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Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

LIFE'S DAY.

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

"But to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom."—MILTON.

Life is fraught with joys unending,
Into grace and beauty blending,
As the moments full of fleetness,
One by one go quickly by;
Stealing on all bright, unclouded;
Seldom is the luster shrouded,
But most full of grand completeness,
As the moments swiftly fly.

Morning fair, in grandeur dawning,
Beauteous, golden-tinted morning!
Clouds of spreading fleecy whiteness
Fold about the rising sun.
See the pearly dew-drops shining
On the grass blades, where entwining
Flowers, and leaves, and buds, in lightness
All seem blended into one.

O'er the fields of scented clover
Busy bees well laden hover,
With their ceaseless buzz and murmur,
Gathering sweets from every flower;
And the blessed inspiration
Tends to gladden and awaken
The blushing hues with tints much rarer,
Giving grace unto the hour.

Thus life's morn is full of pleasure—
Every hour a golden treasure,
Every hour a joy and blessing
As we give them, one by one,
To the keeping of the angel,
The good angel—our evangel,
Who, with tip of golden pencil,
Notes the sandstones as they run.

To the wesward, upward tending,
Soon we find the sun extending
With a brilliant flame of glory,
Like a shining sea of light;
Over hill, and plain, and mountain;
Over river, rill and fountain;
Over fields of grain and forest,
Until meeting the horizon,
Melting onward from the sight.

All the earth is dipped in splendor;
Glad the ministerings and tender,
Of sight, and sound, and life, and motion,
In the blooming world around;
Giving shape to forms of beauty;
Giving force to tasks of duty;
Giving strength of varied order
To the noon-time *day* has crowned.

So *life's* noon-time finds us gleaming
Sacred truths of deepest meaning
From fair science; ever seeking
That that can true happiness give.
Should we reach the hoped fruition,
E'en the pain of dissolution.
Cannot wrest these blessed laurels
When we thus in earnest live.

Noon-time strength is manhood's glory;
Bright the vision now before me,
As I scan the golden future
To each living mortal given;
Who doth mind and sustance garner
Who doth brighten and grow warmer
With glad steps unfaltering upward;
He is *crowned* if he has striven.

Calm and beauteous is the evening;
Nothing now but objects pleasing
In the heavenly system greet us,
Bringing gladness to the soul;
Westward has the sun descended—
Day, with twilight fully blended,
Faded from us, leaving night-time
Fitly monarch of the whole.

In a flood of golden yellow
Fall the moonbeams soft and mellow,
Almost like a benediction,
On the sleeping world below;
And one by one the stars come stealing
Out upon the sky, revealing
Marvelous lights of diamond luster,
Making the heavens all aglow!

Calm and holy meditation
Now our inner lives awaken
As we view the scene so peaceful,
In the quiet hour of night;
In this hour fit for reflection,
We, in tearless retrospection,
Can review our life's great volume,
Seeing now that "right is might."

May *life's evening* be thus tranquil,
And our retiring be as peaceful,
Wrapped in rifts of golden sunlight,
Like the western orb of day;
Then the morn of resurrection
Will afford us swift protection,
And when we waken at its dawning
We can grasp life's golden ray.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

LE CAPITAINE'S MYSTERY.

Ealay in September, 1870, the German armies advanced to the investment of Paris, and the grim masses of spiked helmets gradually drew their silent, relentless circle closer to the heights surrounding the city. Sedan had finished the Empire. There was no longer a Napoleon. The provisional government, with General Trochu as commander-in-chief, held the French capital. A few regiments of the line, the Mobiles from the provinces, the National guard of Paris, and the sailors of the fleet; these were to be the defenders. A strong cordon of forts and ramparts were the outside barriers, and so Paris snapped its fingers at the spiked helmets. It kept on with its *fete* days, its gay throngs on the boulevards, its theaters and cafes till, on the 19th of September, a German army corps swung round and closed the last gap in the hostile circle. Two millions were imprisoned, and Paris was left as Bismarck remarked, to seethe in its own milk. To simmer in its own gravy, the English said.

In the Rue d'Estrees there was a tall dwelling, each of whose flats was occupied by a quiet, respectable family circle. On the first floor dwelt an English family, the head of which was a retired physician, Dr. Mortimer. Next above lived a Parisian household, that of Monsieur Lecompte, whose income was sufficient to relieve him from business. He had married an English lady, a sister of Dr. Mortimer; and these family ties gave the two flats the aspect of a single household. The mother of Dr. Mortimer was also an inmate of his home, and Grandmere Mortimer, as she was familiarly called, was, of course, equally at home on the floor of Monsieur Lecompte above. Now add Henri Lecompte and his sister Julie, and Maud Mortimer to their respective home circles, and these three young people will complete the list of dwellers on the two lower floors.

The 12th of September had been Monday, and on that day Julie Lecompte and her cousin Maude had started in the omnibus which daily made its trips out to Ville d'Avray, to spend a week, or may be a fortnight, at the pleasant country boarding-school of their former instructress, Madame Danton. Only a week afterward—on the nineteenth—a German brigade threw its intrenchments across the road, and Ville d'Avray was shut out from Paris. There was no post nor telegraph. There was no possible communication between the city and its environs. The two young cousins were as completely separated from their Paris home as if they had been translated to another planet.

Stunned, astonished, dismayed, horrified, were the households in the Rue d'Estrees.

"Those barbarian hordes!" Those German vandals!" cried Monsieur Lecompte. "Their camps would surround Madame Danton's place! What would be the fate of the inmates? How and when could they be heard of?"

Henri volunteered to force his way out, but Monsieur Lecompte went to the mayor of his quarter, and was told that a musket-shot would be the fate of any one making the attempt. Patience, then—patience, suspense, sorrow, agony, tears and prayers.

Weeks rolled on without any tidings from outside. Paris was confined in a solitary cell. But Paris insisted that she was sublime. "Not an inch, not a stone," would she surrender to the besiegers. There was a small English colony left within the city, but the English ambassador, Lord Lyons, and the English consul had both gone away before the investment. The American minister, Mr. Washburne, was the only foreign diplomatic representative remaining. At his legation there were, daily, crowds of every nationality, seeking advice, news, comfort and assistance. Everything was liberally afforded them except news. The government monopolized that, and permitted only so much to be published in the daily Paris papers as they thought best.

Meantime Dr. Mortimer was confined to his library with the gout; Monsieur Lecompte went every day to the American legation, to the cafes, to every place, in fruitless search for the absent dear ones; while Henri laid as many plans to escape from Paris as General Trochu was doing to repel the invaders. All was vain. There was only one way to get out. That was by balloon. Henri had no balloon, but he went to the Champ de Mars to see Gambetta try his fortune in one. It was in the middle of October, Henri watched the operations. He saw the carrier-pigeons put in the basket, and the other preparations of Monsieur Nadar, the æronaut. He beheld Gambetta, "the Balloon Minister," make his celebrated ascent, and witnessed his triumphant escape from Paris.

Monsieur Lecompte had always cultivated a fancy for pigeons. He had contrived to have a pigeon-house affixed to the rear wall of his dwelling, just outside of his windows. There was room in it for more, and next day Henri added to his feathered tenants a pair of carrier pigeons. He called the male bird "Le Capitaine." The female was named "La Petite." Day by day he watched his pigeons till he had made sure that Le Capitaine loved La Petite so faithfully that no distance nor time would prevent his return to her. Then Henri made himself acquainted with M. Nadar, and finally he succeeded in obtaining a subordinate place in the balloon service.

November came round. By the middle of the month there was no beef in Paris. Only an ounce and a half of horse flesh was rationed to each inhabitant daily. The supply of bread grew scantier every day. Dogs and cats and rats became the food of the populace. The newspapers were advising even the more prosperous families to sacrifice the favorite of the fireside, poor puss. The roar of cannon outside the city was incessant. Gambetta's carrier pigeons ceased to arrive with their scant official news. There were sorties of the defenders, and then retreats, which only meant defeats. But Paris had been France, and Paris was fighting for its honor. Besides, was there not an army of the Loire? All Paris was expecting a rescue by "the army of the Loire."

Then came December, and at length the day before Christmas. The Germans were drawing their lines closer around the doomed city, and were mounting their Krupp guns for bombardment. M. Nadar was about to take out another balloon, and by good fortune Henri was selected to be his companion in the attempt. M. Nadar was bound for Bordeaux with dispatches, and his course should have been to the southwest. But as the aerostat rose aloft, a current carried it northward. That did not suit M. Nadar, but "Aha!" said Henri to himself, "that is just the point for me!"

Henri had with him a little wicker cage in which Le Capitaine was nested in cotton, so as to keep him from the cold. Henri had promised the friends at home to start the pigeon homeward as soon as he should learn certain tidings of their lost ones. In the balloon there was also a miniature mitrailleuse, ready for anything that might happen. And well that it was there; for, as they sailed over the German lines, they beheld a hostile balloon rising beneath them. Presently up it shot into the air like a cork. The wind drove it swiftly in pursuit. It was handled with skill. It drew nearer and nearer. Presently came a flash from its small gun, and a shot whizzed near M. Nadar. He replied with the sharp rattle of the mitrailleuse. Onward they drove through the upper air, firing at each other every minute. A grand spectacle it was for Paris and the Germans. Strange as it was, though, that all the time Henri was thinking most about the safety of Le Capitaine in his wicker cage. There was to be great use for him. At last the spiteful little mitrailleuse succeeded in pouring a storm of shot into the German war balloon. It collapsed. It became a parachute, and down, down it tumbled into a forest beneath. M. Nadar sailed on undamaged. It was very cold, and night was coming on. The setting sun gleamed out on an expanse of water.

"The English channel!" cried M. Nadar. "We must descend in time!"

Luckily they made safe landing on the coast near Boulogne-Sur-Mer. M. Nadar took a sailing vessel for Bordeaux.

"Now," said Henri, "now to search for Julie and Maude. They may have come north with the English who fled from Paris in September. If so, they have probably gone to our uncle's house in London. I will inquire at Calais, and if necessary, go to London. When I find them I will dispatch Le Capitaine to Paris. But not from London. No, no; it's too far off. My pigeon might lose his way in crossing the channel. I must then return to France, get as near the enemy's lines as is safe, and then let Le Capitaine fly with his message."

As for the house in Paris, in sad uncertainty of the fate of their daughters and of Henri, they passed a gloomy Christmas and New Year. At daybreak on the morning of the eighth of January following, they were stunned by a heavy explosion, and crash on the topmost floor of their dwelling. The Germans had got their Krupp guns in position. It was their first bomb that came through the roof. Shell after shell exploded in the neighborhood. About noon one came rushing with the sound of a hurricane close to the rear of the dwelling. It narrowly missed striking Monsieur Lecompte's pigeon-house. It exploded within a yard of the window. The pigeon-house was utterly wrecked. The window and its sash were blown to atoms.

Monsieur and Madame Lecompte rushed hastily into the apartment, and found that pieces of the bomb had scattered the mantel ornaments, and had torn away a yard of the ceiling.

"Ah, my pigeon!" cried Monsieur Lecompte as he beheld La Petite perched on the back of a chair, palpitating with fear. Upon the ruin of the pigeon-house she had flown in through the demolished window.

Madame had just taken the trembling bird in her hands, and was nestling it soothingly to her bosom when a quiver of white wings passed the window outside. They passed again and again, and then suddenly another pigeon darted into the room.

"Le Capitaine!" cried Monsieur Lecompte. "He comes from Henri."

Underneath the wing of Le Capitaine Monsieur found a tiny envelope of oiled silk. He opened it in breathless haste. In it there were little slips of thin paper, each about the size of a postage stamp. On one side they were blank. On the other could be seen only a surface of monotonous gray, like the faint shading of a lithograph; that was all.

Cruel disappointment! Monsieur and Madame turned the four slips over and over, but they could make nothing out of them. They took them down to the library where the doctor and his wife, and Madame la Grandmere were sitting. The doctor could guess naught of their hidden meaning.

"Let me examine them," said grandmere, sitting there with her spectacles.

It was provoking to watch grandmere as she peered over the pieces of paper, and uttered only an "oh!" and an "ah!" at intervals. At last she said:

"Why, here are letters at the top of one of these slips—but so small—I can scarcely catch their shape. Let me rub my glasses. Why, this is the— Let me read the word below. There's an L and an O—"

"Loire! The army of the Loire! Ah, ha! It is coming to rescue us at last!" cried Monsieur Lecompte, with ecstasy.

"No, no," said grandmere, still straining her vision, "it is '*London*.' It's the London *Times!*"

Monsieur uttered a long "Oh!" and clapping his hands, he cried:

"I see! I see! These slips are photographs! Four pages, eh?"

Then, with sudden apprehension, he whispered:

"Hush! Hush! The government will seize them if they hear of it!"

That very morning monsieur took the little slips and hurried off to find his friend, Professeur Leclair, the photographic artist. But the professeur was absent. His place was closed. He was in the ranks of the National guard—at the ramparts—in a sortie perhaps, fighting outside of Paris—may be wounded—or dead. Nothing could be heard of him. Dreadful suspense! Cruel delay! And it was more than a week longer before monsieur at length found the professeur once more safe and sound at his gallery. He had only a few hours of liberty. With many injunctions of secresy the slips were put into his hands. He took negatives of them on glass, which he delivered to Monsieur Lecompte, with instructions as to their use.

So far all had gone well, but there was much more to be done. There were more appplliances to be obtained, more preparations to be made, and, above all, there was secrecy to be observed. It was the twenty-third of January before anything was ready. Then the doctor's library was darkened. At one end of it a broad sheet of white muslin was stretched from floor to ceiling. At the other end sat the two families, with a magic lantern. In this a negative of one of the slips was inserted, and the whole company immediately read on the white screen the first page of the London *Times*. It was dated January 2, 1871. News—news—news from the outside world. But no news of Julie or Maude or Henri. Still, still that suspense, that anxiety!

The second page—the third page! how the wistful eyes ran down the magnified columns! Still no news for the trembling hearts.

The fourth page—the last! Advertisements—only advertisements. Hope—doubt—agonizing fears, hurried them along to the very last column. There came a wild shriek, a cry of joy! They read these words:

"TO OUR FRIENDS IN PARIS:—Thank God! We are safe and well, with Henri, at our aunt's home in London. JULIE AND MAUDE."

The tearful, thankful silence of the room was broken by a light tap on the door. "Enter!" said Monsieur. It was Madame la Concierge, with her rattling keys who had knocked. The honest face of the janitress glowed with excitement and joy as she stood there and exclaimed: "Capitulation! and—Monsieur Henri!"

Paris had capitulated—the German lines were open—and Henri threw himself into his mother's arms.

Subscribe for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, the Patrons' paper. One dollar and fifty cents for one year.

Young Folks' Column.

Written for the Young Folks' Column.

Myrtle's Story.

BY B. J. G.

I am a large Newfoundland dog and my name is Myrtle. I was born and spent the days of my puppyhood on a splendid farm on the Susquehanna river. Many happy hours I spent frolicking with my brothers and sisters, under the wide-spreading branches of the apple trees, or on the fresh, green grass, in the warm, bright rays of the sun.

One morning, as I was lying near the door of the house, my master's child approached me and said:

"Poor little dog; poor little Myrtle; what a pretty little dog you are."

A few moments before I had been worsted in a wrestle with one of my brothers, and consequently was in a very bad humor. Instead of wagging my tail and fawning on the child, I growled and bit it on the hand. The child gave a scream of pain and terror and ran into the house. A few moments after my master came out of the house and, approaching me, took me up. He carried me to a wagon, to which two horses were hitched, and, giving me to the driver, said:

"John, take Myrtle to town with you; he bit Milly a short time ago, and I cannot have him here."

John took me and drove away. I made no trouble because I was glad I was going to the city. There I thought I could have plenty of bones to gnaw, and live like a king. After a long time we entered a large city. John drove up one of the streets a short distance and then threw me out on the pavement. He then drove off so swiftly, that I soon lost sight of him.

After he was gone I turned and trotted up the street. Suddenly I saw a bone lying in the middle of the street. I was not hungry, but I saw a poor, lean dog looking at it, and I sprang and got it, to deprive him of the pleasure of gnawing it. I had hardly seized it, before the dog rushed towards me with a terrible growl. I dropped the bone and stood over it, determined that he should not have it if I could help it. In a few moments we were in a terrible fight.

Suddenly a huge black dog rushed between us, seized the bone and dashed away. My opponent, resolved to have the bone, left me and rushed after him. I had had enough of that bone and did not follow the dogs but went on up the street to see what would next happen to me.

I will not attempt to tell you of the sufferings I endured for the next three years. I was kicked and cuffed and starved until I wished I was dead. Many times did I wish I was back on the farm, which had been my birth-place, lying under the apple trees and playing in the sun.

One morning I crawled out of the barrel in which I had slept all night and trotted down the street toward the Susquehanna river. I had now grown into a large, strong dog. Suddenly I heard a piercing scream and a voice filled with anguish and terror crying:

"Save my child! Do not let her drown. Will some kind gentleman save my child?"

In a short time I reached the bank of the river. Far out in the river, near one of the stone piers of the bridge, a little girl was struggling for her life. I reached the bank just as the frightened mother finished her agonizing appeal to the crowd on the bank. Several of the men started forward but stopped again, not knowing whether to proceed or not.

Without a moment's hesitation I plunged into the river and swam towards the child. A wild cry arose from the crowd, and several men, who had been getting a boat ready, now pushed off from the shore. In a short time I reached the child and seized it by the dress; turning, I began to swim rapidly toward the shore. In a few moments I met the men in the boat, and they helped the child and myself in. It was not long before we reached the shore. I sprang out and shook myself, and the happy mother received her child in her arms. Presently she asked for me.

"Here he is, madam" said a gentleman, bending down and patting me on the head.

The lady approached me, and looked down in my face. Then she started and cried out:

"James, this is Myrtle!"

"Myrtle!" cried a man, coming forward; did you say it was Myrtle?"

"Yes," answered the lady, "I know him although he has grown so large."

Now I knew who the gentleman and lady were; they were my former master and mistress. As soon as they saw me they recognized me as the dog who had bitten their child.

A physician had been summoned to see the little girl, but he said that she would feel no inconvenience from the cold-water bath she had just received.

In a few moments Milly, the child, and my master and mistress and I got into my master's wagon (I leaped in) and drove out of town. As soon as we reached my master's farm I sprang from the wagon and began to run around the farm to see if everything was as it had been before I was taken away.

Now there is not a happier dog in the wide world than I am. I am bountifully fed, and have a nice kennel to sleep in at night.

Milly and I are good friends and are very likely to remain so. But I will close for this time, and after a while probably I will tell you something more about myself.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878.

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Co-operation versus Antagonism.

A great deal of effort is made to induce men to flee from densely populated cities to engage in agricultural pursuits in the country. This is all proper and right, perhaps, but it will never be very successful till the conditions of farming are somewhat changed for the better. We know by practical experience that life on the isolated farm, with its cares, anxieties and severe work, is not so magnificent by many degrees as it is cried up to be by amateurs, poets and gentlemen editors of city newspapers. We have learned to our entire satisfaction that farming as it has been conducted in the past, and as it is too often conducted at the present time, does not open a sure avenue to wealth, or furnish materials for great peace and contentment of mind.

The great majority of farmers are not easy in pecuniary affairs; they find money the hardest thing in the world to raise. They are restricted in their efforts and crippled in their means for want of capital; they are loaded with debts which lead them to improvidence, or drive them to a state of despondency, and thus their whole life becomes one of excessive toil, wearing exposures, perpetual anxiety and hopeless slavery to the attainment of the material conditions of living. This is the condition too often with those who have been familiar from childhood with agricultural pursuits. No practical skill, no exercise of shrewdness and experience, no vigorous industry has hitherto saved them from the disastrous influences of competition, the gross injustice of commercial fraud, or the heavy burdens imposed by the insatiable demands of capital.

The case is still worse with those who retire from the city without experience, without skill, without habits of labor and without capital, in order to retrieve their shattered fortunes by the profits of farming. We are persuaded that in a great majority of instances the experiment would end in disappointment, if not in hopeless ruin. Those who have become imbued with a taste for the manners and customs of city life will find it a matter of no small difficulty to adopt the fashions of the country. The loneliness and sameness of rural life will wear upon their spirits; they will learn that land will not produce except under the hand of incessant toil. Dependent on hired labor, they will be duped and vexed by their help in the worst way. Weeds and worms will destroy their crops on which they rely for subsistence, and extreme pecuniary embarassment will be the almost certain result.

We do not like to take such dark views of the farmer's condition. We would like to paint a fairer picture and present more glowing colors. But with our eyes open we cannot but see the truth, nor must we shrink from it. It is well to know the worst. We shall apply the remedy only when we see the malignity of the disease.

We regard antagonism of interests as the disease. It is this which saps our prosperity and eats up the profits of industry. So long as this principle is one of the prime factors of all business transactions, so long as it remains a disintegrating force in society there can be no grand success in life for the many; there will be no just distribution of the wealth which labor earns, and no steady progress for the masses in the best results of comfortable and happy living. The remedy of this fatal antagonism of interests is co-operation. The grange is endeavoring to embody this principle into their organic life. They are practically applying it so far as they see their way clear in doing it. In regard to the organization of trade, in buying and selling, they believe they are in the right path and are making good progress. We hope they will not be discouraged by any seeming failures. If in any given case they do not hit the mark or realize their hopes they must try again. Fulton, in his first experiments in the application of steam to propelling boats, was laughed at and ridiculed for his apparent failure; but he knew that he had got hold of a principle which if rightly applied would produce grand results. He persevered, and the world knows what has been achieved by his patient work and inventive genius. Grander results than those which have been wrought by the application of steam are in reserve for those who steadily go forward in the application of the grange principle of co-operation.

Farmers must Work out their Own Salvation.

There is an inherent vice in our present constitution of society. It is the substitution of the love of wealth for the love of man. Humanity is made subservient to money. Riches are coveted not for the sake of elevating men; but men are valued according to their capacity to create wealth. The fatal thirst for wealth, the application of all the powers of knowledge and all the resources of art to this single object is the cause of the present poverty and degradation of so many of the working classes, of the false direction of political philosophy and of the spread of social evils, which, if not corrected, will sink still lower the working classes into the depths of misery, ignorance and crime. No one who observes the signs of the times can fail to discover that the tendency of things is to concentrate capital in the hands of a few men; and where capital accumulates there accumulates power, so that public opinion as well as the public funds is controlled by a few wealthy men.

While this state of things remains there will be constant distress among the laboring poor; cities will put on the semblance and air of prosperity, while poverty and decay will pervade the country. There will spring up luxury the most unbounded, side by side with poverty the most pinching; there will exist a superfluity of wealth which cannot find employment in one class of society, and a mass of destitution that seeks in vain for work in another, while the great middle class is daily diminishing in number and declining in importance between the two extremes. In this condition of things government, even under the influence of popular institutions, yields to all the demands of the opulent class, because it gives money; it turns a deaf ear to the cries of the impoverished because they can only ask for bread. In the present arrangement of society money makes money, and poverty breeds poverty, and everything tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. This state of things shows how universally the experience of mankind has felt that capital, in the long run, gives an overwhelming advantage in the race for wealth to the rich, and that poverty as uniformly ere long gives the vast superiority in numbers to the poor. To get on in the world without capital is daily becoming more difficult to the great majority of men.

To the Patrons and farmers this constitution of society and this tendency to concentration of wealth presents a subject of very grave importance. It shows the necessity of a close, compact and efficient organization, such as the grange supplies, to counteract these evil influences. It presents the strongest motive for union among all classes of working men. They have the power to enforce respect for labor, to control public opinion so that it shall be embodied in wise and just legislation that will protect and advance the interests of all and not of the rich alone. To work out their salvation the farmers and Patrons must not put their trust in numbers alone; they must seek to become well informed, intelligent, clear sighted and liberal minded. Instead of uttering complaints that they are kept in the background, that their voice is not heard in the halls of legislation and that their influence is unfelt in the councils of the nation, they must prepare themselves by careful study, mental discipline and liberal culture for those honorable positions which they covet. The simple fact that a man is a farmer does not entitle him to office; he must be a man also in the best sense of the word. He must possess weight of character, sound judgment, a knowledge of human nature, a readiness of speech, a quickness of intellect that will give him influence and weight among his fellow-men.

The common-sense farmer sees as clearly as others see that his manner of life heretofore has not been favorable to the development of those qualities which fit him for public stations of honor and trust. He has lived too much alone; has not mingled with others; has not enlarged his mind by reading, observation and study; has had, in fact, neither time nor means of qualifying himself to take an active and prominent part in public affairs.

If we do not altogether mistake the character of the grange it is a school of discipline, a means of preparation, an opportunity for acquiring that practical knowledge which will fit the farmer not only for a more thorough and successful cultivation of his land, but also for influencing public opinion and for taking a leading part in matters of legislation. The interests of agriculture will never be recognized in the halls of legislation or in the administration of our government till the farmers themselves are qualified to take those interests into their own hands and manage them with intelligence and discretion.

Johnson County Co-operative Association.

Bro. H. Livermore, manager of the Johnson County Co-operative association, sends us the following, which is the seventh quarterly report of that association, from January 1st to April 1st, 1878:

STOCK.

Capital at commencement of quarter	$3,442 49
Capital at close of quarter with profits	4,954 63

AV. DAILY SALES.		MONTHLY SALES.	
January	$155 66	January	$4,202 99
February	162 89	February	3,909 35
March	311 82	March	8,107 43
		Total	$16,219 77

PROFITS.

Profit on sales for quarter		$1,306 25
Clerk hire, rent, incidental expenses	$700 45	
Interest on money invested	108 72	
		809 17
Net dividend		$497 08

DIVIDEND.

Per cent. rebate on purchases to stockholders	11 6-10
Per cent. rebate on purchases to Patrons	05 8-10

N. ZIMMERMAN, Z. F. EZELL, } Auditors.
HENRY RHODES, J. P. LUESEUER, } Invoicers.

From a Douglas County Patron.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As we hardly ever see anything from this part, I will endeavor to say that we are yet alive (I mean the grange) and striving for that end which we hope will in the future reward us with peace and plenty.

Our grange meets twice each month, and generally with a good attendance. We never see any of our true brothers' or sisters' seats vacant; they are always in their proper stations, ready and willing to do the work assigned them. But we have some, I am sorry to say, that never attend at all, and their seats are so often vacant that we have only a faint remembrance whether they were ever occupied or not. We are slowly but surely losing our undeserving members; and the sooner the better, for as long as we are allured by these would-be grangers, so long may we expect to hear our enemies say, "You are losing members and your grange affair will soon bust up." But these necessary nuisances don't know what to say to aid the "bust" up, so they fire away, like an excited soldier in battle, at something that *they* think will injure the order. Nevertheless we are stronger to-day than we were five years ago, when every drowning man had "grange" on his tongue.

We wonder and wonder again, and think and keep thinking why it is that some will say they "wouldn't join the grange," and at the same time follow us to our peaceful abode and try to listen, and watch and see what "the confounded grangers do any way." Gate-Keepers, beware. I am, fraternally,

W. T. WATKINS.

SIGEL, Kans., April 9, 1878.

From Prairie Valley Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We, the members of Prairie Valley grange, wishing to express our regard in relation to our beloved brothers, H. H. Hart and J. W. Hart, who are about to leave us, having recently sold their property here, and who have been members of our grange since its organization; therefore

Resolved, That our grange will lose two faithful and efficient workers, that the community will miss two of its best citizens, and that we recommend them to the fraternal regard of all Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolved, That this be published in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

W. H. PORTER, Master.
J. COVALT, Secretary.

From Clay County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a recent meeting F. M. Tompkins was installed master of Republican City grange, and Mrs. M. F. Tompkins, Secretary; C. Disbrow, Lecturer; E. D. Marvin, Steward; W. B. Dudley, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Marvin, Lady Assistant Steward; W. H. Fletcher, Treasurer; Mrs. Fletcher, Ceres.

Yours fraternally, C. DISBROW.

CLAY CENTER, Kans., April 4, 1878.

St. Albans Grange Store.

The following letter from a Maine Patron to the *Dirigo Rural* is of interest:

Through the organization of our grange, some thirty of our members mustered up courage enough to start a store, of the usual variety of goods kept in country stores. We have run a little more than a year (and as hard a year as has ever been known by the present generation), and have come out so well as to renew our courage and determination to keep it going. Our stock averages about $3,000, and our patronage all we can ask. Our directors, although inexperienced, have done nobly. What they did not know about they found somebody that did; hence made no losses in purchasing goods, and none in any other way so far as is known.

Nathaniel H. Vining, George Jones and Calvin Bigelow had charge of the business last year. In consequence of the pressure of other business, and very much against the wishes of the stockholders, Mr. Vining has retired from the store, except as a patron, and his place is supplied with our past-master, C. G. Mower. We have had this advantage all through the year: Our goods have been at least ten per cent. better than goods usually kept in country stores; then they have cost us plump ten per cent. less than we have been accustomed to pay for goods worth ten per cent. less, with full weight and measure and no words about it.

We have labored under this disadvantage—poverty. Many of our patrons had accounts at other stores that they could not pay readily and were obliged to give some of their trade to these stores until such times as they could square up. Then some few things they had to sell, such as eggs, butter, cheese, dried apples, etc., other traders would buy above any market price, for the purpose of getting their trade; but the most of that class have learned that they made nothing by that operation. Another disadvantage: Very few can discriminate between good and poor goods. The most of them reckon the lowest priced goods the cheapest, which is a great mistake. Quality enters into goods as much as into horses and oxen on our farms, and requires full as much care in selecting the one as in the other. Another disadvantage: Farmers do not know the cost of anything; nor the comparative cost of anything. They do not know the value of a given amount of labor as applied to any of their business; their business has never been done with reference to gain or loss, and if they lose they don't know what to charge it to; and if they gain they don't know what to credit it to; they don't keep any accounts to know what pays and what don't pay. A general revolution is needed.

THE BONANZA KINGS.

The Splendor Enthroned on Human Misery.

[*San Francisco Chronicle.*]

A novel scene is now being witnessed in San Francisco. Thousands of hungry men, women and children are only saved from starvation and nakedness by the hand of charity. Had it not been for the associations aided by the generous contributions of a few big-hearted men and the pious help of the kind-hearted women in the churches, there would have been experienced, right here in this land of plenty, such misery, destitution and calamity as would give the lie to the boasted opulence of California. During the month of February a single benevolent association, sustained by private contributions, supplied gratuitously, at its own eating house, 20,000 meals to hungry applicants and lodgings to 416 persons, and contributed aid in money, clothing, fuel and provisions to 550 families, averaging five persons each. Of these latter there were 134 families of previously independent station in life, and who for the first time were driven to accept the bread of charity. During the present month this institution has furnished food at its own table to over one thousand persons daily, while the number of families seeking relief and the number of applicants for lodgings, clothing, food and medicines have been far beyond the ability of the institution to supply. Other institutions and the ladies and members of churches of various denominations have devoted their time, services and money to the work of charity, and daily dispensed in the church and from their private residences food and clothing to thousands of worthy poor, whose necessities made them willing recipients. There is scarcely a decent dwelling in the city that has not been visited by some hungry suppliant, craving a meal or cast off garment. Added to this wide-spread poverty and distress, almost every well-to-do citizen has, within his own personal knowledge, instances of private need and suffering among those whom fortune has not always frowned upon, and whose pride and position make the pangs of poverty keen and unbearable. Many a dollar has been given to and received by those who, in former days, were accustomed to bestow liberally from their own abundance. That all this manifest and unusual distress was not fictitious, nor a mere common phrase of all metropolitan experience, was demonstrated by the fact that when it was announced that a dollar a day would be paid to all who wanted work with the pick and shovel in grading the rocky hillside on Mission bay, thousands applied in the midst of a pelting rain, many of whom had never done work outside of an office, counting-room or workshop. Even in those walks of life where fortune had been most bountiful, retrenchment, economy and self-denial of accustomed luxury have been notably conspicuous. Elegant homes have been surrendered for those less pretentious, fine equipages have been sold or stored because unsalable; servants and employes have been reduced in numbers; and in many other ways has proof been manifest of lessened income and consequent retrenchment. Never before were so many costly and elegant dwellings for sale as for a year past have been found on the books of real estate agents. Buyers have been as scarce as sellers have been numerous. Homes which cost thirty thousand, fifty thousand, even a hundred thousand dollars, have been and are in the market seeking purchasers at two-thirds or even half their cost. General stagnation in the manufacturing industries and in those various fields of enterprise which ordinarily create wealth and give employment to many—dullness and stagnation have prevailed, making inroads upon capital invested until closed doors have told of the misfortune that had fallen upon both capital and labor. Not only in this city is this melancholy situation of affairs to be found. Throughout the state and in Nevada the general condition of the public seems to have got on the down grade. Dullness and idleness prevail, and thus thousands who have neither means nor employment are living upon the bounty of others who have. The farmers who should be and generally are the most independent and prosperous of people are staggering under loads of debt.

There is, however, no effect without a cause. Through all the thirty years of California's history her people have down to the past year, enjoyed an almost unbroken prosperity. The laborer never failed to find employment at wages unequaled elsewhere. The small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the servant maid, all accumulated steady gains and added to the fund in the savings bank, or helped make up the number of 20,000 real estate owners in San Francisco. Notwithstanding the fact that within the past three years two hundred millions of dollars have been produced as the fruits of labor in the mines of California and Nevada, and notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of that enormous sum passed as wages and recompense to the hardy sons of toil and to the varied channels of industry that are identified with mining, it has at last found its way into a few reservoirs of wealth that have become colossal. Probably no one cause has been more potent in producing the existing condition of distress and stagnation than the discovery and working of the consolidated Virginia and California bonanzas of Nevada. Up to the 1st of January, 1878, those mines had produced respectively—Consolidated Virginia, 559,554 tons of ore, yielding $52,736,129; California, 351,356 tons of ore, yielding $32,325,692, or a total of 910,910 tons, yielding $85,061,821. The resident abroad, reading the fact of this wonderful production, would naturally conclude that it must have made the people of California rich. On the contrary, it has made them poor. The men and women on the Pacific coast, who owe their financial and moral ruin to those bonanza mines, will outnumber the victims of similar misfortune from all other causes combined. Of the product of the first named mine, there had been distributed in dividends to January 1, 1878, $35,416,000, and of the product of the other mine, $22,680,000; making a total of $58,096,000. Had that amount of money been distributed among many people, as a legitimate return and income from a reasonable capital invested, it would of course be an indication of prosperity resulting from a judicious business transaction.

Bankers, money lenders, retired capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks, farmers, mechanics, hod-carriers, servant men and servant women, clergymen, lawyers and doctors, wives and widows, in short, men and women of every class and grade of society poured in their orders for the purchase of bonanza stocks. The dividends upon shares were increased to $10, and hints and rumors were floated around that they would be further increased to $20 or $25. Capital was withdrawn from all varied industries of the country, which up to this time were in a healthy and successful process of development, and money from depositories of safety or places of investment; real estate was sold or mortgaged to procure the coin that could be invested with prospects of such immense returns, and every avenue of industry and legitimate enterprise lost supporters and operatives, who fancied they saw here a safe and speedy road to fortune.

The first calamitous reaction took place toward the end of January, 1875, the shares of Consolidated Virginia breaking from $700 to $360, and those of California from $800 to $240. This tumble swept away those enthusiasts who had rushed into the whirlpool on the inspiration of Deidesheimer's published interview and Fair's official report. This was the beginning of the wrecks that were to follow. Then, too, commenced probably the most skillful and adroit manipulation of the market that the San Francisco stock exchange had ever experienced. Through the agency of the ablest brokers in the board the price was kept up by seeming purchases, while the bonanza firm was selling, and again ruthlessly broken 25 to 50 per cent. when they repurchased. Words of caution to the public by careful and discerning men were of no avail and finding money pouring in upon them resolved to establish a bank with $5,000,000 capital, mainly to accommodate the public with loans upon margins on bonanza shares, and thus to keep more close and accurate observation of the current operations in the stock. A million dollars was expended in the purchase of a site and the erection of a superb building for the purpose, and then, with a flourish of trumpets, the five millions of coin were paid in and the institution was established. From that time down to the present day the market value of the shares has had regular periods of steadiness in price, followed by sudden breaks just sufficient in degree to uncover and exhaust the margin of the holder, when the brokers of the bonanza firm would come to the rescue, gathering in the floating stock of the exhausted victim. The shares would then be again held firmly at the new and reduced valuation for the next period, and new purchasers, with fresh margins, be drawn into the field, who in turn went away shorn at the succeeding and inevitable break.

There is an end to all things and especially to bonanzas. The end of those that have been so fruitful or evil here is now not far. The miseries that have grown out of them will live long; some of them forever. Among the greatest of those evils is the danger to the future interests of the Pacific coast liable to result from the concentration of such large wealth in the hands of one firm, neither member of which possesses the education, character or experience for its wise administration.

Sorrowful as the condition of the people is at this time, nature has this year blessed California with prospects of great promise to industry. Probably $75,000,000 will be the return from agriculture alone. Should it not be fervently hoped that no new bonanza may turn that wealth from the pockets of those whose labor shall rightfully possess it into those plethoric vaults already crowded with the skeletons of the fortunes of thousands?

The Chicago *Tribune* of last week says: "An immense cherry crop is in prospect for the whole Northwest. The buds are swollen and just ready to burst into bloom. It is early, very early—a full month ahead of last season—and some are predicting disaster to fruit and vegetation in general. But there are some reasons why we are disposed to think favorably of the prospect, and to believe that spring-time has come. There are no great fields of ice and snow north of us, no frost in the ground; the birds are here, and vegetation has already colored the landscape.

The German Emigrant Association of Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I beg to call your attention to the proposed excursion over the Kansas Pacific railroad, arranged by this association for the purpose of aiding the cause of emigration from Eastern states to Kansas. Our association has made arrangements with the railroad company enabling us to give a grand excursion from the various Eastern states to all places along the line of the road, with privilege for all parties to stop at such places as excursionists desire, either going or coming, giving land seekers, or those who desire to visit their relatives or behold the beauties of Kansas, an extra favorable opportunity at very low rates.

Our association will distribute in the Eastern and Northern states one hundred thousand posters announcing the excursion, at the stations of the different railroads over which the same will be run. Excursions will leave Baltimore and Toledo May 14, 1878; Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Davenport, Decatur, St. Louis and all intermediate stations May 15, 1878. The officers of this association, aided by delegates from the different counties along the line of the railroad, will personally accompany the train from the East, attend to obtaining good coaches and see to the wants of the excursionists. No labor nor means will be spared on the part of our association to make this excursion the crowning effort to obtain emigration for Kansas.

Twenty-five thousand copies of *Der Courier* printed in the German language and giving a description of the counties and towns along the line of the railroad will be distributed by the officers and delegates in Eastern cities, and on the train, and all printed matter in the English language sent to our association free of charge will be distributed carefully too. Knowing you to be deeply interested in the welfare of Kansas, I earnestly yet respectfully solicit your hearty co-operation by giving this publicity in your valuable journal, and urging your subscribers to let their relatives and friends know of our enterprise. If your subscribers would take the trouble to send their paper after reading it themselves to their friends abroad, a great deal of good can be accomplished at the trifling expense of a few cents. Although our association was organized and is conducted by German Americans of this state, we aim to obtain all good citizens, irrespective of nationalities, for Kansas and answer all correspondence free of charge. Trusting to receive your hearty co-operation, I remain, yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLEISCHER,
Pres. German Emigr't Ass'n of Kansas.

Drowned.

[*Emporia Ledger.*]

About 9 o'clock, last Thursday morning, Mr. Hamilton Howard and his wife started from their home below the junction of the Cottonwood and Neosho to come to town, and when they reached the Maxson ford, on the Cottonwood, a short distance above the junction, Mr. Howard saw that the river was high, and got out, unreined his horses and tied down his wagon bed to keep it from floating off. At the same time he remarked to his wife that it seemed to him that he was going to be drowned. He then got into the wagon, drove into the stream, and got into water deep enough to swim the horses. A man named Pickerell, on the opposite side, saw them drive into the water, and as they approached his side he shoved towards them a skiff that was anchored to the shore, directing them to get into the boat. Mrs. Howard did get into it, but her husband said he would take care of his team. It is thought that he hindered his horses rather than helped them, and they all at length went under together and were drowned. The body has not been recovered at this writing (Tuesday afternoon), although the most diligent effort has been made. The neighbors and friends of the unfortunate man worked for several days and nights without cessation, and once or twice brought the body to the surface but they did not secure it, and they are now waiting and watching for it to rise.

Mr. Howard was one of the early settlers of Lyon county, was a man of near fifty years of age, and was esteemed as a good citizen. His neighbors say that he has been peculiarly unfortunate ever since he has been in Kansas. He leaves a wife and several children, all grown or nearly so, to mourn his untimely end.

Murder at Chetopa.

[*Oswego Independent.*]

Chetopa has had a real live sensation this week and it is nothing more nor less than a murder. Monday evening last, Samuel Clevinger and Milt Engler, two farmers from Cherokee county, left the city in a wagon for home and both were what might be termed in Kansas vernacular, about "four sheets in wind." When just across the river about one-fourth of a mile from town, Engler happened to remember that he had a horse in town, and as Clevinger was not so drunk as his companion, he left his team in charge of Engler, and went back after the horse. While Clevinger was gone Engler let the team run away and the tongue and doubletrees of the wagon were broken. When Clevinger returned with Engler's horse, he refused to give possession of it until he had paid him for damages done his wagon. They had quite a discussion about the matter and each had hold of the halter of the horse, when Engler ran his hand in his pocket and drew his pocket knife, which had a blade about three inches long. Clevinger threw his hand back as if to draw his pistol and Engler made a thrust at him with the knife and made a cut just below the left nipple about 1½ inches long, and struck the fifth rib, glanced and penetrated the lungs between the fifth and sixth ribs. Clevinger kicked Engler twice and then picked up the broken end of the tongue about eighteen inches long, and made for him, and would probably have killed him had not some bystanders interfered. Engler rode back to the city and gave himself into the hands of Marshal Clift. The alarm was given that there was a man fatally stabbed just across the river and a large crowd rushed down to see him and learn the particulars, which were as above narrated. When your correspondent arrived on the ground there were five or six men there, and it was a ghastly sight to see Clevinger lying on the ground struggling and groaning in the throes of death; and every minute seemed an hour until Dr. Boon arrived. He was brought up town and taken to the office of Leroy Neale, where he breathed his last about 9 o'clock. Engler is having his preliminary examination before Squires Drake, Campbell and Coster, and from the evidence produced will be bound over to the district court. J. S. Waters and Capt. Secrest are attorneys for the state and Geo. W. Fox and L. C. True are attorneys for defendant. Whisky was the cause of the crime, as both men were under the influence of liquor when the deed was committed, and it is safe to assert that had not the men been drunk, there would not now be a wife and three children in mourning, without a supporter, and the wife and children of another forever disgraced.

State Fair—To the People of Kansas.

We desire to present to the people for their consideration the following report of the action of the state board of agriculture, at its session held at Topeka, January, 1878. The following resolutions were offered by Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, and on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, The state board of agriculture for the state of Kansas recognize the existence of a sentiment among the people of the state in favor of a state fair, to be held under its auspices; and

WHEREAS, No appropriation for such purpose has been made by the legislature, and the board is forbidden to create any debt or assume liabilities beyond such appropriation; therefore, in order to meet the requirements of the public by holding a fair in 1878, and act within the provisions of law, be it

Resolved, That a fair will be held on the following conditions, viz.: That citizens or associations provide the means in advance for the necessary advertising and preparation for a fair, in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and a guarantee for the deposit in some designated depository an additional sum equal to the cash liability of the premium list, not exceeding $5,000.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to confer with citizens or associations and report to the board upon such project, it being the duty of the secretary to call a meeting of the board for such purpose, on request of said committee.

Resolved, That if such fair is held, the board of agriculture does not recognize its right to receive for or on behalf of the state any gains therefrom, and if such gains are made they shall be turned over to a committee authorized to receive them, in the name and for the benefit of the contributors to the fund.

The president appointed the following gentlemen to act under the resolutions offered by Gov. Geo. T. Anthony: Messrs. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Wm. Sims and J. W. Johnson. On motion the president was added to said committee.

The members of the board who were present were desirous of holding a state fair, thereby complying with the demand of the people of the state. The law governing the actions and limiting the power of the board, peremptorily restricting them from creating any liability on the account of the state, renders the board powerless; and unless the people of the state take hold and interest themselves in the matter it is impossible to hold a fair.

Believing that a large majority of the citizens of our state desire that there should be given under its direction a fair, the board adopted in good faith the foregoing resolutions as presenting the only plan whereby the object may be reached. That there is sufficient state pride, and energy in the state to hold a distinctive and successful Kansas exhibition, the board feel assured, and to this they appeal. The state is prosperous and the prospect for the coming season was never equaled in the history of the state. Its people are contented, and, after the long four years of close and arduous labor, in their different avocations, in field and farm, and in the shop, it is natural that they should desire to meet to compare notes, and to exhibit the results of their labors in handicraft, inventions and the production of the soil that they may be advised of the improvement which has taken place in four years in the state, and resulted from the labor of its people.

There is a semi-Kansas exhibition held at Kansas City, Mo. It is not needed that we should say that it has our very best wishes for its success in the future as it has had our assistance in the past. This exhibition is a success. The merit and success is largely contributed to by Kansas. It is the patronage of our people which makes it a success. Kansans flock in numbers to Kansas City, and they most certainly will attend an exhibition equally attractive within their own state in largely increased numbers.

Under the plans outlined in the resolutions there can be no doubt of the success of our fair. The committee would urge the whole people of the state, that they consult among themselves and come to some determination and agreement to meet in the respective counties, upon a day and at a time to be published hereafter in each county, to take action in the matter. A representative of the state board will meet the people and explain the plan fully agreed upon, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the resolutions above set forth.

The publication of this has been delayed by the unsettled financial condition which occurred in February and March, and also to determine the prospect for crops during the present season. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
J. W. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM SIMS,
JOHN KELLY,
Committee.

Press of the state please copy.

Accidental Shooting at Emporia.

[*Correspondence Topeka Commonwealth.*]

One of the most terrible tragedies we have been called upon to narrate occurred this morning (April 9th) in this city at 8:30 a. m.

Rev. O. J. Shannon, pastor of the First Congregational church, went down to the junction of the Santa Fe and M., K. & T. railroads evidently to see and converse with the soldiers who were stationed in two cars belonging to the Santa Fe railroad. The guards admitted him and he at once became communicative, occupying one of the seats in the central part of the car. Private O'Neal, one of the Leavenworth company, was sitting behind Mr. Shannon playfully handling his gun which was unloaded as he supposed, and while trying the lock it suddenly went off and the ball went crashing through Mr. Shannon's head, entering just over the left ear from behind and coming out over the left eye, scattering blood and brains in every direction. Thence the ball passed through Sergeant Tonkinson's hat, struck the side of the car and sped on to the stove-pipe, passing through the double pipe and dropped in the ashes of the stove.

Mr. Shannon fell over on his left side and never uttered a groan, and hardly a muscle quivered; death was instantaneous. O'Neal sprang up, and exclaimed: "My God! I did not know it was loaded." Word was at once sent to the officials, when Sheriff Conner took charge of O'Neal, who was at once brought before C. B. Bacheller, justice of the peace and acting coroner, who, after impaneling a jury, obtained evidence by which the following verdict was rendered:

An inquisition holden at the city of Emporia, in Lyon county, on the 9th day of April, 1878, before me, a justice of the peace in and for said city, and acting coroner, on the body of Rev. O. J Shannon, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The jurors upon their oaths do say that said O. J. Shannon came to his death in said county on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878, by the discharge of a gun held in the hands of Patrick O'Neal, and shot by him; that said O'Neal, in causing the death of said Shannon, was guilty of culpable negligence.

Witness our hands the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878,

D. W. EASTMAN,	T. J. PRICE,
L. A. WOOD,	H. B. LOWE,
R. R. MCCANDLESS,	J. A. TAYLOR.

Rev. Shannon has been pastor of the Congregational church for about three years, was highly respected, not only by the members of the church and congregation, but by the entire community. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and loving father. The funeral of Mr. Shannon took place Wednesday morning, services being held in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. J. H. Clark officiating, after which the body was placed on the train and forwarded to Rolling Prairie, Wis., for interment. The remains were accompanied to Kansas City by Sergeant Geo. L. Brown, of the Leavenworth guards.

During the service, from 9 to 11 o'clock, all the stores and places of business were closed, at the request of Mayor Watson.

Emporia wears an aspect of gloom, and all deeply feel the terrible affliction which this event has cast upon them.

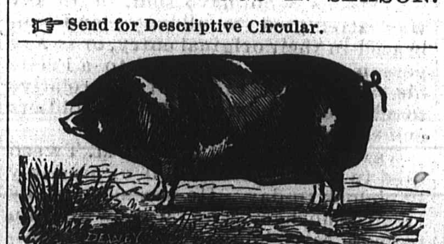
Patrick O'Neal, who fired the unfortunate shot, is a young man of exemplary manners, good habits, sober, industrious, and deeply laments the unfortunate position in which he is placed.

Advice.

Take the open air,
  The more you take the better;
Follow nature's laws
  To the very letter.
Let the doctors go
  To the bay of Biscay,
Let alone the gin,
  The brandy and the whisky.
Freely exercise,
  Keep your spirits cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
  Make you ever fearful.
Eat the simplest food,
  Drink the pure, cold water,
Then you will be well,
  Or at least you oughter.

—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Weekly.*

BOOTH & NYE,
BREEDERS OF CHOICE
LIGHT BRAHMAS
Silver Duckwing Game Bantams,
—AND—
White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons,
Leavenworth, Kansas.
Light Brahma Eggs the balance of season at $2.00 per Thirteen.
STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON.
☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.



ROBERT COOK,
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS
—AND—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

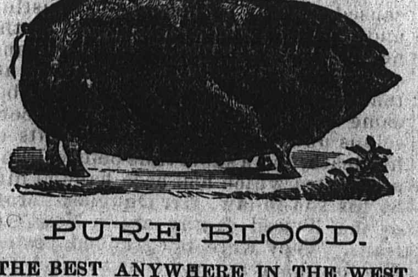
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old	$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	25 00

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

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

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.
300 Pigs now to select from.
Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

WANTED—To make a PERMANENT engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TO TREE PLANTERS!
21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.
KANSAS
HOME NURSERY!
Offers for the spring of 1878
HOME GROWN
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
—AND—
CHERRY TREES,
QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL TREES
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
—OF—
Douglas County, Kan.
CHARLES D. FRENCH,
Secretary and Agent.
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
GRAIN, FLOUR
—AND—
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
No. 88 Massachusetts Street,
Lawrence, - - Kansas.
All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
KIMBALL BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
MILL WORK AND
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
45-tf

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
ENGRAVER,
PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,
75 Mass. Street, - - - Lawrence, Kans.
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages
Manufactured at
LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

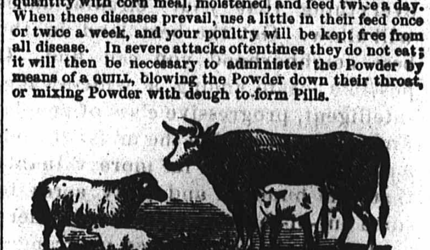
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

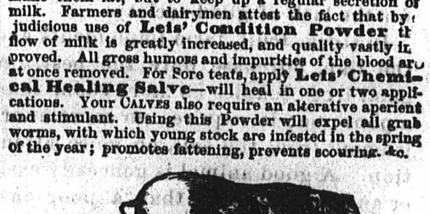
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

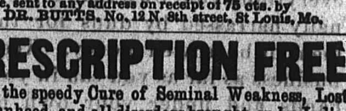


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities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



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

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



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

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

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St Louis, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., *130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.*

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative 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 renovater 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 17, 1878.

THE New York *Sun* thus moralizes on the death of William M. Tweed:

The most obvious reflection over the death-bed of this man is the contrast between his greatness when he was the dictator of this city, the levier and the robber of its taxes, the maker of governors, the buyer of legislatures, the ambitious aspirant for the greater power and the richer opportunities which Washington and the national treasury displayed to his imagination, and the utter misery and meanness of his death. No contrast could be more impressive. His power was well nigh boundless; his crimes were on the same scale of grandeur; and his punishment, though only the smallest part of it was inflicted by the ministers of the law, was most complete and exemplary. It was intensified, too, by the fact that he endured it alone, and that his confederates, more timid, more cunning, and more fortunate than he, escaped, for the most part keeping the spoils of their robberies, while he was compelled to lose his.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

There are many young farmers who will commence their farming career in Kansas this year. They will begin with high hopes and a determination to succeed. They want to be honorable men and do their share of manly duty in the communities in which they live. They desire to live comfortable, make money, construct for themselves a happy home, rear a good family and establish a character of integrity and moral worth. There is a great deal in beginning right, in making a good start, in laying a broad and firm foundation for future success. To this class of men a few hints of an entirely practical nature may prove of advantage. Our advice is to start with the very best of everything that your circumstances will allow. Get the best land in the best neighborhood you can find. If possible locate among a wide-awake, intelligent, progressive class of people. Forty acres of land in the midst of such a population will be far more valuable than one hundred and sixty acres in some out-of-the-way place where there are no schools, no churches, no granges and no quickening influences of social intercourse. Nothing can compensate for the lack of good society.

In stock, fruit, farm implements and the like, purchase only the best. A good tree occupies no more room than a poor one; it requires no more nourishment from the soil, no more attention. A good animal is generally easier and cheaper kept than a poor one, and gives far more satisfaction and profit to the owner. A good acre of ground, thoroughly cultivated, yields vastly more profit than a poor acre poorly cultivated. Good tools to work with save much hard work.

Select for a building spot an elevated and airy situation, or at least a spot which can be well drained and such as will prove healthy. Make provision for an ample supply of pure water both for the family and for all the animals on the farm. For the house and barn it should be easy of access. Build as good a house as your means will allow. It is to be the home for yourself and family and it should be made solid, convenient and pleasant. It need not be costly, but have it well finished in all its parts, and so constructed as to let in plenty of sunlight and air. These will promote health and cheerfulness. If possible incur no debts. It is a heavy drain and an intolerable burden to be compelled to pay interest money on debts. It is much better to begin on a small scale and be able to call everything your own than to be continually harrassed by duns for the payment of borrowed money. Keep your business as far as you can in your own hands and under your own control. Live simply; avoid all expensive habits. Have a good garden and provide well for your own household. By all means make your home pleasant, cheerful and happy. Make your farm so valuable by constant improvement, skillful culture, good fruit, ornamental shrubbery, and pleasant surroundings that no money will tempt you to leave it. We think it should be the settled purpose of every young man to put down his stakes for life, to make a permanent home which he will never wish to part with till he is called to the better land.

THE COMING ELECTION.

What Position shall the Independent Greenback Party Take?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The time is near when conventions will be called for nominating state officers, members of congress and of the legislature. The question comes home for immediate answer, "What course shall those take who have acted with the Independent Greenback party?" Shall we still act independently and put tickets in the field? or shall we go for the best candidates of other parties? or shall we attach ourselves to other parties? As we cannot meet for consultation without great expense and trouble I suggest that greenback men give their views through THE SPIRIT, and in accordance with the suggestion I will give a few thoughts that occur to me. In all elective governments there will be at least two parties, principles or no principles, namely, the *ins* and the *outs*. The shortest way to secure a reform on any question is through the ins, if possible, if not, then the outs come next, if they will espouse the measure; but if both the ins and outs reject a reform sought then a third party may be formed and the question agitated till the ins or outs take it up or the new party draws enough from the others to secure a majority, as in the case of the anti-slavery party.

While Gen. Grant was president certain parties wanted administrative reform and pacification of the country. The Republicans could not be depended upon, as they renominated Grant, neither could the Democrats be trusted; hence the Greeley movement in 1872. But in 1876 both the Republican and Democratic parties endorsed the reforms demanded and nominated candidates pledged to carry them out, and the Greeley party dissolved into its original elements, some members going to one party and some to the other.

The Greenback party was caused by the infamous legislation of congress in favor of the creditor against the debtor classes. Both the ins and outs were guilty and there was no hope from either. At the last presidential election both platforms and candidates were hostile and nothing remained for financial reformers but outside and independent agitation and action. The cause of financial reform has so prospered that now a majority of the members of congress in one party profess to have espoused it, and many members of the other, while both parties in Kansas and other Western states have endorsed it in their platforms. The professions of one of these parties in Kansas have been sustained by every member of congress elected by it in their recent action, and but one prominent official of the party is known to be hostile to the cause. Under these circumstances the question arises, "Is not the mission of the Independent Greenback party of Kansas accomplished as a state party for state purposes?"

Even at the last election, when both national platforms were hostile, the state platform being friendly but few votes were polled for the independent candidates. The greenback Republicans and Democrats voted with their parties and not one state senator could be elected on the Independent Greenback issue alone, and not more than half a dozen members of the house. Should our delegation in the lower house of congress prove as true on the repeal of the resumption law and issue of bank notes as on the silver bill I predict that every one of them will be renominated and re-elected with but little opposition, and with the hearty concurrence of every non-partisan greenback man in the state; and should Senator Ingalls make a speech on the repeal of those measures as satisfactory to the people as the one on the silver bill no man or set of men can prevent him from being his own successor; and what greenback man can object? Should the Democratic party of the state adopt a greenback platform and nominate to head their ticket such a true greenbacker as Senator Ross or Col. Blair, not a greenback man with Democratic proclivities could be induced to vote for an independent candidate against them. Also, should the Republican party adopt our platform and nominate such a man as D. R. Anthony or Sol. Miller for governor, men who have done as much currency reform work as any men in the state, in defiance of the position of the national platform, how many greenback Republicans could be found to vote against them? I predict not one.

As I have stated the case fairly and it should be deemed best to withhold state action as a party, unless all parties and nominations should prove hostile, what position shall we take? Shall we stand aloof and await the action of the caucuses and conventions, or shall we unite with the party of our choice and assist in making the action of the conventions on this and other questions what it should be?

Now, Mr. Editor, I have very imperfectly and briefly submitted a few thoughts and questions, and I should like very much to learn the views of others. I do not refer to national elections as we are not to have one till 1880, and it is to be hoped these questions will be settled and settled right before that time. With our greenback clubs, leagues and discussions in every neighborhood, and with the members active in every caucus and convention of every party, this whole question ought to be settled in favor of the people by this or the next congress. If not, it will be time enough to consider presidential candidates and parties when the time for action arrives. Very truly,

C. ROBINSON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—There was a destructive fire at Clarksville last night. The best judges estimate the loss at half a million dollars. The burnt district covers fifteen acres.

General News.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 15.—At 2 o'clock to-day a special freight train was wrecked south of Windsor, on the M., K. & T. Engineer Farnsworth was badly injured and his fireman, Robert H. McCune, was killed outright. The tender jumped the track and McCune was thrown to the ground and crushed beneath the wheels. His parents reside in Clinton, Iowa. He leaves a wife and two children.

TOPEKA, April 15.—By the tornado which struck Cottonwood station, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the Cottonwood hotel and several buildings were blown down. Mrs. Miller was killed, and her husband and four children were dangerously hurt. Mrs. Walters and two children, Fred Smith, wife and three children, John Merritt, Lizzie Merritt and Mrs. Matthews were badly hurt. At Jacobs creek, Mrs. Bogal had her leg broken. At Phenis creek, Edward Davis' youngest child was dangerously hurt. Mr. Osborn, living on the prairie, had two children killed. Mrs. Kate Ross, living on Dry creek, was severely, perhaps fatally, hurt.

The storm reached Emporia at 4:30. Seldon's mill was badly damaged, and the roof of the normal school building was injured. But little damage was done in the center of the city. In the country the destruction of property was great. Houses and barns were torn to fragments, and trees were torn up. Ten loaded cars were blown from the track at Cottonwood station.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Plumb in behalf of the senate committee on public lands to-day reported a substitute for two bills heretofore introduced by Senators Booth and Ingalls, for the relief of settlers on land supposed to be within railroad grants, but afterwards thrown outside of the double minimum limit by reason of changes of route, etc. His substitute provides that every pre-emption settler, or his widow or children, who are still in possession of the land, shall be entitled to repayment of the difference between the price paid and the government minimum price of said lands, provided that it would, if vacant at the time of application for repayment, be subject to sale or entry at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The bill also allows homestead settlers who have been restricted to eighty acres to enter an additional eighty-acre tract adjoining the original entry, or if they or their widows or orphan children so elect, they may surrender the original entry for cancellation, and thereupon be entitled to enter 160 acres under the homestead laws elsewhere without the payment of additional fees, and their residence and cultivation under the original entry shall be credited on a new additional entry; provided, that in every case there shall be at least one year's residence and cultivation required before the issue of a patent for a second entry. It is also provided that the benefits of this act shall not extend to persons who have sold, or in any way attempted to alienate, land embraced in their original entry, or to any person who has attempted to alienate his rights under the act of 1872 relative to additional homesteads for soldiers and sailors.

NEW YORK, April 12.—W. M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail at precisely 12 o'clock to-day. He was attended by Dr. Carnochan, who was with him from an early hour this morning, Foster Dewey, his secretary, Mr. Douglas, his son-in-law, and Edelstein, of his counsel. All hope of his recovery was abandoned soon after 11, when Dr. Carnochan announced a clogging of the heart and complete nervous exhaustion. At the time of his death there was no struggle; he passed away in sleep with his head lying upon his arm. Keeper Kernan was hurriedly summoned three minutes before noon, and on reaching Tweed's room the noon signal rang out and the long imprisoned old man dropped back dead in his bed. His last words to Dr. Carnochan were, "I have tried to do some good. If I have not had good luck, I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me." The announcement of his death spread rapidly, and a crowd of curious people soon assembled outside the jail, peering eagerly into the half-closed windows.

Tweed had been dangerously ill for several days. His death resulted from a complication of disorders, but was caused directly by nervous exhaustion and the clogging of the action of the heart. He was delirious last night and early this morning, when he was attended only by his servant. Later he became calm and rational. He was conscious until within a few moments of his death, and a short time before drank a little tea which had been handed him by his son-in-law, Mr. Douglas. Most of the Tweed family are in New Orleans. They were telegraphed yesterday, but have not had time to reach the city.

Under the statute the body of a dead prisoner cannot be removed from jail until after examination by the coroner, and Coroner Waltman and a deputy coroner went to the jail this afternoon to hold an inquest. A jury was impaneled, and viewed the body, which was on the bed where he died. The deposition of Dr. Carnochan was taken, and a verdict rendered in accordance with his statement, in which Dr. Cushman concurred. Dr. Carnochan certified that death was caused by pericarditis (inflammation of the membrane around the heart), pneumonia, bronchitis, and chronic disease of the kidneys. He added (although this was not included in the deposition) that death was caused by a moral shock produced by the constant excitement under which Tweed had been laboring. The body will be removed from the jail to the house of Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Douglas.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Commercial* says: "Talk on the street increases about immediate resumption at the city banks, and the only thing remaining to consummate the act of 1875 is the taking out of sixty millions of the new bank circulation, upon which the greenback issue of the treasury will be reduced before the first of January, to fix a minimum of three hundred millions; and, we understand, it is contemplated to make up the list for this amount, the new circulation to be taken out in proportion of the sales of new four and a half per cents. by the first railroad and Anglo-American syndicate, by monthly installments. The amount of government bonds which this movement will require to be lodged with the bureau of currency is sixty-seven millions."

NEW YORK, April 15.—The following letter from Mrs. Tilton will appear in the morning papers to-morrow:

MR. IRA B. WHEELER—*My Dear Sir*:—A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well for the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself and my children, and who most suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience and a sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

[Signed] ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, April 13, 1878.

Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, in an interview this evening, stated that he had no doubt about the genuineness of the letter. Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, he said, had been the private legal adviser and confidential friend of Mrs. Tilton all through the troubles. Lawyers Sherman, Morris and Prior refused to be interviewed. Mr. Beecher was out of town to-night when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends. The New York *Tribune* telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour to-night, and received the following dispatch in reply from Mr. Beecher:

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which for four years she had made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn, unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression. [Signed]

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

LONDON, April 11.—For the protection of ships in the Mediterranean from torpedoes a number of steam launches will be sent to Ismid and other stations. A number of torpedo boats were sent from the Chatham dockyard to the Mediterranean yesterday. A chartered steamer is now loading a number at the Victoria dockyards. The intention is to supply each vessel of the fleet with at least two torpedo boats. Additional thirty-eight-ton guns are also shipping for the Mediterranean in the London docks.

Warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks above Constantinople continue. The Servians have established two days' quarantine on the Austrian frontier, it is believed rather from political than sanitary reasons. Apprehensions are expressed in Bucharest that the Russians intend enforcing strict martial law. Gortschakoff has requested the Roumanian government to repress the bitter tone of the press regarding Bessarabia and the two years' occupation of Bulgaria. The ultimate effect of Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring. It is pointed out here that the government cannot accept an invitation to formulate the counter proposals, that that question must be settled by the powers jointly. In Vienna, where only a telegraphic summary has yet been received, the most serious deduction is that the hope heretofore held out from St. Petersburg of a renewal of conference negotiations is not confirmed by Gortschakoff's circular, which says nothing about accepting England's conditions for going into the congress. Without some such concession on the part of Russia, no step can be taken towards a peaceful settlement. The suddenness with which the circular was telegraphed to London during the debate on the address to the queen excites remark.

A special from San Stefano says: "Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Ghourko, Skobeloff, Nepokoitchitky, Schouvaloff and Levitsky, with a large staff and an escort of fifty cavalry, yesterday visited the principal defensive works lately commenced by the Turks between San Stefano and Constantinople, and then embarked on board the imperial yacht Levida for the city. The erection of these defenses has caused great indignation, and Grand Duke Nicholas has obtained an order to stop it. It is rumored that Osman Pasha ordered the construction of these works, without the knowledge of Raouf Pasha, war minister, at the instigation of Layard, Brittish embassador, who is accused of trying to bring on war between Russia and England. The dispatch of Turkish reinforcements to Thessaly has been countermanded. A telegraph cable has been laid through the Dardanelles to Cortol, affording direct communication with Europe without passing through the Russian stations."

News from Cettinje says: "Districts in Albania on the sea coast and Bayona river occupied by Montenegrins have been so ravaged by war that the inhabitants are starving. The Montenegrins are unable to help them, being scarcely able to feed their own people. Appeals have been made to Austria for help."

BUCHAREST, April 11.—Numerous detachments of Russians have arrived in the neighborhood of Bucharest and in several communities of this district.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The *Agence Russe* makes the following announcement: "This evening an active exchange of communications is proceeding under the moderating influence of Germany, with a view of arriving at a pacific understanding. The improved aspect of affairs had developed so as to justify the hope of a speedy attainment of a favorable issue, if England does not raise fresh obstacles.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 16, 1878.

Flour—XX	$4.70 @ 4.85
XXX	5.00 @ 5.15
Family	5.15 @ 5.20
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.12 @ 1.12¼
No. 4 red	1.05 @ 1.06
No. 2 spring	1.06½ @ 1.07
Corn—No. 2	37½ @ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	58 @ 59
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 42
Pork	9.25 @ 9.35
Dry salt meats	3¾ @ 5¼
Bacon	3¾ @ 5¾
Lard	6¾ @ 7
Eggs	6½ @ 7
Butter—Dairy	20 @ 26
Country	14 @ 20

CHICAGO, April 16, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.07 @ 1.09
No. 3	1.04 @ 1.04½
Corn	37½ @ 40
Oats	22 @ 22½
Pork	8.85 @ 8.90
Bulk meats	3¾ @ 5½
Lard	7.00 @ 7.20

KANSAS CITY, April 16, 1878.

Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.05 @ 1.05½
No. 4 fall	94½ @ 95
Corn—No. 2 mixed	33 @ 33½
Oats	20 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	39 @ 40

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 16, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.25 @ 5.00
Poorer grades	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.00 @ 3.50

CHICAGO, April 16, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers	3.90 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.40 @ 3.80

KANSAS CITY, April 16, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.20 @ 4.60
Good to choice, do	3.75 @ 4.00
Native butcher steers	3.60 @ 3.85
Stockers and grazers	3.00 @ 3.25
Fair to choice fat cows	2.80 @ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	2.95 @ 3.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@22c.; medium 12@15c.; common, 8@10c.; cheese, 12½@13½c.; eggs, 6@7c.; white beans, $1.00@1.25, hand-picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. ℔ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, $8.00@9.50; chickens, live, per doz., $1.50@2.00; potatoes, 20@40c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; dried apples, per lb., 4@5c.; cranberries, $9.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 6½c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 63c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18@20c. ℔ lb., tub washed 25@27c., Colorado and Mexican, 17@20c.

We quote wheat and corn at about the same figures as last week. Corn is a fraction higher in Kansas City and two or three cents lower in New York. The reason it has not declined in Kansas City is on account of a cut in freights. There is now a fierce railroad war between the Chicago and St. Louis roads.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.12 to $1.12¼, April, and $1.14 to $1.15, May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.08½ to $1.09, April; $1.09 to $1.09½, May, and $1.08 to $1.08¾, June. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is $1.03 to $1.05¼, April, and $1.04 to $1.07, May.

Corn is 52c. in New York and 52¾ in Baltimore.

Cattle are dull everywhere at present. Low freights have glutted most of the markets. Cattle are now carried from Kansas City to Chicago for $20 per car and to St. Louis for $10 per car.

At present it does not seem probable that there will be any war in Europe very soon. The excitement has died away in England.

The premium on gold is now ⅛@¼ of one per cent. It is reported coming into circulation in Chicago and New York.

Market in stocks the fore part of this week in New York showed great buoyancy and excitement. The advance on Monday ranged from ½ to 3 per cent., and the transactions were on an immense scale. The immediate cause of the improvement is attributed to the low premium on gold, and the fact that certain banks in Chicago, Cincinnati and other places have announced their intention to pay out gold from their counters.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

City and Vicinity.

A NUMBER of our citizens are at Topeka this week in attendance upon the U. S. district court now in session there.

THE Patrons of Willow Springs township held an installation meeting at Highland schoolhouse on Friday evening last. The meeting was addressed by J. T. Stevens, of this paper.

THE DeMoss family are making preparations to perform the "cantata of Joseph" at Liberty hall on Thursday evening, April 25th. The music for the cantata as it will be given was composed by Prof. DeMoss.

MR. WM. PEEL, living on Buck creek, northwest of Lawrence, tells us that on Monday night last a heavy hail-storm visited his neighborhood doing considerable damage to growing fruit. Hail stones as large as walnuts fell thick and fast for at least half an hour.

WE are informed by an old Douglas county fruit grower that the cold weather and frosts of a few days since did no damage to the peach buds. "In fact," said he, "the trees are full of fruit and the prospect is good for an abundant crop." Other fruits also are doing finely.

A SILVER coin that looks as though it might have been there for two or three years, more or less, was taken from the stomach of a cow slaughtered by Wm. T. Faxon a few days since. That cow was undoubtedly waiting for the resumption of specie payments and should not have been disturbed.

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

MR. V. L. REECE brought into our office yesterday morning a real natural curiosity. It was a twig from a transcendent crab apple tree, on which was a double blossom that measured three and a quarter inches across. It looked like a large white rose. It was a curious freak of nature for which no one can account.

POSTMASTER WORDEN was presented on Saturday last, by the post-office boys, with an elegant gold-headed cane, on the occasion of Mr. Worden's fiftieth birthday. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Bliss, the chief clerk, and as Mr. B. is not a professional speech-maker it was a very happy effort. Mr. Worden received the caning with christian humility, and said, inasmuch as this kind comes only once in a half century he would try to be resigned, and as all the boys had been so faithful in the past he would not discharge them for this caning. The boys are happy and so is the P. M.

A RUNAWAY, resulting in a bad smash up and painful injuries to the driver, occurred on Massachusetts street Monday morning. The facts are as follows: When nearing the approach to the bridge going north, a colt in a team being driven by Mr. D. B. Newell, of this city, became frightened and started to run. Mr. Newell soon lost control of the team, and, while they were dashing at full speed across the bridge, he was thrown out against the wheel, sustaining numerous painful bruises about the face, head and body, and a dislocation of the right shoulder. The team ran across the bridge to North Lawrence, where they were finally stopped in a badly wrecked condition. Mr. Newell was taken to his boarding place on the corner of Winthrop and Tennessee street, where, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Fuller, he is now doing well.

Personal.

COL. WM. MARCH, of Baxter Springs, spent last Sabbath with the family of his brother, Mr. Geo. March, in this city.

MR. FRANK RICHMOND, of the Kansas Pacific railroad offices at Kansas City, made his Lawrence friends a visit on Sunday.

MR. E. A. POTTER, for many years a painter of Lawrence, has established an office at Topeka and is now doing business in that city.

MR. AND MRS. J. P. GRISWOLD, of Topeka, came down on Saturday for a few days' visit with the family of our townsman Mr. S. B. Pearson.

P. C. HUGHES, ESQ., a prominent attorney of Larned, made us a pleasant call on Saturday. Mr. Hughes informs us that Larned and Pawnee counties are growing rapidly in population. The prospect for a huge wheat crop is good and general improvement is evident.

New Cash Shoe Store now Opening at No. 125 Massachusetts Street.

Entire new stock, all manufactured to order; all sizes and qualities, on improved lasts, and new styles. No shoddy used; the best goods for the least money possible. Twenty years' experience. Being the finest house in Lawrence, buying goods to retail direct from manufacturers. Full assortment of Burt's and the noted Rochester custom goods, in men's, women's, boys', misses' and children's. Great specialty, children's shoes that will not wear out at the toes. Farmers, grangers and everybody will find it to their interest to look and get the prices of the old firm of G. W. & J. Hume.

P. S.—Mr. George Flinn will be found in charge of the manufacturing and repairing department, who will furnish work at the lowest possible price.

AT THE

CITY SHOE STORE

YOU WILL FIND

THE LOWEST PRICES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

The Best Quality

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN LAWRENCE.

PRICES TELL. COME AND SEE US.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

DURING the season for indoor entertainment now about over in this city no society, organization or institution of any kind, made up of home talent, has contributed so largely or so satisfactorily as the Young Men's Social club of Lawrence. Their efforts to prepare something new each time that would not only please those who were to see and listen but at the same time be a benefit to themselves have been almost unceasing, and we believe they have succeeded even beyond expectation. Their last offering in the way of a dramatic entertainment, Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist, was a grand success. The club gave this seriocomic burletta in Frazer hall first on Thursday night last week, and so well was it received and so numerous were the calls for a repitition that it was again played last night; and, notwithstanding the heavy rain that fell during the whole evening, the hall was again well filled. Our space will not permit of extended remarks on the play as given, but we can say that it was a success in every particular.

A GREAT many farmers of this country have planted their corn, a good deal of which is now up. Most farmers will be done planting by the 25th of this month. The ground is in splendid condition and the prospect for all crops, fruit included, was never better. The bounteous yield of Kansas soil is the wonder of every one, and Douglas county, all things considered, is the best county in the state. Why so many rush two hundred miles further west and pay as much for land as it can be had for in this county is beyond our ken. Here we have plenty of timber; stone; coal is cheap; the best soil in the state; fine school-houses in every district in the county; the finest churches in the state, and the state university; five railroads; the best water mill in the state, and society is the very best; orchards all over the county already in bearing, and land can be bought here just as cheap as further west, where there is neither tree, stone nor coal, and where water is scarce, no schools, no churches and not much society but prairie dogs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the board.

B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

Millinery.

On Thursday, April 18, we will open a full and complete assortment of spring and summer styles of pattern hats and bonnets, French flowers, and all the latest novelties of the season. A special invitation is given to the ladies to call and see the new styles.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

A Card.

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

DR. HIMOE'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days *cash*, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery.

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief.

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

Cut This Out

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new Southern route through Kansas, *via* the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garland, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

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

What of the Future?

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

IMPORTANT! The train leaving Kansas City at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) *via* the Wabash and I., B. & W. railways, *without change*. T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Now is the time to set out your plants, and Wm. Gibson, of Lawrence, has an unlimited number for sale at the lowest cash price. Send in your orders before it is too late.

Address, WM. GIBSON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Wanted,

Forty or fifty head of cows and horses to pasture, at fifty cents a month. Good running water in pasture. The above pasture is on the Sherman farm, three miles west of Lawrence, adjoining E. A. Smith's farm.

Loans Negotiated

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

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney at Law.

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

A Book that Everybody Wants.

We have received from the National Publishing company of St. Louis the advance sheets of their new work, entitled *the Pictorial History of the World*, by James D. McCabe, a well known historical writer. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of useful information concerning them, presented in popular style, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired. The book is a complete treasury of history, and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of this work is a complete *history of the late war between Russia and Turkey*, the only one in print. The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1,260 large double column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century.

It is for sale by subscription only, and agents will find that this book will sell readily when all others fail, from the fact that it is a work that the people really want. See the publishers' advertisement for agents in another column.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

DR. W. S. RILEY,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS.

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at $650, for $190 in Kansas City, or $175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 615 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS'" and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchanise.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap.

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

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
Lard, Tallow, Feathers,
Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

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

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the new world, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double column pages, and is the most complete history of the world ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis.

For Sale Cheap for Cash

OR ON TIME,

A FINE DURHAM BULL,

Weight probably 1,800.

—ALSO—

ONE COMMON SMALLER SIZE,

The property of an Eastern party who was formerly in the cattle business.

These animals will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them.

Also, parties wanting to exchange Kansas land for farm in Illinois will find it to their advantage to address C. CORNELL, Salina, Kansas.

'GRAND'

CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE KIRBY

SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it—

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to fill the warranty every time.

For sale by J. HOWELL,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL,

138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers:

I wish to call the special attention of all the farmers of the county that I have a

LARGE SUPPLY

—OF—

IMPLEMENTS

on hand and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly and on as favorable terms as any house in the county. I am general agent for the county of Douglas for the

Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

—AND—

O'BRIEN HARROWS,

and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

UNION CORN PLANTER

which stands at the head of the corn planter family, and is not excelled in accuracy of planting, lightness of draft and durability.

I will promptly answer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application.

A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand.

Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

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Horticultural Department.

The Vegetable Garden.

To have a good and profitable garden the soil must be rich, deep and mellow. A heavy, wet, clay soil is not the best for a garden, still by a good system of ditching and underdraining, deep working, and a general application of peat, sand and well rotted manure, such unpromising soil may be brought into a good condition. Good seed is the next requisite for a good garden. It is well to test seed about which there is any doubt concerning its germinating power. If seed of the last year's growth is obtained from responsible seedsmen there will be but little risk in sowing it. Some seeds will retain their vitality for years, but as a general rule it is safer to sow plump, well ripened seed of the last season's growth.

There is danger of sowing seed too deep. The smaller seed, such as celery, marjorum, thyme and other herbs require the smallest possible depth, even a slight pressing into the ground with the hand or board is sufficient. Half an inch is ample covering for onion seed, carrot, parsnips and the like. Beet seed, beans, etc., require a greater depth. Most seeds, to obtain the best results, should be sown thinly, and the rows should be far enough apart to admit the free use of the weeding hoe. Thorough cultivation and frequent loosening of the soil are the principal conditions of success, after the planting is carefully attended to.

The Curculio.

Plums in the West, and to a great extent in the East, have proved a failure to such an extent from the ravages of the curculio that most horticulturists have ceased to attempt to raise them. A writer in the Germantown *Telegraph* has the following recipe for circumventing their attacks on fruit:

As soon as the plums are of the size of a hazelnut (or just before the curculio commences its attack) procure several gallons of coal or gas tar; put about a quart into a long handled stewpan, and with a match and shaving you will soon have a good blaze; the better the blaze the denser the smoke. Carry under the trees so as to completely smoke every part of the tree-top. Repeat three or four times a week until the plums begin to ripen or until all danger of damage by curculio is over. The smoke is very offensive to breathe, and the smell remains for several days in the foliage, or until washed off by rains, when the smoking must be repeated. Some may ask how long does it take to smoke a tree each time? Not longer than to get the smoke into all parts of the tree. It usually takes about half an hour to smoke forty trees.

Raspberries.

B. H. Haines furnishes for the *Husbandman* the following notice respecting some new varieties of raspberries:

Reliance.—If this continues in coming years to do as well as during the past six or eight seasons, then we shall feel that any words in its praise that are now bestowed upon it are justly merited. It is a comparatively new variety, and may be called a seedling of the well known "Philadelphia," though it is a seedling of a seedling of that variety. The larger size of the berries, and their finer quality for either market or table use, renders it, however, decidedly superior. There are few varieties that now promise so well for profit as does this, as a small plot last season furnished in one day at the rate of six hundred and sixty-seven dollars per acre, the berries selling at ten cents a pint. If they continue to do as well hereafter we shall by no means object. The fruit is of a dark red color, of a roundish, conical shape, and possessed of a pleasantly acid flavor.

Henrietta.—This new variety claims to be the largest raspberry known, and it will probably be able to make this boast until some other variety can produce berries three and one-fourth inches in circumference. There are one or two other varieties that have shown specimens measuring fully three inches, but none seem as yet able to attain the dimensions of this berry. The size of the cane is something that usually attracts attention, as many of them measure from six to ten feet in height. The plants are quite productive, and have the merit of continuing to ripen their fruit until quite late in the season. Up to this time they have proved hardy and vigorous.

Raspberries should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground is in a condition for spading or plowing. The first weeks in April are usually selected, though good success is frequently attained even as late as about the tenth of May. The plants will stand severer treatment than many suppose, as the jostling of a three thousand miles trip in the mail bag has failed to injure them. The first summer after planting a few berries will be produced, and after that, with ordinary cultivation, they should furnish good crops for ten or fifteen years without intermission.

Borers in Fruit Trees.

The borer is, perhaps, the most destructive, dangerous and insidious insect that the horticulturist has to contend with, especially in the warmer or interior valleys in this state. The borer makes its appearance and begins its ravages much earlier in spring or summer in California than in the Northwestern or Atlantic states. On our arrival in California, some six years since, we planted fifty very fine apple trees. They began to grow vigorously, and about midsummer I saw one of my trees drooping and wilting. I examined it and found it infested by borers, and completely girdled on inside of bark, but no unusual appearance on outside, except a little fine red dust on the ground. On further examination I found that forty-eight of my trees were killed. One of my neighbors having lost nearly all of his, told me he was discouraged, and did not think our warm valley was adapted to the cultivation of the apple. I planted again, and in the latter part of April or 1st of May found my trees literally bestudded with borers. I did as Mr. West advised, applied the knife, scored the trees most dreadfully, as their name was "legion."

Subsequently I saw an article written by an experienced horticulturist of New York giving his remedy for the prevention of the ravages of the borer. It is as follows: "Take lye as strong as can be made from wood ashes; add a little soft soap to cause it to adhere to the tree; wash the tree from the lower limbs to the ground, and let a small quantity soak into the ground, or remove the dirt so as to apply the remedy an inch or more below the surface of the ground."

I have applied the above remedy for three years, and find it most effectual. I have scarcely lost a tree since, or even seen a borer. Most persons are afraid to use lye so strong, but there is no danger, not in the least, if not allowed to touch the leaves or any tender branch just shooting forth. It really gives vigor and vitality to a tree of weak growth. Our method of applying it is as follows: Take a stick, and score or notch it at one end; take a woolen cloth, wrap it firmly, and tie with strong twine; dip in vessel and rub very briskly until every cavity is perfectly saturated, and woe be unto the embryo borer or larvæ that may be lodged in the bark, for there is a chemical change effected immediately, with which proprietors of soap factories are very familiar—the conversion of this pestiferous fat worm into a lump of soap.

Lye of the above strength will disorganize all animal tissue, and cannot be touched with the hand in washing trees, and therefore will destroy all insects and their larvæ which may be adhering to the tree, and the rabbits, which formerly killed many for me, seem not to relish the bark any more, as they never touch them.—*H. J. Denison, in Pacific Rural Press.*

The Codling-Moth.

Perhaps no insect has given the apple orchardist so much trouble as the codling-moth, and any tactics that will give victories over this long triumphant enemy will be hailed with shouts all along the line. Hear what A. G. Tuttle, for many years president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, and a leading nurseryman of that state, says: "I am testing over one hundred varieties of Russian apples; have discovered a remedy, or rather a trap, for the moth that has proved to be a complete success. This is the trap: 'Take shallow pans or saucers, and place some strong apple vinegar in them, and hang among the branches of the trees. The smell of the vinegar attracts the moth, and they are caught and drowned in the same.'"

Mr. T. says he caught over forty codling-moths in one of these pans in a single night. He counts it a great success. He says he notified Charles Downing, the leading authority on fruit in this country, of this matter, and of his success; and that Mr. D. advised him to disseminate the information through the medium of the press, as it would be of immense benefit to the fruit growers of the country. Certainly this is important if true.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Sunflower Seeds.

A. P. Walling, Worcester, Mass., writes to the *Poultry World:* "I have tried sunflower seeds this year with good results. At first my fowls would not eat them, nor seeming to distinguish them from sticks or stones, but in a short time they learned to split open the shells and devour the kernels with a gusto, and the effect in glossing the plumage was very soon noticeable. I think the amusement of breaking the shells will turn out just the thing when my birds are cooped up in winter, as it will divert their attention from egg-eating, feather-plucking and similar mischief."

Root Crops.

To grow roots the soil must be in a good condition, and made as rich as possible, then kept free from weeds. It will not pay to grow roots on poor soil. One of the important crops—and we regret to say that it is very much neglected by Western farmers, probably because corn is so easily produced—is the root crop. There is nothing nicer for a change of feed for cattle, horses or sheep, than beets; indeed, the animals keep fat on them all winter, if supplied in sufficient quantity.

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—As variety is the spice of life so are the different subjects discussed the life of "The Household." I am glad that some have spoken on hygiene for it seems to me there is a great fatality among the farmers' wives from some cause or other (at least in this locality); so many infants have been left to be reared by other than a loving mother's hand. Whether it is caused by overexertion I am unable to say. I think they burden themselves with more than they can bear. Do not think me a misanthrope when I say the "gude mon," that some of the sisters talk about, is not to be found in many households. Indeed, he (the "gude mon") seems to realize to the fullest extent that his wife is the *helpmate.* (I speak of those who have opened new farms, and there is a goodly number, who have not attained to that prosperity that enables them to keep a hired hand.) He loses sight of health and comfort in his desire to get his farm in shape, as he calls it.

Now what is to be done? Why, do the very best we can under such circumstances. Lessen the work which we can do in many ways. In preparing dinner cook enough so you can get your supper with but little extra trouble. As many Kansans use more or less Indian meal, I will tell you how to make a nice dish (it is too simple to be called a receipt) for supper from cold corn bread you may have left from dinner. Of course you cut it into small squares then split it if too thick. Have ready three or four eggs, well beaten, dip your bread into it and drop in hot grease and fry a light brown. It does not require very much grease. With the addition of sugar and a little nutmeg you will have a very nice dish; children relish it very much. Some housewives think their dinner is not complete without dessert of some kind. A very good one without a great deal of trouble or expense is to bake five or six molasses cakes (the size depends on the number in family), and put away where they will keep moist. Make a sauce of sugar, butter, flour and lemon; flavor with spice to suit the taste. You can have one every day in the week. They are particularly convenient on wash day, when one wants to cook as little as possible. We may in many ways lessen labor by exercising a little

COMMON SENSE.

OAKWOOD, Kans., April 12, 1878.

Woman at her Needle.

There is something extremely pleasant and touching—at least of very sweet, soft and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needle-work distinguishing women. Our own sex is incapable of any such by-play, aside from the main business of life, but women, be they of whatever earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with an awful beauty, have always some little handiwork ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is doubtless familiar to them all. A queen no doubt plies it on occasions; the woman poet can use it as adroitly as her pen; the woman's eye that has just discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her handkerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of us in this respect. The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small, familiar, gentle interests of life, the continually operating influences of which do so much for the health of character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along this electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker-chair of the humblest seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion with their kindred beings. Methinks it is a token of gentle characteristics when women of high thoughts and accomplishments love to sew, especially as they are never more at home with their own hearts than while so occupied; and when the work falls in the woman's lap of its own accord, and the needle involuntarily ceases to fly, it is a sign of trouble quite as trustworthy as the throb of the heart itself.—*Hawthorne.*

I have used this recipe for chapped hands for many years, and recommended it to a great many, and it has proved most satisfactory in all cases: Take two ounces of glycerine and one ounce of rose water; mix and rub your hands well with it before retiring to rest. It is pleasant, agreeable, and cleanly, and its effects are truly wonderful. Indeed, whatever business you may be engaged in, it will not fail to effect a cure.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

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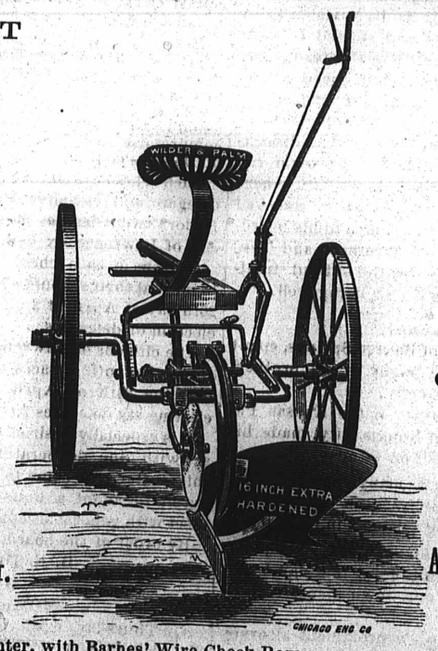

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The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association held recently at Chicago its fifth annual convention. In the afternoon session a very interesting statistical report was presented by Mr. A. A. Kennard. He said that all interested in the great interests of the dairy had good cause for congratulation. The exports of both butter and cheese had largely increased, and new markets were continually being opened. There are 12,000,000 milch cows in the United States. The value of the entire cheese product of the Union was set down at $36,000,000. The value of the butter made during the past season was not less than $175,000,000. The eggs and poultry produced during the season were worth $248,000,000.

Take Care of Your Horses' Feet.

At this season of the year horses that are being used for farm work should have the shoes taken from their feet, and it would be well to leave them free from these encumbrances so long as they are not required for road work. It is a fact that a large majority of cases of contracted feet and lameness in farm horses are due to ignorance and mismanagement on the part of the owner. The instances are not few where, at the beginning of winter, the owners have great heavy shoes nailed to the feet of their horses and leave them there without change or resetting until late in the spring; and when they find the animals limping and flinching they are surprised and wonder what has caused the lameness. Such negligence or carelessness is inexcusable. Our best veterinarians and authorities on horseshoeing tell us that it is injurious to allow shoes to remain on the feet more than six weeks.

Pull the old shoes off, and by working your horses on soft ground during the summer allow the abused feet to recover strength and soundness, and then remember to give them better treatment in the future.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE MILK-HOUSE.

We need not tell a farmer's wife that this is a most important part of the farm equipment. Considering the necessary cost of building, the value of the item of milk and butter to the farm with its relative income, and the milk-house is not less important than the pig-sty, the sheep-cot or the horse and cow stable.

The building may be attached to the house and communicate directly with the kitchen on one side and ice-house on the other side, as referred to in a former article, or it may have an intervening porch or veranda, or it may be altogether detached. Two indispensable requisites should be contemplated in their building—1st, a uniform and cool temperature; 2d, a perfectly salubrious atmosphere. How to overcome the obstacles in the production of these conditions is the purpose of this article.

The orthodox milk and butter conservatory of this climate is a cave or spring-house. These much desired appendages to a dairy farm are not easily obtained, and when secured at all are often remote and inconvenient from the proper and healthful location of the house. The milk-house should be sufficiently detached from the house to allow free circulation of air across it. It should be sheltered by the presence of other buildings, if practicable, from the strong, hot winds. In its construction the first point to settle, after location, is its interior surface or floor dimensions. Six or seven feet wide and from nine to twelve feet long will probably cover ordinary necessities. Around these dimensions build very heavy walls of stone or brick laid in mortar. Where sheltered from winds and sun by the presence of trees or other buildings, walls two feet six inches thick will answer, while in a more exposed situation walls not less than four feet in thickness will be required. These walls may be solid or may be double, with an air space of four or six inches between, as the nature of surroundings and material shall suggest, the purpose being to make such weight of material as successfully to resist the influence of the sun and hot winds and insure a uniform temperature within. The influence of the sun's rays upon the surface of the earth are equal to influences upon perpendicular walls, and so the floor of the room should be lowered into the ground from two feet six inches to four feet.

If the building is detached from the house or from a porch, as above referred to, the entrance should be on the north or east, opposite the prevailing winds and the most intense rays of the sun, and by means of stone steps, rough or smooth as means provide. The entrance doors should be double, the first door at the exterior surface of walls and "opening out," the second on the interior surface of walls and "opening in;" both made to close upon stone sills and sufficiently close to prevent strong air currents.

The height of exterior walls should depend upon surroundings. If sheltered as above suggested they may be lower than if more exposed. Ten or twelve feet of clear height on the inside will answer for sheltered locations, and twelve to fifteen clear height in situations more exposed. Near the ceilings on opposite sides place small windows, the size of an ordinary cellar window, and protect these on the exterior with heavy slat blinds adjusted to allow free circulation of air. Within the blinds place a wire screen to exclude flies, and within these on the inside face of the wall hang glazed windows, to open and close at pleasure. The ceiling timbers should be strong enough to carry fifteen or eighteen inches of depth of leached ashes, or other non-conducting material, laid on a tight floor, the whole to be covered with an ordinary shingle roof with or without a projecting cornice.

A room built in this manner will nearly or quite fill the conditions above noted and a uniform temperature and a healthful atmosphere will have been obtained. The building thus constructed will be to all intents and purposes for a milk and butter-room—a well or cave but more convenient than either. If the inclination of the ground admits and the location is dry a pipe can be laid from the well to the milk-room and thence a drain extended out so that two or three buckets of water two or three times per day, in the driest weather, may be passed through the room and furnish any lack there may be of moisture. The water in the room would have its surface exposed in stone or cement channels.

The interior fittings of the room will depend upon the taste and means of the owner. If a floor is laid it should be of neat flagging with cement joints. Wood should not be employed in flooring as decomposition will soon begin and the exhalations therefrom will render the atmosphere impure. The walls and ceiling may be plastered roughly and lime wash applied often enough to keep the room sweet. The shelving should be portable, consisting of planed boards laid on sticks, built into the walls and projecting sufficiently to receive the shelves to the end that the shelving may conveniently be removed for cleansing and exposure to the sun. The thrifty housewife with a reasonably acute and intelligent nose will be able to determine times and seasons for these periodical cleanings of lime, soap and water, or sun. If the exterior is kept thoroughly whitewashed it will do good service in keeping the room cool by reflecting the sharp rays of a summer sun; and if the building (when detached) is sheltered by quick growing trees it will add to its value.

Difficult Churning.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, in New York *Tribune*, says: "Cream grows more difficult to churn as distance from the time of calving increases, and the difficulty is enhanced by feeding late-cut or ripe fodder. If early-cut hay and roots are used for winter food, there will be no trouble with churning in the winter though it will require a little more time than when cows live on grass and are nearer the time of coming in. The ease of churning cream depends chiefly on the size of the fat globules of which the cream is composed. These are largest in the early part of the milking season, and grow smaller as the period of milk-giving is prolonged. Other circumstances being equal, the fat globules are largest when the cow has food rich in fat, such as cotton-seed meal, oil-cake, green grass or corn meal. They are small when cows are kept on straw, dead-ripe corn stalks, late-cut hay, etc., especially when they have been in milk a long time."

Sweet Potatoes.

The following remarks in the New York *Sun*, in respect to the culture of the sweet potato, are seasonable and sensible:

Frequent stirring of the soil about the young plants will materially assist their growth. A cultivator or small harrow may be used for keeping the weeds down between the rows; but some hard work will always be necessary close about the plants. As the vines begin to cover the ground more care will be required in cultivation, as they will have to be occasionally moved about to prevent their taking root their whole length, for, when this occurs, small tubers are produced all along the vines, much to the detriment of the main crop. Where the land is very sandy and dry, the stems do not produce roots as freely as upon moist soils, where there are frequent showers during the months of August and September; some attention is always required to prevent the distribution of the plants among many small rootlets and tubers. In hoeing at this season, the vines may be carefully pulled to one side or wound loosely about the hill, but not packed or folded over in any way that will smother a portion of the leaves and cause the vines to decay.

The direction given for storing and keeping is also pertinent:

In warm climates very little difficulty is experienced in keeping the tubers sound until the next planting time, but where the winters are cold and the air moist, decay will follow very slight exposure. Warmth with dryness are the requisite conditions, and it makes little difference how these are secured, whether by storing the tubers in barrels of dry chaff, sand, sawdust, or between layers of straw piled up in a close warm room or cellar. We have at this time sweet potatoes as sound and fresh as when first taken from the ground last fall, which were packed in dry sawdust, and the boxes set in the furnace room of our greenhouse. There is little danger of keeping the tubers too warm, provided they do not get damp, as this would cause them to sprout. None but sound, fully matured tubers should be selected for keeping over winter; and then, if they are put in light barrels or boxes, and all the interstices between the potatoes are filled with kiln-dried sand or very dry chaff, they will keep well in almost any dry, warm place.

Sound Advice to Breeders.

A writer in the *Mark Lane Express* of late date is so eminently sound, that we recommend his remarks as an especial study to breeders:

Finally, then, select, if you can, of the breed that is acclimatized in your district. Strengthen it by an infusion of what blood you find on study to suit best; or, if you be imaginative, calculate a cross for yourself. Keep pairing within a narrow circle so long as no symptoms of physical infirmity show themselves. Select continually the best specimens developed, and keep weeding out the weak; so, with ordinary luck, you will do as other distinguished improvers of stock have done before you, you will justly win a name, you will supply the market with new stuff, and you will fill up your pockets with money—at least, if you cannot thus, you will in no other way. But, in the first instance, do not go too far afield; to begin with get as high as you can upon the shoulders of the generation before you. Then be plucky, persevering and prudent.

Poultry.

The *Poultry World* reads us a lecture on this branch of industry. We copy an extract:

It is largely demonstrated that the excitement current on both sides of the Atlantic for years, in connection with what has been termed the poultry mania, has been productive of a world of good to both countries. And it has long ago been proved that, while the improvement realized everywhere in the character of domestic fowls has been immensely advanced, the farmers have reaped an extended benefit all over the country, through their ability in these later days to increase their poultry products and the quality for common consumption.

Early Chicks.

The strongest and most vigorous fowls are most always obtained, as far as my experience goes, from the first litter of eggs that a hen lays when she first commences in the spring, not only because the hen has had a winter's rest but because the chicks get a good headway of growth before the hottest months come on, and those unwelcome visitors, the greatest enemy the chicks have got, appear, namely, lice, which destroy so many of our chicks notwithstanding all our efforts. Kerosene is too powerful for little chicks. Sulphur and lard mixed, or either, separate, will blister the little things, and draw their eyelids up so close as to blind and sometimes to kill them, whether put on the chicks or on the mother. I have tried both, with great care, with but very little success.

Let us then, if we want fine and healthy chicks, select the best fresh eggs from the best formed fowls, and set them as early as we possibly can, and the chicks will be almost full grown before the cold and chilly nights of fall come.—*American Poultry Yard.*

The Farmer's Life.

In a certain book published in New York sometime in the year 1871, entitled "What I know about farming," occurs the following remarks which are worth reading and thinking about. Of farming it says:

There is no other business in which success is so nearly certain as in this. Of one hundred men who embark in trade, a careful observer reports that ninety-five fail; and while I think this proportion too large, I am sure that a large majority do, and must fail, because competition is so eager and traffic so enormously overdone. If ten men endeavor to support families by merchandise in a township which affords adequate business for but three it is certain that a majority must fail, no matter how judicious their management or how frugal their living. But you may double the number of farmers in any agricultural country I ever traversed without necessarily dooming one to failure or even abridging his gains.

If half of the traders and professional men in this country were to betake themselves to farming to-morrow they would not render that pursuit one whit less profitable, while they would largely increase the comfort and wealth of the entire community; and, while a good merchant, lawyer or doctor may be starved out of any township, simply because the work he could do well is confided to others, I never heard yet of a temperate, industrious, intelligent, frugal and energetic farmer who failed to get a living, or who, unless prostrate by disease or disabled by casualty, was precluded from securing a moderate independence before age and decrepitude divested him of the ability to labor.

The Snowflake Potato.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* introduces to public notice a potato said to be superior even to the Early Rose. He says:

The Snowflake has so many good qualities and traits that it is universally liked wherever it is known. I believe it to be the coming potato, and will prove as great a boon to the potato growing and eating public as the Early Rose has been.

I have long contended that in this latitude we could not grow late potatoes profitably, and we needed an early potato that was of good quality, productive, and would keep into the next season. These conditions the Snowflake meets perfectly. It ripens about two weeks later than the Early Rose, is even more productive and beautiful, oval, flattened white tubers; eyes even with the surface, boils and bakes dry and mealy, and will keep in tiptop condition until late the following season. The tubers are medium sized, and grow close together at the foot of the plants, which makes easy digging. The plants are vigorous growers, of a light green color, which, when they get nearly grown, fall over, thus covering the whole ground, and effectually preventing the growth of weeds after the crop is made. I have grown it three years, and have never seen a hollow potato, nor has it ever made a second growth and become prongy, and has always proved uniformly productive. It possesses more good qualities than any other potato that I know of, and is bound to become exceedingly popular.

Alfalfa.

How many of our Kansas farmers raise alfalfa? Have any of the patrons of THE SPIRIT any experience to relate in regard to the product? How alfalfa is esteemed in California is seen by this item from the *Rural Press:*

The advantage of raising alfalfa may be shown by a practical example. R. W. Browning has twenty acres of alfalfa. Upon ten acres of the home place he cut an average of ten tons to the acre, for which he received $650. He also has ten acres of alfalfa on the Ogburn place, which netted him $1,000 clean coin off twenty acres, besides some forty tons of hay put up for his own use.

Clover for Swine.

The *Rural World* expresses its views about clover for swine very pointedly in the following extract:

If I were planning a farm for the raising of hogs I would be lavish in the use of clover seed, and have a large proportion of the farm seeded to clover. Then I would be lavish of fencing—having small fields or lots, and change the stock from one lot to the other often so as to pasture no lot too close, thus letting the grass get a good start again before turning the stock on to it. Then in the autumn I would cut and cure clover while it is yet green, and mow it away in a dry place for winter feeding. A little sprinkling of salt, while it is being stowed away, will add to its quality. In this way our swine may have what nature seems to demand the year round. I expect to see the result of this mode of feeding next April, when the young pigs come, and shall be greatly disappointed if I am not more than ever in favor, another season, of clover for hogs.

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Veterinary Department.

Indigestion.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a fine seven-year-old mare that for the last month has been having something like blind staggers. *Symptoms:* She will begin winking her eyes and stamping with her front feet; will throw up her head and then fall with full force to the ground. While on the ground she will work her jaws as if trying to bite something. Her head will bind round by her side and it cannot be moved from that position until the spell is over. The attacks last about three minutes. She goes sometimes two weeks and appears all right, and again she will have half a dozen of these attacks a day. She eats well and is always fat. Please give a remedy in the next issue of THE SPIRIT. Respectfully yours,

P. L. MONTGOMERY.

MALTA, Kans., April 9, 1878.

ANSWER.—We have come to the conclusion that your mare is troubled with indigestion and that this is the cause and the only cause of the sudden attacks of which you speak. *Remedy:* Give alternately four times a day, in two tablespoonfuls of water, 15 drops of nux vomica and 15 drops of hamamelis virginica. Continue this until there is a noticeable change for the better. Feed bran and oats but no corn. Allow the mare to stand in the stable or run in a yard. Do not work her.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

Wind-Sucking.

Can wind-sucking be cured?

ANSWER.—Wind-sucking, like cribbing, is a habit usually contracted during dentition, though sometimes we believe it is due to indigestion. The habit once contracted, is hard to get rid of. Perhaps the best method is to prepare a broad strap studded with tacks, and suspend in such a manner that when the animal arches the neck the points will come in contact with the lower jaw.

Abnormal Growth of Hoof.

My father has four merino sheep which he purchased in Illinois; the hoofs of two of them have grown two or three times the usual length, and turn up at the end like a pair of fashionable box-toed shoes, only much worse, and as it seems to give them pain, he desires to obtain through your valuable columns a suitable remedy.

ANSWER.—We suspect the abnormal growth referred to is the result of a mild attack of epizootic aphtha, a blood disease, characterized by an eruptive vesicular fever, usually called foot rot. The disease first makes its appearance on the mucous membrane of the mouth, the coronet and in the clefts of the feet; in trying to avoid the pain the animal will throw its weight on the heels, thereby causing the toes to turn up. There is no attrition or wearing of the horn from constant contact with the ground or flooring of the stable, the consequence is, the entire growth remains. *Treatment:* It would be well to make a careful examination of the feet; and if any disease should exist treat with caustic washes. You can for once use carbolic acid crystals; after that reduce by mixing one part of the acid to two of water, and as the disease subsides, keep making the solution weaker, till it is reduced to one to forty. With a fine saw remove the major part of the growth, then with a horseshoer's draw-knife, pare the feet to where they should be.

Articular Rheumatism.

Please allow an old subscriber to bother you with a question. What shall I do to stop the snapping in my horse's hock joints? Every step it is snap, snap, snap; it does not appear to affect him in any way, but is terribly annoying. How long will he have to remain idle?

ANSWER.—Your horse has articular rheumatism, a disease of the synovial membrane and articular cartilages, component parts of the articulations; the crackling sounds are supposed to be due to a dry condition of the soft tissues of the joints; the membrane, whose function is to secrete synovia for the purpose of lubricating the parts, owing to a degree of inflammatory action, becomes indolent, and not enough of nature's oil being present, there is a good deal of attrition; hence the peculiar crackling noise. *Treatment:* Prepare him for and give a cathartic composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; ginger, one drachm; mix and make into a ball; after purging has ceased, take nitrate of potash and salicylous acid, of each four ounces; mix and make into ten powders; give one a day in his feed, which should be of a soft and nutritious character; clip the hair from two of the joints where the noise is most heard and apply a cantharides blister. To make the ointment, take pulverized cantharides, one, to pure lard, four parts; melt the lard over a slow fire, stir in the powder, and let it come to a boiling point; then remove from the fire and stir till cold; apply with friction. After the scabs have dropped from the blistered surfaces you can apply blisters to the other articulations. He will require to stand two months, after the ten powders have been used, continue giving nitrate of potash powders in two-drachm doses once a day till a cure has been effected.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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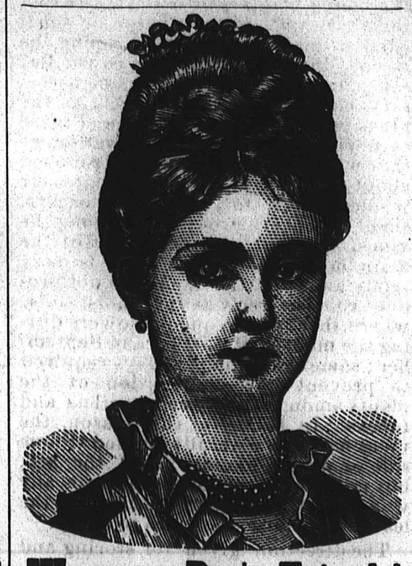

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