If we would finally accomplish what we desire we must be just as determined and aggressive in spring, summer and fall as we are during the winter. It will take some effort, and perhaps some

sacrifice, but a rich harvest of ends gained and good accomplished await the Patron if the necessary continued effort is made.

KANSAS FOR CORN.

Corn is the great product of Kansas. There is more capital invested, more labor employed and more profits realized in the corn crop than in any other one industry of the state; and yet the capabilities of our soil and climate for the growth of this cereal are as yet but very inadequately developed. Nineteenth of the area devoted to corn in our own state might just as well, with careful culture, be made to yield sixty bushels to the acre as forty. By increasing the average product to the acre only twenty bushels would the current year add to the wealth of the state some ten millions of dollars. If we should put the question to every individual farmer in Kansas whether he could not, by thorough and clean culture, raise sixty bushels to the acre, his answer would probably be, "Yes, if we have a good season for corn." But after giving this affirmative answer he would say, "My individual share of the ten millions of dollars would be so very small that it would be no particular inducement to make any extra exertion to increase my crop."

Now let us look at this matter in the light of profit alone. The farmer plants, we will say, thirty acres of corn. The average product under average culture is forty bushels to the acre. By extra care and a more thorough culture he realizes sixty bushels to the acre, that is, he obtains from his thirty acres just six hundred bushels more in the aggregate by his extra care than he would by ordinary culture. No farmer would place a lower estimate on the value of his corn than twenty cents per bushel; that is to say his extra six hundred bushels would possess a cash value of one hundred and twenty dollars. Now the first plowing and planting of the thirty acres would cost about the same whether forty bushels to the acre or sixty were harvested. The gathering and cribbing of the larger quantity would involve no great extra expense. The principal additional cost would be in keeping out the weeds, thinning out the stalks, when too thick, and keeping the ground in the best condition by the early and frequent use of the cultivator. Now the change of an average product of forty bushels to the acre to sixty bushels would be an immense stride for our farmers to take. Such a stride would place the state at an immeasurable distance in advance of all other Western states in its corn producing capacity. No other method of advertising the capabilities of Kansas soil and climate would be so effectual in keeping full and strong the tide of immigration which is now flowing in.

We commend this subject to subordinate granges of the state; we commend it to every farmer who has any pride in his calling, or any glow of sentiment towards the public good; we commend the subject to the local press of the state. The editor of every newspaper can exert a powerful influence on its patrons and stir them up to action on this project, entirely feasible, of increasing to the extent of twenty bushels the past average product of the acre.

Our state has already acquired a good reputation for corn raising. The spring opens favorably for this crop. The farmers see their opportunity and will put an extra strain on both brain and muscle to gather such a harvest of corn the coming fall as will surprise even themselves.

A BOSTON telegram of Saturday gives the following intelligence: "This evening a fifty-horse power boiler, in the engine room of the Boston Stamping manufactory of Saver & Co., on Third street, Cambridge, exploded. Three men were killed, another fatally injured and six others more or less wounded. The boiler was hurled through the brick walls of the engine room and the warden wall of the building enclosing it, one hundred and thirty feet across the canal. Michael Maitland was found crushed between the boiler and the walls of the canal. Nathan Burgess and James Anglin, who were at work in the riveting room and in line with the course of the boiler, were taken from the canal, dead, having been swept along by the boiler. George Gerrity was taken from the ruins of the engine room fatally injured. The main building five stories high and in which one hundred persons were at work, was considerably shattered, and on the side nearest the engine room every pane of glass was broken."

Corn Smut.

This fungus affecting Indian corn is known to cryptogamic botanists as *Ustilago maydis*, not *segetum*, as stated by Commissioner LeDuc in his letter to Congressman Phillips, published in the *Kansas Farmer*. Dulong's analysis, quoted by General LeDuc, was made some sixty years ago, and has been the only analysis heretofore on record. It is of course understood that what is popularly termed smut is simply the mass of spores of the fungus itself, and which correspond to the seed of phenogamous plants. The following analysis of smut has just been completed:

Water	12.316 per cent.
Organic matter:	
Carbo hydrates (starch-like)	65.955 per cent.
Albuminoids (nitrogenous)	16.547 per cent.
Oil	1.690 per cent.
Mineral matter:	
Phosphate of magnesium	
Sulphate of lime	
Phosphate of lime	
Chloride of potassium	3.502 per cent.
Phosphate of potassium	
Chloride of ammonium	
Silica	
Oxide of iron	
Total	100.000

For a full consideration of this subject of corn smut as a suspected poison, the reader is referred to the report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture for the current year.

PROF. KEDZIE.

General News.

JOHN W. AMES, recently appointed U. S. surveyor-general for California, died at San Rafael on Saturday last of abscess of the liver.

THE new union depot building at Kansas City is completed. The building cost \$210,000. It is perhaps the finest structure west of New York.

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 6.—Rev. A. P. Adams has been suspended for one year by the New England Methodist Episcopal conference on charges of heresy.

SAYS a New York dispatch of the 6th: "The bottom has been knocked clean out of the gold market, the closing figures to-day being \$1.00 7-8, the lowest point reached."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The dies for the new dollar arrived from Philadelphia to-day, and it is expected that their coinage will be commenced next week. There is about 600,000 ounces of fine silver at the mint and a good supply outside, but mostly in the hands of the Nevada bank.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 8.—The steamer Agnes, from New York for Cedar Keys, went ashore sixty miles south of St. Augustine on the 8d. No lives were lost. This was the steamer that was to take the postal commission to Havana. The party will take another steamer at Cedar Keys.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was arrested last night on Broadway by a deputy sheriff and locked up, charged with forgery.

About five hundred bricklayers struck to-day to enforce the union rate of wages, which is \$2.50 a day.

THE following was telegraphed from Blue Rapids, Kans., on Saturday night: "Rease, a brother of one of the editors of the *Waterbury Telegraph*, was shot by Dr. Humphreyville. Rease claimed that the doctor owed him some money, and some misunderstanding occurred on account of an alleged improper intimacy between Rease and the doctor's wife. Some words passed between them, when the doctor drew his revolver and shot Rease through the lungs. Rease is not expected to live."

LONDON, April 6.—The Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular will, it is said, lay particular stress upon the absence of a definite counter-proposal, and will call upon England to make a counter-proposal. This will be the main point urged. There is no foundation for the statement that it is the present intention to keep the channel squadron near Malta available for the transport of troops therefrom.

There seems to be some hope of a renewal of the congress negotiations, unless a collision is precipitated by the necessity for counteracting the military measures. Russia is pushing forward on both sides of the Danube. The position at Constantinople is regarded so doubtful, even threatening, for England, that very slight modification of the situation might be considered to warrant an action which would amount to a breach of neutrality, but as long, however, as Vefek Pasha remains the Turkish premier, a Russo-Turkish alliance is believed out of the question.

A DISPATCH from Chester, Pa., of the 6th inst. says: "The second steamship of the Brazilian line, the City of Peru, was successfully launched at Roach's ship-yard this afternoon. The vessel passed one hundred yards, when she was checked by a tug in waiting. Upwards of 25,000 persons witnessed the launch, among whom were President Hayes, Secretaries Schurz, McCrary and Thompson, Governor Hartman, Mayor Stakely, of Philadelphia; Mayor Ely, of New York; A. P. Dervolts, Barges, Brazilian minister, and many other distinguished persons from New York, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington. Upon the arrival of the president at the depot he was received by the city council and escorted to the ship-yard, where he was loudly cheered by the vast assemblage. He was there received by Messrs. John Roach & Son, and taken on board

the ship Rio de Janeiro, to witness the launch. After the launch the president and about two thousand of the visitors were tendered a banquet by Mr. Roach, at which speeches were made by the president, Gov. Hartman, William Ward, representative in congress from the Chester district; John Roach and Mayor Torwood, of this city. The president's speech was short, and, after the banquet, he had a general hand shaking. The city was handsomely decorated and the whole affair was considered a grand success. The president and party left on a special train for Washington."

BATH, N. Y., April 8.—The Steuben county poor-house burned Saturday night. It was of brick, two stories high. Nearly all the windows were grated, and there was but one mode of egress from each story. No night watchman was employed about the building, and there was no fire apparatus. The house is two miles from Bath, and the fire department did not get out. An insane epileptic from Hornellsville, named Ford, who was locked in a cell on the first floor, set fire to his bed. All partitions were of pine and burned like tinder. The cries of Ford aroused the other inmates only after the building was filled with blinding smoke, and he perished. The upper story was occupied by about twenty-five women and children, the lower story by eighteen men, a majority of whom were idiotic or crippled, all very aged. Five on the first floor and ten on the second floor were burned.

At the first alarm Ely Carington, the keeper, rushed out of the main building and knocked in the door at the foot of the staircase leading to the second story. Eight or ten women were piled up at the foot of the stairs, and a close suffocating smoke rolled down. The women were pulled out, and Carington started up stairs, but was driven back by smoke. In five minutes from the time of the alarm the paupers ceased calling, and in half an hour the roof fell in. The first floor door leading from the men's department was never locked, and no one in the building was locked in a cell except Ford.

EMPORIA, April 8.—A meeting of citizens was held here this evening to give public expression to sentiments in regard to the action of Gov. Anthony in sending troops to this city. Speeches were made by J. R. Graham, W. W. Scott, W. A. Randolph, H. E. Horton and others, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the citizens of Emporia are now, and always have been, peaceable and law-abiding; that no sympathy has been felt or exercised here for any unlawful opposition to the running of railroad trains or with any effort to intimidate railroad employees from work during the present strike; that the sheriff of the county has fully responded to the governor's call to protect trains, employees and property from molestation; that no city or county officer or responsible citizen had made application for troops; that no excitement or apprehension of danger existed thereon.

Resolved, That the sending of troops here without consultation with the city or county authorities is a libel on the fair name of the city, and the citizens of Emporia hereby express their indignation at this unwarrantable insult offered them, and demand the immediate withdrawal of said troops from the city, and fullest reparation for the insult so imprudently offered to as peaceable and law-abiding a community as can be found in the United States.

A motion to burn the governor in effigy was laid on the table, and after some further speeches the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The treasury holds \$346,015,850 in U. S. bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$1,345,300 in bonds to secure public deposits. Bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$298,500; bonds had for circulation and withdrawn for the week ending to-day, \$51,300. National bank circulation—outstanding currency notes, \$320,938,499; gold notes, \$1,432,120; internal revenue receipts, \$235,414; customs, \$341,025. Receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, 1877, \$3,795,000; 1878, \$2,086,000. Receipts to-day, \$397,000. Subscription to the four per cent. bonds, to-day, aggregate \$60,000.

The house appropriation committee has agreed to the post-office appropriation bill as reported by the subcommittee. The bill appropriates \$33,190,973—\$3,257,398 below the estimate of the department, and about \$869,000 less than the appropriation for the present year. The bill reduces the compensation of railroads five per cent., and changes the method of paying postmasters of the fourth-class back to the old system—that is a commission on the stamps cancelled instead of those sold.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—On the meeting of the house there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded in expectation of an exciting scene upon the question of the action of the door-keeper. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker said the first question in order was whether the resolution presented on Friday last by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Butler] presented a question of privilege. The house by a *viva voce* vote manifestly decided that it did. Conger thought that as the action of the house would

establish a precedent it would be better to vote by yeas and nays. They were therefore ordered, and resulted—yeas 219, nays 4. The negative votes were—Bland, Mills, Throckmorton and Young. A long and exciting debate arose on Butler's resolution, appointing Gen. James Shields as door-keeper. Butler opened the debate by praising the quality of Gen. Shields, in which he appealed to the Democratic party not to show to the North that they preferred to place in the honorable position a confederate general, who had fought against his country, rather than to place therein a famed Union soldier, the hero of two wars. Clymer argued to show that Gen. Shields was disabled and would not be able to perform the duties of door-keeper. Butler replied that Gen. Shields was especially able to perform those duties, and had read a letter from the general, giving an account of his disabilities. The previous question was moved, but not having been seconded, 110 to 120, the debate continued, Cox of New York having the floor. A debate which developed a good deal of sectional and party feeling was finally closed, and a vote was taken on Clymer's substitute for Butler's resolution, the substitute being that the house do now proceed to the election of a door-keeper.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1878.	
Flour—XX	\$4.90 @ 5.10
XXX	5.15 @ 5.25
Family	5.30 @ 5.30
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.12 @ 1.12 1/2
No. 4 red	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
No. 2 spring	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
Corn—No. 2	38 @ 38 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	58 @ 58
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 42
Pork	9.50 @ 9.60
Dry salt meats	38 @ 52
Bacon	4 @ 7 1/2
Lard	6 1/2 @ 7
Eggs	64 @ 7
Butter—Creamery	28 @ 32
Dairy	25 @ 30
Country	16 @ 22

CHICAGO, April 9, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.08 @ 1.10
No. 3	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
Corn	39 @ 40 1/2
Oats	22 @ 22 1/2
Pork	9.15 @ 9.20
Bulk meats	38 @ 54
Lard	7.00 @ 7.20
KANSAS CITY, April 9, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.03 @ 1.03 1/2
No. 4 fall	.94 @ .95
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.32 @ .32 1/2
Oats	.20 @ .25
Rye—No. 2	.39 @ .40

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.25 @ 5.25
Poorer grades	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.25 @ 3.70
CHICAGO, April 9, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.90 @ 5.40
Hogs—Packers	3.40 @ 3.90
KANSAS CITY, April 9, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.20 @ 4.40
Good to choice, do	3.75 @ 4.00
Native butcher steers	3.60 @ 3.75
Stockers and grazers	2.50 @ 3.10
Fair to choice fat cows	2.80 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers	2.80 @ 3.10

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20¢@22¢; medium 12¢@15¢; common, low grade, 8¢@10¢; cheese, 10¢@12¢; eggs, 6¢@7¢ for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 60¢@70¢; 3¢ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$7.00@8.50; poultry—chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@2.00; potatoes, 30¢@40¢; feathers, live geese, 45¢@45¢; dried apples, per lb., 4¢@5¢; cranberries, 35¢@40¢; hides, dry flint, 14¢@15¢; dry salt, 10¢@11¢; green salt, 6¢; green, 5¢; calf, 3¢; sheep skins, 10¢ per lb.; tallow, 6¢; honey, strained, 10¢@12¢; linseed oil, raw, 62¢ per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18¢@20¢; 3¢ lb., tub washed 25¢@27¢; Colorado and Mexican, 15¢@20¢.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.85@2.90; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$3.00. Corn meal, 3¢ cwt., 75¢@85¢.

The following are the latest quotations at which seeds can be purchased in Kansas City: Red clover, per bushel, \$5.25; mammoth clover, \$5.50; white clover, \$16; Alsike, \$16; blue grass, 90¢@1; red top, 55¢; English blue grass, \$2.50; orchard grass, \$1; timothy, \$1.40; onion sets, \$1.50@3.25, according to kind; osage orange seed, 8¢.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$50 @90 per ton; in St. Louis \$60@100; in Chicago, the best brings \$130.

Wheat the past week has been unsettled and excited, one day advancing and the next declining. The figures in our table are about six cents lower for No. 3 in St. Louis than last week; but the tendency now is downward. There is no change worth noting in other kinds of grain.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.15 1/2, April, and \$1.15 to \$1.16, May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09, April; \$1.09 to \$1.09 1/2, May, and \$1.08 to \$1.08 1/2, June. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.02 to \$1.03, April, and \$1.02 to \$1.04, May. Higher figures are asked but not taken.

Corn is 53¢ in New York and 54¢ in Baltimore.

Cattle are quoted considerably higher in both Chicago and St. Louis, and much activity prevailing; but in Kansas City at latest dates the market was dull owing to a want of supplies. The highest price paid the fore part of this week at the latter place was \$4.35.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the United States on March 23d was 5,688,449 bushels; corn, 5,728,462.

Diseased potatoes in Europe are causing an increased consumption of grain.

The premium on gold is now less than one per cent.

Horticultural Department.

Kansas Apples.

Messrs. Sands, Furber & Co., Faneuil Hall market, Boston, have recently received a consignment of apples of the Ben Davis and Willowtwig varieties from Messrs. Farrell Bros., Leavenworth, Kansas. This certainly speaks well for our Kansas grown fruit, and for the enterprise of the citizens of our state in making known abroad its excellent qualities. We believe that the demand for our fruit from the Eastern states will increase yearly, and assume such proportions that we shall be encouraged to greatly increase our orchard products and improve their quality. We see that our nurserymen are doing a brisk business this spring. The large fruit crop of last year has greatly stimulated the fruit growers of the state, and they are making unwonted exertions to extend the business of fruit culture to something of the dimensions that will entitle us to the name of the fruit growing state of the West.

The Blackberry.

The Kittatinny blackberry has been tried in this region now for some dozen years and has proved a hardy, prolific, rich and sweet variety. This is the season for setting out. Place the roots under ground in a deep, rich soil and they are sure to grow. The greatest difficulty the horticulturist has to encounter in the culture of this fruit is to keep the canes in anything like shape. They spread rapidly, intertwine and lock together so as to form an impenetrable jungle. In the management of the blackberry the hills or rows must be kept so isolated and distinct and thinned out that the gatherer of the fruit can approach every bush and pick the berries without being caught or entangled in the vines. With the exercise of a proper amount of energy, in respect to keeping the canes in their proper place and under proper subjection, there is no fruit which can be more easily raised or which will afford greater satisfaction or profit.

Raspberries—New and Desirable Varieties.

The unusually large number of fine varieties of this fruit that have recently made their appearance, is a cause of congratulation to many fruit growers. Splendid berries indeed are some of them, and in no way perhaps is their real value more easily understood than when placed in contrast with some of the inferior kinds that are too often permitted to monopolize our gardens. Specimen berries measuring two and a half to three inches in circumference, make a contrast indeed to common berries of the size of the largely grown Philadelphia or Highland hardy varieties. This quality of size is a merit that many will appreciate, who have noted the high prices that others obtain for their giant berries as offered in the markets, while their own diminutive fruit goes begging at half or a quarter the price that is obtained by their more fortunate neighbors. The cultivation of raspberries is proving, and probably will prove, one of the most profitable branches of the fruit business for many years to come. Other fruits may be shipped long distances and at times overcrowd particular markets, but the perishable character of the raspberry will keep many a local market free from outside interference. My description of varieties at this time will include principally those of most recent origin and such as are attracting special attention.

Pride of the Hudson.—The renown of this famous new berry has now spread throughout the length and breadth of the land; nor do we wonder that words in its praise have been so freely spoken. A variety of such habits of growth, and possessed of such qualities as this, cannot long remain hidden from the hosts of amateurs and other fruit growers who are continually looking out for something better than what they already have. Words in its praise that have been uttered by others, are perhaps more fitting in this article than any I myself might give. Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the *Christian Union*, says of it: "I have never seen as fine a raspberry in all my life," referring to its great size and fine quality. Charles Downing, the well known authority on fruits, thinks that in quality of fruit it closely resembles Brinkley's Orange, which is a standard of excellence in raspberries. Its usual productiveness (over 600 berries have been counted on a single cane) and its hardy and vigorous habits of growth, can hardly help but render it a very general favorite. *Rural World*.

Mr. George W. Campbell remarks that in all places where the season is long enough to ripen it, the Catawba is still one of the most valuable grapes. And when it can be trained upon a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure, it will succeed in many localities where it could not be matured in the open ground.

Fruit is Healthy.

I see the question "Is fruit healthy?" is being discussed in your valuable paper. I have practiced medicine where I now live thirty years. When I came here there was no fruit, and no attention was paid to raising vegetables. Gardening was left to the women, and of course did not amount to much. People lived on corn bread, bacon, and a little black coffee, without sugar or cream. Then if a person caught cold in the winter, the blood was in such a condition that inflammation of the lungs was almost sure to come, and of such a high grade, that in spite of the most active treatment, great numbers died. Inflammation of the brain, bowels, heart, etc., was very common and proved rapidly fatal. And in the summer and fall, dysentery was very malignant and fatal. This is the great pest of armies where large bodies of men are shut off from fruit. Now we have plenty of fruit and vegetables, and the doctors never see any of these diseases, in such malignant form, and they are much more amenable to treatment.

I recollect when the orchards first began to bear. I was much surprised to see the children eating apples all day (green and ripe) and enjoying the best of health, when those poor children whose fathers had neglected to plant fruit trees, were sick and dying of flux. And in those days, it was not uncommon in the spring, after a long winter, to find whole families sick with scurvy. I shall never forget with what surprise they would look at me, when instead of giving them medicine, I would order them to send to Lexington for lemons and oranges, hunt for sheep sorrels and tell them that all the medicine that they wanted was vegetable acids, that that was all the blood needed, and that they would die without it, just as the sailors used to do before canning fruit was discovered, when on long voyages. It would be strange, if the universal appetite for fruit in man was given by God, if it was not necessary to his happiness and health. It would be an exception to all his other works. The physicians who are acquainted with the physiology of man, know that the malic acid of the apple, the citric acid of the lemon, the gooseberry, currant, strawberry, cherry, etc.—and above all the tartaric and other acids of the grape—are indispensable and supply the blood with the necessary constituents of life and health.—*B. F. Dunkley, M. D., in Rural World*.

Wash for Apple and other Fruit Trees.

One of the best methods for preserving the health and promoting the vigor and fruitfulness of fruit trees, is to wash them frequently with some liquid capable of destroying the parasitical plants and insects which adhere to the surface of the bark, and sap the vital energies by a constant drain of the circulating current. A liquid formed of one pound of whale oil soap to a bucket of water, is now generally used for this purpose. A lye of wood ashes, rather dilute is also excellent. The liquid should be applied with a coarse rag, which will remove the moss and dislodge the insects which may have obtained a lodgment on the bark. By giving the trees in your orchards and gardens two or three good washings during the season, care being had to wet every part of the surface of the trunks, the insects as well as the mosses will be effectually removed, and the bark left in a beautiful and healthy condition. April, June and August are the months in which washing may be practiced with the best results, though where one can afford time a good thorough scrubbing every month during the growing season would be still better. If the trees are old and thickly encrusted with moss, it should be scraped off carefully before applying the wash. A coarse piece of coffee or cotton bag may be used for scrubbing, and the coarser it is the better. Brush brooms, partially worn, may answer well, where the surface is rough and very mossy, but on young trees the bagging is preferable, and used with much greater efficiency and ease.

Transplanting.

One of the most delicate and important operations is the transplanting. If this is poorly done, all is pretty much a failure.

Transplanting, after the ground has been thoroughly prepared by deep plowing, and thorough harrowing and pulverizing, is best done after a light rain, on cloudy days, so that the plants may have the night to stiffen up in. In removing the tomato plant a ball of earth goes with it, so that the plant hardly knows that it has been transplanted. And, whenever this can be done, do it. In other cases, "firming" the earth upon the roots is the important secret. Good common sense goes a great way here, as everywhere else. Everybody is supposed to know something; and that is the basis on which we always build in giving instruction.

The peach trees in this part of the valley, says the *Oxford Independent*, are completely loaded with healthy young peaches. Should one-fourth now on the trees mature, there will be an abundant crop and plenty for everybody.

Many of the farmers are planting corn this week. We have seen some that was planted ten days ago that is up and looking nicely.

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Although I have never contributed to "The Household," I have been an interested reader, and always am in the household department of any paper. The suggestions from different ones are beneficial to me oftentimes, and so perhaps my feeble effort may, in a measure, help some one else.

The letter in the last SPIRIT by "Common Sense" has some good suggestions; and also in the same paper by "Kalena," when she says "the quickest and best way to get work done is to do what you think best and go directly at it." Now I think it is impossible for a "good housekeeper" to do her work some one else's way, yet she must be very conceited if she can't be benefited by other's experience, so I hope "The Household" will always be filled.

I noticed a recipe for making "extra mince" pies a few weeks ago and have no doubt it would be very nice, but I would rather the brandy were left out, because it might create a thirst for liquor in some poor mortal, which, when created, is so hard to overcome. I hope all the sisters in this department are for temperance and will use all their influence for its promotion. For what greater evil than intemperance? But enough for this time. S. A. V. BIRLEY, Kans., April 4, 1878.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—This is such a heathenish wet, dreary day that it is an imperative necessity to stay in doors, so I will try to scribble for the "Benevolent society." It seems to me that this institution is receiving new members quite rapidly; am really glad to see it. I do hope some one will send a receipt for making hop yeast, if they don't I shall send one that I use. Don't any one send a receipt that prescribes taking the yeast to bed to keep it warm for I abominate "early rising."

Edith Engles says, "What shall we do when the baby cries?" That question carried us back a number of years instanter, and we thought of that fearful apprenticeship we served when our eldest was a babe. I was young and inexperienced (being the youngest of our family myself) in taking care of children, and the taking care of that child was just awful. Cry, cry, morning, noon and night. We just gave him everything we could hear of, but all of no avail; only warm baths would have any effect, and, as he would frequently cry at night, that grew monotonous. The last time he went "bathing at midnight," he was five months old. That attack was fearful until he was comfortably seated in the water, then he immediately commenced to laugh and play, as babies will when noticed. That just settled that job. For a few nights he cried and then quit. One motherly old lady advised me to fasten his clothes tight and I did so, although I had different ideas of my own upon the subject. When my second was a young babe I read an article in *Arthur's Magazine* (bless that article) saying, among many other wise things, to fasten waists to babies' skirts and wear their bands as loosely as possible. I did that with that baby and there was no trouble with that dreaded colic.

I believe babies should be dressed (for underwear) in flannel, and kept at home in weather that may tend to give them colds, and kept in the cradle just as much as possible, and not bumped and thrown around by large children, risking life and limb; and that their mothers, while nursing them, should avoid exerting themselves at work until they are heated and worn out, for just so sure as you become extremely tired and fretful your baby will "squall."

One word more and we will close. "Common Sense," let's put it to vote if we shall not burn the dish rag. Who wants to rub soap on that rag and then rub for all that's out, and sell it for half a mill? HELENA.

LEE, Kans., March 29, 1878.

Corn Meal Pudding.

Make corn meal pudding of yellow meal stirred into scalded skimmed milk, till thick as gruel; when cool, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt and sweetening to suit the taste must be added, and a little fine cut suet, and some raisins, or dried peaches, or fine cut apples. It should bake an hour or more, according to size. You who do not believe that anything made of corn meal can be good, please try this recipe and let me know your opinion.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

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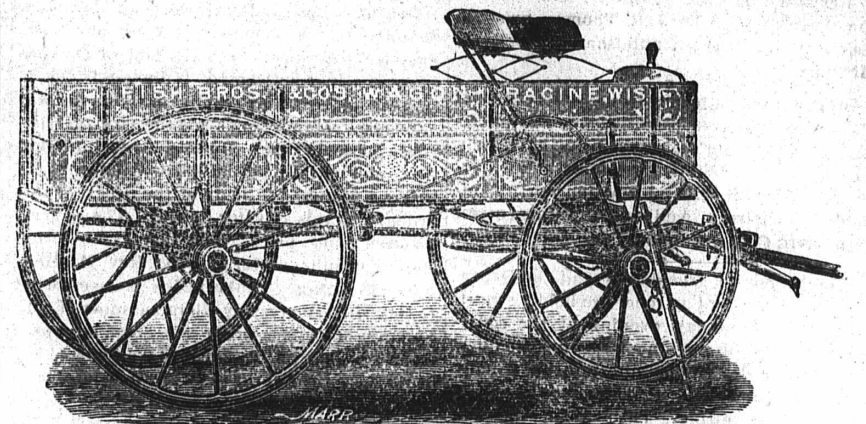
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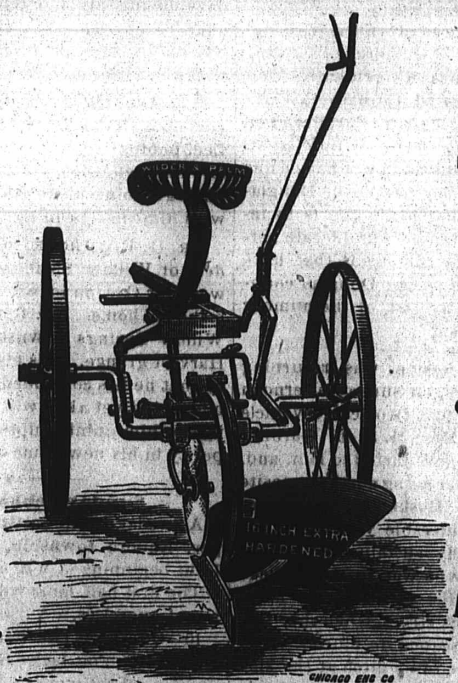
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Farm and Stock.

It is noted by the London Times that American potatoes no longer come into the English markets merely as "seed," but have, during the last year, taken the higher ground of "wares," being imported in large quantities for direct consumption, and it looks as if they might "drive out the home-bred article."

Begin to Save.

Young men ought to begin laying up money or property in some form earlier than they do. Their income may indeed be small, but so may be their expenses, and in more than a corresponding ratio; and for their income they cannot be sure that it will soon or ever be any larger. There are a good many men in mature or advanced life who are poor to-day because they waited for larger pay or profits before beginning to save anything. One dollar saved each week, and carefully invested, will secure one against want in old age.

The Dairy Business.

It will be a matter of surprise to many of our farmers, who have not kept themselves well posted in the products of the dairy, to learn that they have been increased in the United States since 1840 more than six fold—that is to say, the milk, butter and cheese products of 1877 were six times as valuable as were those of 1840.

The question naturally presents itself, will this large ratio of increase go on indefinitely for the future as steadily and largely as it has for the last forty years? No definite answer can be given, but if we judge the future by the past we see no good reason for supposing that the proportions of demand and supply will for the next half century certainly be greatly altered. The demand will so keep pace with the supply that relatively to other farm products milk, butter and cheese will command a fair price. In the article of cheese we Americans fall far short of our English cousins in regard to our consuming capacity. We have not learned to appreciate it as an economic article of food; it is not placed upon our tables at every meal as it is in England. As the supply increases and the quality improves, cheese as an article of diet will become far more general than it now is. It is nutritious, healthy, and, compared with most kinds of meats, cheap. The same may be said of milk. Its consumption has been immensely increased during the last three decades, and as food for children, especially, parents have learned its value. In this article there is not the least probability of overproduction. So of butter. It will be years and decades of years before the market will be glutted with a first-rate article. There will be a demand created for it in every foreign port. In proportion to its superior quality will be the call for it everywhere at home and abroad. There need be no apprehension in the minds of farmers that the dairying business will be overdone or the market overstocked during the life time of any one now engaged in it. On this ground the careful, intelligent and enterprising dairyman may well feel that he has a firm footing, and may safely go ahead.

Stick to One Thing and One Place.

There are few farmers in Kansas, few anywhere perhaps, who would not sell out their farms for a consideration. They hold them for sale on certain terms. There is quite too prevalent a feeling that there is some other spot on the face of the earth, some different location, where the conditions of success would be more favorable, and life more happy. We think that farmers more than any other class of men see and feel the disadvantages of their present lot, and imagine that change of place will lighten many of the burdens of life and insure a larger success. Some live too near the city and would like to have more land to till and get further away from the noise and bustle of city life. Others are tired of their isolated position in the country and would like to secure the advantages of more thickly settled places, where there are better schools, a nearer market and more cultivated society. Some have too large farms, or too small, and would like to exchange them for those better adapted to their wants. Others who have worked hard in growing corn and fattening hogs fancy that a stock farm would be preferable, and that raising fat cattle for market would be easier

work and yield larger profits. At any rate the fact is patent that there is a restless, discontented spirit among Western farmers, and that large numbers of them are looking for a change, and seeking some other spot East or West which will better suit their purposes than the one on which they are now located.

In many cases there may be a valid reason for this discontent, and very many would be benefited without doubt by a change, still we think that as a general rule it would be better to repress this restless spirit of change and make a resolute determination to better improve present advantages, and work out a better condition of things on the old homestead, where there has been so much strength expended and so much valuable experience gained. Almost every location has some special advantage. The farm on which we live possesses some hidden treasure, some undeveloped resources which we have failed to discover or neglected to bring out. By study, by patient industry, by energetic labor and by well directed, systematic effort wonderful changes may be wrought, marvelous successes achieved and glorious victories won. It is not so much a change of location which our farmers need as a little more clear grit, a more hopeful spirit, a stronger determination to fight it out on this line though it take a life time to do it.

There is no farm of eighty or a hundred and sixty acres in the great West which has not a mine of wealth in it. Here is a field of twenty acres which with proper culture will yield, year after year, an average crop of fifty bushels of corn to the acre. There are ten acres of upland prairie from which twenty tons of Hungarian grass can be annually raised. Here is a corner on which a hundred apple trees can be planted, which in ten years will bear much excellent fruit. Yonder waves twenty acres of wheat from which will be harvested, by and by, four hundred bushels of golden grain. In the pasture beyond the ravine are quietly grazing a dozen Jersey cows, from which the industrious housewife will, during the season, make a full thousand pounds of butter of the finest quality and which will command the highest price in market. In the barn-yard two score hens are picking up a good living on the refuse grain and scattered corn, for which otherwise unutilized material they are furnishing for the table and market four hundred dozen of eggs during the year. The well kept garden near the house will furnish the family not less than fifty dollars' worth of nourishing and healthful food. From the corn and other products of the farm a score of hogs will be well fattened and made ready for the market in the early part of winter. Pork will probably never be so cheap as not to pay at least twenty-five cents per bushel for the corn fed to make it. Half a dozen steers can be turned off in early spring well fattened for market; they will bring three hundred dollars clean cash.

Now add together these various items and see to what your year's work has amounted. They are only a part of what you have by your own honest work realized from your farm; and yet you see many ways in which you could have done better. There have been leaks which you might have stopped, waste which you might have prevented, and which, in the aggregate, would have amounted to a pretty large sum. This sum might have been added to the profit side of your account and probably will be another year.

After a careful survey of the whole field and a proper estimate of your farm products for the past year, and its increased capabilities of larger yields in the future, we do not think you will have much reason to complain in regard to the quality of your farm, or that you will be in any great haste to dispose of it and get rid of a certainty for an uncertainty, or choose what is possible and contingent instead of enjoying what is real, stable and valuable in your present lot.

We think it unwise to make a change of base so long as the present position is safe and tenable. The farmer's aim should be high. We honestly believe he will be surer to achieve success and an independent position by choosing a farm and settling down for life, neither changing nor wishing to change his abode. The old proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," holds true in

relation to the farmer. The man who has no settled habitation, but who roams round from place to place, is generally unsettled in mind and is continually imagining there is some brighter and better spot than the one he occupies to-day. It is with him to here and to there. But the sun shines and the rain falls on our present homes. God's blessing rests on the cheerful, contented worker. Whatever a man sows that shall he also reap. Success is in the man himself, in his strong hands, in his firm heart and steadfast will rather than in the circumstances that surround him.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.
Farm Architecture.
THE BARN.

Along the south wall of the basement story, in the rear of the horses, are placed harness hooks, either of almost any of the many kinds of iron ones now manufactured or the old fashioned wooden pin built into the walls. The entire basement floor should be concreted eight inches, in the manner set forth in a previous article, and planked to timbers bedded into the concrete as there described. This makes it absolutely impossible for rats to harbor there, as also it prevents the ground from becoming "excrement sodden," which is detrimental to the health of animals by reason of the emanation of poisonous gases. The floors to the stalls should have an inclination to the rear of about two inches, and should be three inches higher at the rear end than the floor of the passage way in the rear. There should be a drain just at this point with proper inclination to carry off the urine. The best form of drain for this purpose is made of cast iron, concave in form, laid in sections, with a flat perforated cover laid loosely in a groove on the top, flush with the floor, so that it can be removed for cleaning. The floors of the stalls should be two inches thick, firmly spiked; the stalls between the horses should be two inches thick, laid horizontally with dowel pins in the edges. The front end can be made higher than the rear, either by framing it in the planks or by use of the fancy cast iron gratings now manufactured.

In this connection I may say that while the ordinary method of constructing a horse manger of one-inch oak plank, with a wooden feed box at one end and all top edges bound with hoop iron, is good enough for all practicable purposes, yet there is an infinite variety of stable fittings in cast iron, such as feed boxes, hay racks, etc., that a farmer may indulge in to the extent of his means and inclination. The construction of the cattle manger, however, is quite a different thing. The best form that we have found yet in the planning of barns is built thus: Let the bottom of the manger be level and continuous with the feed-room floor; let the back of the manger be raised from the floor about eight inches, so that chaff, hay seeds and the loose droppings of the feed-room may be swept directly into it. Make the manger two feet wide and form the front of it of a three-inch plank, ten inches wide set on edge; the box or trough thus formed may be subdivided if desired, but it is not necessary. Each four feet in the length of the 3x10 plank should have an upright hickory stick, two inches in diameter, inserted into a mortise or auger hole and extending up to a piece 2x4 inches, laid horizontally to receive them, at a height of six or six and a half feet. There are no stalls required, the cattle being secured by short neck chains with a large ring in the end that slides up and down freely upon the hickory piece mentioned above.

The drainage should be carried to a receiving cistern to be used, with the light sediment that it affords, in top dressing the land. Do not allow it to run to waste nor to become a nuisance by the formation of muck holes in the barn-yard.

In regard to the water supply for the barn, if there are no springs available there are several methods by which water may be obtained. If it is necessary to dig a well it is perhaps the best thing to use a windmill of approved pattern to pump the water into a trough, whose overflow shall return to the well; but if there is a creek suitable upon the land, but two far from the barn for convenient use, a hydraulic ram will be found to be very useful. When the quantity of water is small, and where the elevation to which it has to be raised is not too great, the ram

commends itself as the most economical of all lifting machines. An ordinary ram, with a fall of eight feet and with a flow of water to it of 88 gallons per minute, will raise 4,000 gallons per day from 40 to 50 feet in height to a distance of half a mile. The fall to the ram should in no case exceed 20 feet and it will work with a fall as low as eighteen inches.

As the hydraulic ram differs in principle of action from all other means of raising water, so its useful effect varies according to a different law. For instance, when the height to which it is desired to lift the water amounts to eight times the fall which works it, the useful effect will be 66 per cent., but when the elevation is ten times the fall the useful effect is reduced to 50 per cent., while at twenty times the fall the useful effect is only 18 per cent.

Raise More Sheep.

It will pay Western farmers to keep more sheep. Every farm should, at least, have a flock of sheep. They will profitably utilize much that will otherwise be wasted; eat out many noxious weeds from the fields, fence rows and pastures, and when properly cared for, they yield a good crop of wool, and rapidly increase their numbers; and thus, with even a small beginning of any of the improved breeds of sheep, a large flock will soon accumulate, and every year pay a good profit in wool.

The West is well adapted to sheep breeding, and, as a country, we need more sheep to supply our home demand for wool and woolen goods.

To make sheep breeding most successful, it should become universal, and make it unpopular for dogs to kill sheep. We are glad to see the sheep interest increasing, and we find that the double profit of wool and mutton is increasing their numbers and popularity.

The benefits of a large increase, in sheep breeding in the West, would not only keep a large amount of money here at home that is now sent abroad for woolen goods; but it would bring a large amount of money into the West, from the sale of wool and mutton; and a large increase in our yield of wool would increase our Western woolen factories, and in so many ways the increase of sheep would be beneficial, we wonder that every farmer does not have a good flock of sheep on the farm, especially when sheep breeding is so profitable, and requires so little labor and expense. Don't be frightened off with the dogs; get good sheep, and take good care of them. If the price of wool is low, the improved breeds of sheep furnish a large yield that foot up well for the fleece and mutton breeds; mature quickly a large carcass of fine mutton, and let the prices be ever so low, will pay handsomely to raise for that alone. Let us have more sheep on every farm.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Breaking Halter-Breakers.

Somebody has discovered a new method for breaking horses of the habit of halter-pulling. Our experience is that the old method of tying the horse in the ordinary manner, to some tree or hitching post, so strongly that no pulling will break loose and allow the offender to use his strength until satisfied he is fast, will effect a permanent cure in every instance. The more simple the remedy the better; but the following is worth trying: Put the horse with a common head-stall halter, take a three-eighths to a one-half inch new rope, about seventeen or eighteen feet long; double it for driving lines, and put the center of the rope under the tail as you would a crupper, and give it one or two twists; then pass the ends under the girth, sending an end each side of the horse's neck, and through the nose-piece of the head-stall (if a bridle is on, put the ropes through the bridle-bit rings), one on each side of the horse's mouth, and tie to a strong, well set post, leaving three feet of the rope. Give him an invitation to go back, using his ordinary scare. The rope attacks his tail, hurts him suddenly and unexpectedly, and he at once comes forward. For his coming forward, pet him.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Mulching.

The object of mulching is two fold, first, to retain moisture in the ground and prevent it from being parched by summer heat; second, to protect the roots of vegetables from the severe frosts of winter. The best materials for mulching are tan bark, saw dust—or better still, charcoal dust—leaves, straw, or any light porous substance which will keep the soil loose and moist. By proper mulching we have seen potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, onions and other vegetables maintain their growth through the driest summer.

Chick-weed is an excellent barometer. When the flowers expand fully there need be no fear of rain for several hours. Should it continue in that condition no rain will disturb the day. When it half conceals its flowers the day is sure to be showery, and when it entirely shuts up or falls the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveler put on his great coat.

Veterinary Department.

Lice on Cattle.

A stock grower, writing to the New York club, gives his mode of destroying lice on cattle. He says: "I destroy them with brine—any kind of salt water will do it. I find two kinds of lice. One is the blue lice, and I think the other is hen lice. I tried red persiculate one year; it killed the lice, two yearlings and a two-year-old. But washing the cattle with brine is easier, and they get in the habit of licking one another, and are more gentle toward each other."

About last June my colt began shedding the hair of the tail, and in a short time the tail became naked. The hair also fell off his head and shoulders in spots. The animal is in good condition but at present he has very few hairs on his tail. Please state what was the probable cause and what may be done to promote the growth of hair on his tail.

ANSWER.—Psoriasis is a non-contagious skin disease of a chronic nature, frequently due to a peculiarity of feeding and management. Being due to constitutional causes, local treatment will not suffice. Internally, give, during one month, morning and evening, one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic, mixed in the animal's food. Externally may be applied every morning and evening, an alkaline lotion, such as one part of carbonate of potash, dissolved in twenty parts of salt and water.—*Practical Farmer.*

Osteo Porosis.

I have a friend who has a fine colt, sired by Jack Boston, son of Lexington and Miss Path, by Imperial Glencoe. The colt is (or will be) two years old in April, of good size, and has been doing well until about three months ago, when an enlargement came under each eye, making the colt lose flesh and become weak in the loins. The colt still eats, but will not thrive; appears at times almost paralyzed in the hind quarters. Can you suggest anything beneficial, or what do you think will be the result of the disease, under the best treatment?

ANSWER.—There is but little doubt your horse suffers from osteo porosis (vulgarly termed "big head"), a very formidable disease, it being a question if an animal once attacked ever recovers. It is true that by following a tonic and general building-up regimen, the animal seemingly recuperates. It is a disease of the bones; its cause rests in obscurity. The treatment indicated is, if admissible—which can be determined by exploring with a small gimlet or exploring needle, and if but a small portion of one or more of the facial bones is involved, to extirpate it—being careful to include every particle of diseased bone, or it will continue to grow. If, owing to the extent of lesion, it should be deemed imprudent to operate, then put him under cod-liver oil—one ounce a day. Take carbonate of iron, cinchona bark, pulverized, of each three ounces; gentian root, pulverized, four ounces; make into twenty powders; give one a day in soft feed; give him plenty of nutritious food, combined with milk and eggs. You should endeavor to get a veterinary—a qualified man, if possible—to examine the case for you.

Chapped Heels.

I have a fast and very valuable white horse about eight years old, which in cold weather always, and in summer sometimes, shows cracks in the fetlock joints, principally on front feet, where the hair joins the hoof. Some of these cracks are quite deep and almost an inch long. We have used glycerine, cow manure and linseed poultices; have often healed the cracks while standing, but have never been able to eradicate them. I have owned the horse for over a year. It has never been sick a day, nor lame, although when I purchased it, it had a quarter-crack. In cold weather it shows a dislocation to speed down hill. My inclination to speed down hill. My horses stand in planked box stalls at night; on ground or ashes in day time, and are used for light driving only. Can you suggest a remedy? Please answer in next issue and oblige.

ANSWER.—You have a case of chapped heels; from inflammatory or some other abnormal condition the natural sebaceous secretion of the follicles is arrested, rendering the skin dry and hard, and in consequence when the limbs are flexed the skin cracks, and when it has assumed the chronic form it often becomes hard to cure. Treatment: If the cracks are deep, with prominent edges, touch the bottom of them lightly with fuming nitric acid; then after twelve hours, wash the parts thoroughly with castile soap and warm water; rub dry, and apply a preparation composed of equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil, mixed, once a day. Keep the animal quiet till the parts are entirely healed; then take tannic acid two drachms, sulphate of copper two ounces, spring water one pint; mix and allow it to remain over a slow fire for four hours, and with it bathe the parts immediately before going out for a drive. On returning, rub dry with a coarse cloth—do not allow any water to come in contact with the parts—and apply cosmoline with friction; prepare and give him a cathartic, and after purging has ceased give five grains of arsenious acid daily, till a cure has been effected.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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