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FORGET NOT THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Afar from the scenes your young hearts loved,
Afar from the homestead's shade,
O, active women and busy men,
Your toiling feet have strayed.
But whether you strive in the public mart,
Or by firesides of your own,
O, never forget the home of your youth,
And the couple who wait alone.

Their cups are *not* brimming o'er with joys,
Their hands are *not* full of flowers;
They live in life's silvering, autumn years,
And dwell in life's solemn hours.
When, together, they struggled up life's fair hill,
Child voices made music sweet
In their happy home, while their hearts kept time
To the patter of little feet.

But now, adown the shadowy side
They wearily move, and slow;
And their eyes grow dim, when, with faltering tones,
They speak of the "long ago."
They gave their youth, they gave their strength,
That their children might attain
To station, or wealth, or heights of fame,
That never were theirs, to gain.

And now by the lonely hearth *they* wait,
Whose years are almost done,
Like shocks of corn that are whitening fast
In the mellow, autumn sun;
And the Benjamin-cup, in their burdened sacks,
The joy of all priceless joys,
Is the clasping hand and the yearning heart,
And the love of their "girls and boys."

So, never forget the dear "old folks,"
And the blessings far away;
Far, farther off from their peace and rest,
Your feet each year will stray;
And, by and by, when the turf is pressed
O'er their graves, you will long, in vain,
For the loving smile and the welcoming kiss
That will never be yours again.

GEORGE'S VACATION.

BY R. H. CRAIG.

Bounding into his mother's room, one day last summer, and flinging on the table his strap of books, George proceeded without much formality to inform her that school had been dismissed, giving a vacation of two months.

"Well, George," softly answered his mother, "I hope you appreciate it, and that you will show your appreciation by making the best of the holidays."

"If I don't, then no one will," affirmed George, with emphasis. "It has been nothing but study, study, study, since last Christmas, and I do hate those books and the school, and I cannot bear to look in the teacher's face."

The direct cause of George's over excitement was the simple fact that school had been agreeably surprised in receiving vacation just one day sooner than was the general expectation, and this to the less industrious, like George, was of no small account.

"You will have a fine opportunity to do a great amount of private study during these two months," suggested his mother.

George thought he would be differently occupied, and did not hesitate to inform his mother that "he would like to see the book he would take in his hand for two months to come." He assured her that he would fish, hunt, play base ball, go on excursions, visit, or almost anything but study, and that he could neither be bribed nor paid to do it.

His mother did not manifest much concern, being well accustomed to George's idleness and want of taste for study, but, after a moment's pause, calmly inquired: "George, how old are you now?"

"Don't you know, mother, that I'll be sixteen on the tenth of September?—old enough to leave school, I should think!"

"So you will soon be sixteen, George," his mother replied: "*Old* enough to leave school, but far from being *scholar* enough to graduate! Let me see, you went to school at six years of age; you have been at it ever since, with some one at home helping you to prepare your lessons, and, with all that, you are not sufficiently educated to fill any sort of a respectable office. There is one thing yet to learn, it is that scholars are not made by the number and qualifications of their teachers, but by the perseverance they exercise and the pains they take to improve and cultivate themselves; one's self is his best teacher, and some of the greatest men who have honored the world have had comparatively limited opportunities of school education; but they felt the necessity of being educated, and so devoted every moment they could spare in study for self-improvement.

"I knew a boy who was sent to school for the first time at eleven years of age, almost as tall as you are now, but without knowing the alphabet. He did not idle much time in school, for he felt how far he was behind even the little children. Out of school he carried his primer in his cap, as he worked for his father during the long summer mornings and evenings, and when a moment of leisure occurred he would pull out his book and study a line or learn to spell a word. A boy like that could not be kept long in a primer, so he was promoted from class to class, until at the age of fifteen he had mastered arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geometry, the outlines of science, and was entering regularly into the study of Latin and Greek. He had to leave school about this time to work for his own support, but he did not make this an excuse for neglecting his studies. Though working hard all day, he applied himself to his books from six o'clock in the evening till eleven or twelve at night, then rose early in the morning, so as to spend two hours in study before going to work again. In this way he cultivated his mind and stored it with useful knowledge, which he hoped would obtain for him a better situation and a more important position. He had no teacher at all. A clergyman who lived near very kindly proposed to help him in his difficulties. The offer was gratefully accepted; but the clergyman was seldom applied to; for a young man who will work a sum in algebra ten times over rather than be defeated, and study a problem in mathematics, as he did, for two days, till the solution is found, would not readily give up a difficult passage in Virgil or Homer before he mastered it. His neighbors did not know much about him, for he was always in his study when not at work. If asked to join his young acquaintances in an evening's pleasure, he politely begged to be excused, giving as a reason that he could not spare the time. He was naturally fond of and longed to enjoy good society; but when invited, he would debate the question with himself: 'I would like to go; an evening's recreation and enjoyment would do me so much good; but then I would be so much behind with my studies that I must decline the invitation.' He had two miles to walk to his place of business, which afforded him sufficient exercise, but he thought it too much time to pass unemployed; for this reason he constantly carried in his pocket a Latin or Greek grammar, using it along the way for committing to memory the declensions, verbs, rules of syntax, etc. All this was successfully accomplished during his walks. When he had attained to considerable proficiency in most of his other studies, he found that, on account of the forced character of his education, he was quite deficient in spelling and local geography. Well, to remedy this, he purchased the best school atlas he could find and studied it map by map for half an hour every morning, till he made himself as familiar with the names of places in the world as he was with his own name. Spelling he learned in a similar way making it a special duty. When he entered college there was great surprise that he took a high place. Indeed the general opinion was expressed when he presented himself for examination that he could not even enter. But the professors found that he knew a great deal and so he moved away from the most of his class. There is one thing in particular which this boy attended to. He always kept his bible on the table before him, and, when his day's study was over, drawing it to him, he would read one or two of the precious Psalms, or a chapter from some of the gospels or epistles, or else in the place of his regular reading; for he generally finished reading the new testament once a year; the old, once in two or three years. Another habit he had, which we must admire, he never opened a secular book on the Sabbath. He said that it was God's day, and on it he would rest, not in idleness and sleep as do many, but in religious exercises. Consequently his place in church was always occupied by himself, and his part in supporting religion was always well taken, for he remembered God's promise: 'Them that honor me I will honor.'"

"And what good did it do him?" asked George.

"Well, it qualified him to fill an important position, which he occupies to this day, and if you would like to imitate his example, I will tell you who he is."

"I would like it very much, if I had the talent," said George; but I am so dull that I cannot master anything."

"It is not want of talent, George, for you are really quicker to learn than your papa, of whom I have been telling you just now; the great defect you have to correct is the want of application. You have the opportunity of correcting it now. Will you try?"

"I will with all my might!" said George.

"God bless you, my son, and you must succeed; for though 'he becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand,' yet 'the hand of the diligent maketh rich' in study as in all things else."

DOING FOOLISH THINGS.

BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

There is a class of people who do little else than foolish things. Folly exudes from them as oil from a porous vessel. They could hardly seem to be true to their nature, if they did or said anything wise. In a mixed company, if there is any *mal-apropos* remark possible to be made, they are sure to bring it out. They do not mean to give offense, any more than the fly that lights upon your forehead on a warm day, but, notwithstanding, they are offensive. It is not of such people that I intend to write—in fact, there is little to be said about them.

There is another class who never do or say a foolish thing. They are always *in hand*, and trot over the beaten highway at a given pace, never balking, and never shying. They violate none of the proprieties of life, say nothing rashly or imprudently, never lose their temper, never hurt any one's feelings, never take the unpopular side, never give occasion for criticism, never associate with persons out of their own set, never violate the laws of decorum, never do anything "inconsistent with the dignity of their position," never say anything that can be quoted to their disadvantage, are never called upon to explain or apologize, and never get into the newspapers. There is also little to be said about them, and nothing that would be very interesting. They may serve a good purpose as patterns and models, but the world would be rather dull if they were the only people living in it.

The majority of mankind are not to be ranked with either of these classes. The best and wisest of men are liable at times to do and say unwise things. I know of no one, whose biography has been thought worthy to be written, who has not in some way laid himself open to criticism. When Cornelius Winter, Whitfield's attendant and body-servant, published his life of the great preacher, although he was one of his greatest admirers, he could not withhold the fact that the good man sometimes would throw the shaving mug at his head, when he thought himself ill-served. The pages of the London *Punch* are very suggestive in this connection; hardly one of the great statesmen of England has escaped being shown up there, from the last picture of Mr. Gladstone cutting down his rhetoric-inspiring tree, in the presence of a voluble and admiring flock of geese, back through a long line of prime ministers and public men.

By foolish things I do not mean bad things, deliberately done, but those unwise, untimely, injudicious words and ways, into which nearly every one is liable to fall. Under excitement or sudden impulse, we are all of us exposed to the temptation of doing something, which, upon reflection, we would give a great deal to recall. In the freedom of private conversation, very learned, very able, and very good men may let something drop, so utterly at variance with their general character and with what is expected of them, as to make the company lift their eyes in wonder, perhaps in consternation. The danger of saying foolish things is all the greater when one finds himself addressing an excited crowd *ex tempore*, who are waiting for him to still further arouse and electrify them. I once heard one of the most popular and effective platform orators in the land say that he never made an off-hand speech without resolving on the way home that it should be his last. Perhaps he did not know that it was those portions of his speech, of which he repented most bitterly, which formed its chief attractions; for one who is at all sensitive on such points, after the hot blood in his veins has begun to cool, is very apt to exaggerate the folly which he supposes himself to have committed. Most of our public speakers, who are much sought after, are occasionally guilty of some degree of indiscretion, and might not be so much sought after if it were otherwise.

To talk foolishly and to talk humorously are two very different things, although some people are apt to confound them. The most timely truth may be most impressively conveyed under the form of a witticism, while the weakest and silliest twaddle may be wrapped up in a cloak of solemn and pretentious words. An habitual joker may be a very unprofitable and tedious kind of person, but the delicate retort, the happy and unexpected turn, the lightning-flash of wit, is a good tonic to the soul, and it is when the mind is warmed to the highest glow that it emits the brightest sallies, just as the iron on the anvill throws off its most brilliant and abundant sparks just after it is drawn, white-hot from the forge.

Foolish things are sometimes done by wise men in other ways than that of talk. Perhaps they are of such a nature that they would not attract your attention if they were done by another style of people, but they are so utterly out of harmony with the general character of the person who commits the folly, that you are as much astonished as you would be if you saw the river running up hill. Great financiers, of great experience and skill, may possibly be caught by the silliest and most transparent schemes, which one might have supposed they would have seen through in a moment. Merchants and manufacturers, who have built up a fortune by patient industry and wisdom, may at last plunge into some foolish investment, that swallows up all their hard-earned gains and leaves them penniless. Politicians who have established a high reputation at dare on the direct road to the loftiest honors of the state, may suddenly ruin their prospects for life by an act which, although it is not positively criminal, is so foolish that it approximates to a crime. Clergymen not unfrequently are obliged to throw up their parishes and go forth into the highway to starve because of some foolish dispute that involves no principle, but turns only upon some trifling question of prerogative or matter of ecclesiastical etiquette. Lawyers occasionally lose their heads and win a bad cause by means that destroy their reputation forever. Physicians may lose a good practice by persisting in some medical folly by which they are infatuated, that kills three patients where it cures one. Mechanics and artisans do a very foolish thing when they slight their work and "daub with untempered mortar;" their work will sooner or later betray them. Farmers are very foolish when they persist in raising the same crop in the same soil year after year, or sow imperfect seed, or raise poor stock, or use antiquated tools, or refuse to allow their daughters to take the paper. Schoolmasters do a foolish thing when they undertake to teach what they have never learned, and school committees do a still more foolish thing when they employ them. The specifications might be continued indefinitely.

Nothing but a Farmer.

"He's nothing but a farmer," said a little miss, a few evenings since, as she scornfully curled her pretty lip, on being introduced to a fine, generous, open-hearted fellow, whose broad and expansive forehead was the symbol of his broad acres. "He's nothing but a farmer." And who was she that looked thus disdainfully on one of God's noble men? She was the daughter of a broken merchant, whose fortune had been ruined by the extravagance of a wife and foolishly proud daughter. Though her father's heart had been wrung by misfortune—and he had paid the penalty of extravagance by being incarcerated in the home prepared for criminals—his daughter had not yet learned the difference between pride and worth, extravagance and wealth. The noble man who ate the bread of industry and looked every man in the face with an independence which said, "I owe you nothing," was in her estimation "only a farmer."

Did these foolish persons ever read their bibles, they would find that God himself has selected His prophets and kings from among farmers. Noah was a husbandman and planted a vineyard; Abraham was rich in cattle and Lot had flocks and herds—insomuch that there was not pasture for both and they divided the country. Lot selected the plain of Jordan and Abraham took the hilly country of Canaan.

Jacob was a great cattle grower, as he presented Esau with several hundred cattle. Moses was a wool grower and Gideon was taken from his threshing door. Saul was a herdsman, even while he was king. David was a shepherd and was taken from that occupation to be king of Israel, and the ancestor, according to the flesh, of the Messiah. Uzziah was a cattle grower. Elisha was plowing, with twelve yoke of oxen before him, when Elijah cast his mantle on him and called him to be a prophet of the Most High.

And yet, though God has honored the husbandman—selected his kings and prophets from among the farmers—there are some so foolish as to cry out, "O, he's nothing but a farmer!"—*Ex.*

When does a man decline his own acquaintance? When he cuts himself.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written one letter to you and since you were so kind to print it I will write again. To-morrow is my birthday; I will be nine years old. There is a United Brethren preacher and his wife holding a meeting at the school-house, and a Methodist minister and his wife holding one at what is called the Gregory district; the women preach as much as the men. I will close hoping to see this in print, and perhaps I will write again. PETT UBER.

LYNDON, Kans., Jan. 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would not write unless you published my letter, but was pleased to see it; now I must tell you where we live. Papa has been dead five years. Mamma and little Archie and I live with grandpa. Archie is a dear little brother. Oh, we were so sorry when papa left us to go to heaven. Archie and I go to school; our teacher's name is Miss O'Brien. Well I must close. If you publish this I will write more again. Good-by. VIOLA BELL BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines. I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" before. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I will soon be nine years old. I have two hens. We had a real good time last Saturday at a grange feast. It was installation of officers, and open grange for the families of members. Pa and ma are grangers, and so I got to go. I will close for this time.

Yours truly, CHARLEY O. BUNDY.

AMERICUS, Kans., Feb. 6, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I will try to write a letter for the "Young Folks' Column." I am eight years old. We live a mile from school, and I go every day. We have a nice, large schoolhouse. It has painted seats in it. I read in the third reader, spell in the second class, and study geography and arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Mr. McNulty. We all like him very much. I have one little brother, six years old; his name is Lyman. He goes to school with me. Pa and ma belong to the grange. Pa has a letter L on his sash. This is my first letter for the SPIRIT. If it is good enough to publish I will write again.

EVA M. HANCOCK.

STANLEY, Kans., Feb. 7, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written a letter for your paper I thought I would write. Ma and pa are grangers. The grange had a feast Saturday; it was a very good day; there were a good many there. Mr. Hart came home with ma and pa. I see Alice Roser wrote last week. Alice, why don't you write oftener? your letters are so good. I think you are good to let us have a column in your paper; it learns us so much. I belong to the Murphys. I would like to hear from Aunt Margery, Aunt Martha, Aunt Helen and Mrs. Mack: they write such good letters. I go to school and read in the fifth reader, study spelling, reading, third part arithmetic and geography. Our school was out Friday. Well I will close for this time, so good-by. From your friend,

BELLE METEIR.

LABETTE, Kans., Jan. 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—My brother takes THE SPIRIT, and as I see of late letters from little folks, I think I will write one too. The answer to Alice Roser's enigma is temperance, and the answer to Jessie A. Roser's charade is St. Elias. I send you an enigma:

I am composed of twenty-three letters.
My 23, 3, 17 is assent.
My 2, 20, 4 is a pronoun.
My 6, 8, 14, 19, 10, 21, 15 is found in Switzerland.
My 1, 18, 16, 4 are liked by little ones to play with.
My 22, 13, 7, 9, 8, 5, 17 is an arbor.
My 17, 12, 11 is six of dishes, etc.
My whole is an important institution in Clinton township.

Respectfully,
HELEN A. MONTGOMERY.

SIGEL, Kans., Feb. 11, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write you a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." Pa takes your paper and we all like it very much. I always read the letters from the young folks. I am eleven years old. I have one sister and one brother. My sister and I go to school; I study reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and grammar. My brother goes to the university at Highland. Please excuse all mistakes, and if you publish this I will try and write again. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in urn, but not in plate.
My third is in shoe, but not in boot.
My fourth is in butter, but not in milk.
My fifth is in hen, also in goose.
My sixth is in rat, but not in mouse.
My whole is the name of a great general.

Yours truly, LAURA MAY RENOE.

BEATTIE, Kans., Jan., 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

POMONA GRANGES.

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

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
D P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
A Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
H G Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
Geo S Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.
Wm A White, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

To Patrons.

All Patrons desiring hedge plants and evergreens will find it greatly to their advantage to address S. Elliot, master of Elm Grove grange, who will inform them where they can be bought very cheap. Address, S. ELLIOT,
Cadmus, Kansas.

Consolidated.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Belvoir and Clinton granges have consolidated. Belvoir grange surrendered its charter and effects to Clinton grange, Clinton grange moving to Belvoir. The following officers were installed by past-Master T. B. Petefish: Baldwin, master; T. Shaw, overseer; I. T. Steele, secretary. We have a live grange and one ready for work.

Yours fraternally, I. T. STEELE, Sec'y.

BELVOIR, Kans., Jan. 25, 1878.

From Woodson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following officers of Eminence grange, No. 327, were installed on the 19th inst. at Pleasant Valley school-house: J. Hart, Master; G. W. Davis, Overseer; T. H. Iobersen, Lecturer; J. M. Hale, Chaplain; A. F. Darst, Steward; T. J. Eagle, Assistant Steward; Sister B. Davis, Treasurer; J. H. Chandler, Secretary; H. Surprise, Gate-Keeper; Sister M. Eagle, Ceres; Sister C. Chandler, Pomona; Sister Jennie Hale, Flora; Sister E. Darst, Lady Assistant Steward.

Fraternally, J. H. CHANDLER.

ROSE, Kans., Jan. 23, 1878.

From Republic County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you desire grange items I will send a few. Pleasant Dale grange, No. 1,059, is alive and healthy, and in a prosperous condition. We have a co-operative association regularly organized under the laws of Kansas buying under the Rochdale plan.

The officers of Pleasant Dale grange for 1878 are as follows: W. H. Boyes, Master; J. J. Wilks, Overseer; Mrs. S. A. Hovey, Lecturer; D. M. Howard, Steward; John Bond, Assistant Steward; J. L. Daniels, Chaplain; E. Powell, Treasurer; John Watson, Gate-Keeper; M. A. Cheney, Ceres; Mary Watson, Pomona; Ann Bond, Flora.

BELLEVILLE, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

Tribute of Respect.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am instructed to hand you the following resolutions of respect, to the memory of Bro. James F. Cowen, for publication in THE SPIRIT:

WHEREAS, Death has visited us and taken from the grange terrestrial to the grange celestial our worthy treasurer, James F. Cowen, therefore,

Resolved, That by his death our grange has lost an exemplary member and an efficient officer, his wife a kind husband and companion, and the community a trustworthy citizen.

Resolved, That his bereaved wife and relatives have our sincerest sympathy in this sore affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our record and a copy presented to Sister R. A. Cowsn. M. L. MARCH,
Secretary Farmland Grange, No. 95.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 26, 1878.

From Linn County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In response to your invitation in THE SPIRIT I send you a list of the officers of Elm Grove grange, No. 350: S. Elliot, Master; A. A. McIntyre, Overseer; J. L. McCarty, Steward; M. E. Woodford, Lecturer; S. M. Armstrong, Chaplain; Jas. Carson, Secretary; J. W. Payne, Treasurer; J. S. Payne, Assistant Steward; J. M. Floop, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Hannah Payne, Ceres; Mrs. Iantha Elliot, Pomona; Mrs. Annie McIntyre, Flora; Mrs. Abbie Floop, Lady Assistant Steward.

Our grange at present numbers forty-four members, and three more that have taken the first degree, and five more that will take the first degree at our next meeting and prospect of several more applications. So you see we are not on the wane. Our store at this place is doing well. We expect to build a new store with a hall above in the spring.

Yours fraternally, JAMES CARSON.

CADMUS, Kans., Feb. 7, 1878.

From Cloud County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The installation of officers of Pleasant Valley grange, No. 1,174, took place January 4th. The following officers were installed: W. J. Campbell, Master; Richard Honey, Overseer; L. Underhill, Lecturer; Wm. Tate, Steward; Wm. Brower, Assistant Steward; F. L. Robinson, Treasurer; W. H. Campbell, Secretary; W. L. Sarrell, Chaplain; Samuel Capper, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. F. L. Robinson, Ceres; Mrs. Wm. Tate, Pomona; Mrs. Richard Honey, Flora; Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Lady Assistant Steward; and Mrs. F. L. Robinson, organist.

I would also inform you that this grange has been in existence four years and is a live grange. All our installations have been public with a good supper, at which from 80 to 100 persons sat down and a good lively time enjoyed until 5 o'clock next morning. We are contemplating building a hall of our own so as to be able to invite more of our friends on such occasions.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. CAMPBELL, Master.

RED STONE, Kans., Jan. 31, 1878.

From Lecturer Ninth District.

A few words to THE SPITIT in relation to our success as district lecturer in the Ninth district. We have visited some granges in Cowley, also several granges in Sumner county, with good success. We found some granges dead or almost so, but a few words of instruction from your lecturer and others have done a great deal of good. Most every grange has come to time, that I have visited, paid up their dues and have gone to work. They mean business. They have taken hold of state co-operation in earnest wherever I have been. The roads have been so bad I could not get around as I would if it had not rained all the time.

Oxford grange and some others of Sumner county have taken steps to start a co-operative store at Oxford. We wish them success, for we know that they mean business. Darien, Floral, Little Dutch, Bethel, Prospect and South Bend granges mean business, with several other granges of Cowley county. We installed officers of South Bend grange at their hall on the 26th ult.; had a good time; wide-awake grange; Wm. Green, master; Sister Anna Wright, secretary. We have no fears for the order in Sumner and Cowley. If they can have the proper instruction that is all that is needed to make the grange a success. I have not as yet visited Sedgwick, Butler or Harvey, but soon will. Yours fraternally,
C. COON.

LITTLE DUTCH, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In compliance with your request, in regard to furnishing you a list of the officers of surbordinate granges, I will assume the task in behalf of Summerfield grange, No. 232: S. C. Ashlock, Master; B. T. Baker, Overseer; T. L. Beckett, Lecturer; John Burns, Steward; J. I. Baker, Assistant Steward; James Sells, Chaplain; J. P. Akin, Treasurer; S. S. Akin, Secretary; J. P. Lesueur, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. M. Akin, Pomona; Mrs. S. Baker, Ceres; Miss Alice Baker, Flora; Miss Maggie Baker, Lady Assistant Steward.

Our annual meeting was well attended. Our grange is in good condition and working along in harmony with its members as well as with the outside world. We passed a resolution at our last meeting that all officers should be fined ten cents for every time they failed to attend the grange; also, all members should be fined the same amount if they did not have an essay or some select reading for each meeting. Our membership is twenty-two. We can boast of having the largest and the biggest-footed master and gate-keeper in the state. They both stand six feet three in their stocking feet; are well proportioned and are whole-souled Patrons, who have their whole hearts in the cause, and if we are to judge the size of their hearts by their feet, they must be about the size of a Yankee pumpkin. The majority of our male members are stockholders in our co-operative store at Olathe, and our grange has three shares in the store. We have one of the best co-operative stores in the state. It is not necessary for me to tell you about the business qualification of our agent, as you know he is second to none in the state. All of our officers are men of undoubted ability. The post-office address of all is Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas. Yours fraternally,
J. Y. O'ROARK.

OLATHE, Kans., Jan. 22, 1878.

From Marshall County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—On the 19th of January we had the pleasure of attending the installation of officers of the Junction grange, No. 1,009, at the residence of Bro. T. C. Baker, about three miles up the river from Blue Rapids, and of partaking of a feast such as none but Patrons often have an opportunity of enjoying. In the evening of the same day we again met with the members to see two gentlemen initiated into the mysteries of the first degree, and must say that the newly installed officers worked into their new harness like old stagers. As an example of the way they do business at the Junction I am pleased to say that they voted to send a copy of THE SPIRIT for a year to all heads of families in good standing in their grange.

The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year: Geo. Robertson, Master; Jas. Cooley, Overseer; T. C. Baker, Lecturer; H. Burnett, Steward; Wm. R. Armstrong, Assistant Steward; W. J. McAtee, Chaplain; P. S. Burnett, Treasurer; J. W. Waters, Secretary; F. Hamilton: Gate-Keeper; Mrs. S. M. Burnett, Ceres; Mrs. S. Waldraven, Pomona; Mrs. L. A. Robertson, Flora; Mrs. Mary Baker, Lady Assistant Steward.

Yours respectfully, WILLIAM PAUL.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see by THE SPIRIT that you invite communications from subordinate granges. Our grange officers were installed on the 9th of January, viz: John W. Kelley, Master; Edward Totten, Overseer; Charles Pritchard, Lecturer; Wm. C. Thompson, Steward; Wm. E. Blackmer, Assistant Steward; Thomas Bigham, Chaplain; John Balderson, Treasurer; David Craik, Secretary; Charles Balderson, Gate-Keeper; Miss H. A. Balderson, Ceres; Olive Thompson, Pomona; Mary Pritchard, Flora.

A sumptuous feast followed the ceremony of installation. Bro. F. B. Tyers officiated, who, by the way, is a good fellow and a true Patron. His alimentiveness is sufficient to keep a genail smile on his face during a grange feast if it should last twenty-four hours; at other times I believe he parts his hair in the middle and attends to his own "biz." Fraternally,
DAVID CRAIK.

MARYSVILLE, Kans., Feb. 6, 1878.

From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I will send you a list of the officers of Indian Hill grange: R. S. Fleming, Master; M. Myer, Overseer; L. C. Knight, Lecturer; J. G. Lawrence, Steward; J. W. Blair, Assistant Steward; Mrs. L. Myer, Chaplain; Mrs. S. E. Young, Treasurer; D. A. Young, Secretary; M. Williamson, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. S. A. Lawrence, Ceres; Mrs. M. A. Blair, Pomona; Miss M. E. Fenimore, Flora; Mrs. A. A. Fleming, Lady Assistant Steward.

We had our installation January 12th, but as it was a rainy day all the members did not get out, but with the visiting members from sister granges we had a good time and enjoyed a good feast. I will say for Indian Hill grange that we are alive and are strong in the faith of co-operation, and we are glad to hear the good word from all parts of the state that co-operation is the means that is building up our order. I think the members that are in the order now mean business and will put forth their efforts to make our grange a success. Patrons, arise and let us try and make this year one that will long be remembered by the members for the good work that we accomplish. Let us not do as we did last year—sit still and wait for the National and state granges to do the work, and say that the grange depends on their work—but commence at home in our subordinate granges and say that the state grange depends upon our work. Then let us rally and try to strengthen our order by the good work that we can do at home. If we will work in unity at home and place confidence in one another, as we should, then we will not only have good state granges but will have good subordinate granges and good neighborhoods in which we live; and it will be the means of strengthening our order and we will see brotherly love abound.

D. A. YOUNG,
Secretary of Indian Hill Grange, No. 720.

P. S.—I am authorized to send a notice to you and ask you to publish the same, for the benefit of the Patrons in Lyon and Coffey counties who are readers of your paper, which is as follows: Patrons and farmers, please take notice that Bro. Wm. Sims, worthy master of Kansas state grange, will address the people at Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, February 20th, at 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Fleming school-house on the same day, at early candle light. D. A. YOUNG.

COFFEY COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 2, 1878.

From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In compliance with your request I send you the names of the officers of Spring Valley grange, No. 1,360: M. L. Drake, Master; Richard Palmer, Overseer; Joel Wolfe, Lecturer; L. Robb, Steward; S. Kirts, Assistant Steward; Richard Martin, Chaplain; P. J. Schermerhorn, Treasurer; C. A. Champlin, Secretary; Jasper Stebins, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Mary Carpenter, Ceres; Mrs. R. Martin, Pomona; Miss Eva Keyser, Flora; Mrs. K. Drake, Lady Assistant Steward.

We are in the midst of mud interspersed with here and there a snow bank. Wheat looks well; the old crop is pretty much sold off at ruinous prices, the poor quality and high rates of freight working against us. The grange is prospering better now than when you were here. The seed has some of it fell upon good soil and brought forth some good results. We are initiating some new members who, I think, will make good Patrons. The cause of co-operation is constantly gaining favor here. I visited Hawkeye grange last Saturday and was assured they were going to take some stock in the State Co-operative society. Their grange seemed to be prospering and I hear encouraging news from all over the county. We would like to have you make us another visit and give us another stir.

M. L. DRAKE.

SPRING VALLEY, Kans., Jan. 22, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not having seen any communication from this county for some time I send you a few lines from Cornucopia grange, No. 1,358. On the 22d of December, 1877, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph B. Felton, Master; H. B. Wright, Overseer; J. E. Sinclair, Lecturer; R. Odell, Steward; H. D. Fellows, Assistant Steward; W. H. Walden, Chaplain; B. Reichert, Treasurer; Geo. Olivant, Secretary; J. G. Enke, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Rosina Sinclair, Ceres; Mrs. C. Fellows, Pomona; Mrs. E. Felton, Flora; Mrs. H. R. Wright, Lady Assistant Steward. Bro. M. Williams, of Lone Tree grange, installed the officers on the 26th of January, 1878, after which the grange partook of a good supper. Cornucopia grange has forty-four members on the roll and is in a flourishing condition. Yours fraternally,
GEO. OLIVANT, Secretary.

KING CITY, Kans., Jan. 29, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Would say in reply to your request in THE SPIRIT of January 9th, that our master is Wm. Ream; secretary, L. W. Ruth. Our grange is reduced to its "fighting weight." We have eleven members out of fifty-four, who joined in the days of beans and corn meal. We have, though, all the material of any value yet. When our membership was large we frequently failed to get a quorum; during the last year we failed once and that on account of sickness. Bro. Summerville installed our officers, also delivered an address on co-operation and gave instructions in the unwritten work.

Our confidence in the permanency of our order is stronger now than ever. The only thing which depresses us in our individual grange is the fact that we expect soon to lose two of our best members. Our intention now is to start a small co-operative store in the charge of Bro. Milliken, which, when he leaves, will leave us but nine members. We have done very little co-operative work; our will is good but we lack the ability. We need a good crop to help us up.

We are well pleased with THE SPIRIT; glad to have a paper that every Patron can be proud of. Can't you give us a little more congressional news? Fraternally yours,
L. W. RUTH,
Secretary Pleasant Prairie Grange, No. 1,119.

WHEATLAND, Kans, Feb. 1, 1878.

Proceedings of the National Grange.

[CONTINUED.]

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Grange assembled at 9 a. m., Worthy Master Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Bro. J. R. Thompson, of the court of appeals, presented a report of their proceedings upon cases of appeal from the states of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia.

The hour of 10 o'clock having passed, and that being the hour fixed for Thanksgiving services in the parlor, the grange took a recess until 3:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange assembled for work at 3:30 p. m., Bro. J. J. Woodman, Michigan, in the chair.

Bro. Davie by consent introduced resolutions in regard to tobacco interests:

WHEREAS, The culture of leaf tobacco, one of the most important agricultural interests of the country, is being seriously injured and gradually ceasing to be profitable as a farm product, caused by the exclusive and unjust revenue tax that the government is collecting on the manufactured article; and

WHEREAS, If speedily is not readily obtained by a liberal reduction of said unjust and burdensome tax the farmers of many sections of the country where the culture of leaf tobacco, because of suitableness of climate and soil naturally belongs, will be driven from this life-long and heretofore reasonably profitable employment. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this, the National grange, now in convention assembled, that the revenue tax of twenty-four cents per pound on manufactured tobacco should be at once reduced to a rate not exceeding twelve cents per pound.

Resolved, That the masters of the several state granges be requested to lay this important matter before their respective subordinate bodies, requesting that from them petitions be sent to their representatives in congress asking that they use their best personal influence to secure the needed legislation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the masters and secretaries, be sent to the honorable commissioners of internal revenue, and also to the chairman of the finance committee of the senate and of the ways and means committee of the house.

Referred.

Bro. Aiken, of committee on good of the order, reported that they had had under consideration a resolution referred to them that the *Grange Record* should be continued and two copies be sent free to each subordinate grange, and recommended that it do not pass. After discussion, Bro. Chase moved as a substitute for report of the committee that "the publication of the *Grange Record* be discontinued."

Bro. Washburn moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "discontinued" and add the words "and that its publication be placed in the hands of the master and secretary of National grange."

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, the whole subject was referred to a committee of five to consider the matter and report to the grange at 10 a. m. on Friday.

Moved by Bro. Chase that the vote by which the report of the committee upon a resolution providing for reinstating expelled members be reconsidered. Carried.

Bro. Moore moved to recommit. Carried.

Bro. Chambers, from committee on constitution and by-laws, reported upon resolution of Bro. Moore providing for representation in National grange, reported an amendment to constitution providing that each state shall have "two votes in National grange and one additional vote for each 10,000 paying members in excess of 10,000."

On motion to adopt Bro. Moore called for ayes and noes. Adopted by 39 ayes and 5 noes. And thus one of the most important matters of the whole session was disposed of and now goes to the states for ratification.

It shows by the large vote in favor that an equitable compromise of the differences of opinion has been arrived at. This plan as proposed is without the serious objections that some of the other proposed amendments for increase of representation contained, one of which was that a few states would hold the balance of power. By this plan, the balance of power will probably always remain with the majority of the states.

From the same committee, on the resolution of Bro. Piollett, that "each state grange shall be entitled to $10 of the dispensation fees to be used as a lecture fund," and moved that the committee on good of the order be instructed to provide regulations to carry out the measure.

By Bro. Moore to strike out committee for good of order, and insert executive committee. Carried.

Bro. Moore moved to further amend by striking out $10, and to insert $7.50. Carried.

Bro. Chase moved to further amend by adding, "and that $10,000 be appropriated to be divided among the state granges in proportion to the number of dormant granges in each state, to be used as a lecture fund."

Bro. Ellis moved to strike out dormant, and insert granges originally organized. Lost.

The amendment of Bro. Chase was then taken up.

Bro. James moved to indefinitely postpone, which after discussion was lost.

The amendment of Bro. Chase was then taken up. Lost.

The amendment of Bro. Ellis was then taken up. Lost.

The original proposition as amended was then taken up, when Bro. Blanton moved to amend by striking out "lecturer's fund." Carried.

Original subject as amended again came up. Carried.

Thus each state grange will hereafter, under regulations to be provided by the executive committee, have paid to them $7.50 for each grange hereafter organized.

Bro. Chase reported a regulation for reinstating expelled members. Bro. Darden moved to make the subject the special order for Friday at 10 a. m.

Bro. Piollett introduced a paper or memorial, petitioning congress to so revise the revenue laws as to provide for tariff on the importation of raw hides, unmanufactured wool, and shoddy; to reduce tax on tobacco and to retain the duty on flax seed, and so further protect the productive interests, particularly of the farmers. Referred.

Bro. Woodman introduced a resolution supporting the project of a ship canal connecting lakes Michigan and Erie. Referred.

By Bro. Lang, resolutions petitioning congress to improve the ports and gulf coast, and to encourage a line of steamers from there to South American ports.

Bro. Kelley introduced paper 490—committee on claims.

By Bro. Graves, that a recess be taken until 9 a. m. Carried.

Catching at Straws.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The farmers' alliance of New York demand a state board of agriculture appointed, recognized and sustained as a department of the state government. How long will it be before people will learn that relief from taxation comes not in the multiplicity of officers and increased salaries? Now the alliance of New York no doubt honestly supposed that a state board of agriculture would be the panacea for all the ills under which the agriculturists of the Empire state labor, when the true state of the case would be that it would simply add $20,000 or so to the tax list and find employment for a dozen political shysters to drink wine and Champagne at the expense of the state and draw large salaries. Now these wise men of the farmers' alliance can't see that the best way to get agricultural interests properly recognized would be to elect the president and state officers from that class, in fact all the officers; but to think there is relief in getting some politician appointed as an agricultural figure-head at Washington and a few more politicians in New York, as a board of agriculture, is too absurd to be entertained by a common agricultural horse.

Our glorious state has a state board of agriculture, and we farmers were highly favored over our brethren of New York. We did not even have to ask for it; it was thrust upon us as a gratuity. Our wise law makers anticipating our want, and especially new openings for public plunder, created a state board of agriculture unasked and unsolicited by any portion of the actual farming community; and now comes the report of the annual meeting of this bastard concern, that annually compiles lies in the interest of land thieves and to the great disadvantage of the unsophisticated emigrant, who locates out on the desert thinking he is in a fertile country. This board is composed of men that are not farmers. It appears to be a ring of lawyers and merchants that go up to Topeka each year and have a jolly good time drawing their three dollars per diem, and mileage, without the least shadow of legal right to it. A bigger swindle was never perpetrated on a farming community.

Now this bastard the farmers disown and would kick it higher than Haman's gallows if they had a chance. (When I say farmers I mean us common folks that actually work a farm, and not those farmers that generally run the county agricultural societies, who are lawyers, doctors, merchants, etc.) But bastard as it is, we have to father it so far as to pay all the bills, and to clothe it in purple and fine linen and furnish it wine and strong drink, to the nice little tune of about $20,000 a year. And this is the kind of a baby the farmers' alliance of New York want. May all their affectionate desires be granted, and ample time allowed for repentance afterwards. Experience is generally a dear school, but it is more thorough in teaching wisdom than any other.

Now if we must have this jumble of statistics, which are but mere guess work and not facts, let it be collected by the census taker, semi-decadal, and compiled and published with the census every five years, which would be quite frequent enough for statistics that never reach the class for whom it is supposed they were to benefit. This would be of little additional expense to the state. Let this work be done by the secretary of state, and the state board of agriculture is just as worthless to the people as a state board of lawyers or a state board of jackasses. But there might be some sense in the latter in an agricultural point of view, and if we must have a state board we favor the latter. Let the genuine long-eared quadruped go to the capital, with all the dignity that he faced Balam of old, and "bray" that the farmers may be delivered from the expensive bastard that has fattened off the dear people, lo these many years. FARMER.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

The Kansas Governors.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

By the following correspondence it will be seen that Kansas school children are becoming interested in Kansas history:

BEATTIE, Kans., Jan. 23, 1878.

F. G. ADAMS—*Secretary of the State Historical Society:*—Will you please send me the name, date and term of office of the governors of Kansas, and oblige a school girl seeking knowledge? Please address, MARY E. WINTER,
Beattie, Marshall county, Kans.

REPLY.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
TOPEKA, KANS., Feb. 2, 1878.

MISS MARY E. WINTER:—In answer to your inquiry, I am enabled to give you the following information:

Andrew H. Reeder, the first governor of Kansas territory, took the oath of office July 7, 1854. His official services ceased August 16, 1855, having been removed from office by the president.

Daniel Woodson, secretary of the territory, by virtue of office became acting governor August 16, 1855, and served till September 7, 1855.

Wilson Shannon assumed the duties of the office of governor, September 7, 1855, and continued in office till August 18, 1856, when he resigned.

Daniel Woodson, secretary, then acted again as governor from August 18, 1856, till September 11, 1856.

John W. Geary became governor, September 11, 1856, and served till March 12, 1857.

Daniel Woodson, secretary of the territory, then again acted as governor, from March 12, 1857, till April 16, 1857.

Frederick P. Stanton, having been appointed secretary of the territory, assumed office as acting governor April 16, 1857, and continued in that capacity till May 27, 1857.

Robert J. Walker became governor May 27, 1857, and served till November 16, 1857.

Frederick P. Stanton, secretary, again acted as governor from November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.

James W. Denver, having been appointed secretary of the territory, became acting governor December 21, 1857, and served as such till May 12, 1858, when he received the appointment as governor. He continued in office as governor till October 10, 1858, when he resigned.

Hugh S. Walsh, secretary of the territory, became acting governor, October 10, 1858, and served as such till December 20, 1858.

Samuel Medary became governor December 20, 1858, and continued in office till December 17, 1860.

George M. Beebe, secretary of the territory, became acting governor December 17, 1860, and continued to act in that capacity till February 9, 1861.

Charles Robinson took the oath of office as governor of the state of Kansas February 9, 1861, and continued in office till January 12, 1863.

Thomas Carney became governor January 12, 1863, and served till January 9, 1865.

Samuel J. Crawford became governor January 9, 1865, and having been re-elected, served till November 4, 1868, when he resigned.

Lieut.-Gov. Nehemiah Green became governor November 4, 1868, and served till January 11, 1869.

James M. Harvey became governor January 11, 1869, and served two terms, ending January 13, 1873.

Thomas A. Osborn became governor January 13, 1873, and served two terms, ending January 8, 1877.

George T. Anthony became governor on the 8th of January, 1877.

This is a compilation of Kansas history probably not before made in this form, though the items of it may be mostly found, with a vast amount of other information as to Kansas history, in Wilder's "Annals of Kansas," a book which should be in every school district library. I have carefully verified these items by referring to the executive minutes and other records in the office of the secretary of state, giving the date of commencement and termination of each governor, or secretary acting as governor, as shown by such records. In this compilation no notice has been taken of the brief periods in which the territorial secretaries acted as governors during the *temporary* absence of the governors from the territory.

In thus answering your inquiry I may be permitted to say that you have touched upon a vein of history worthy the attention of every Kansas school girl. The stories of the Kansas governors will, in time to come, be read by all school children with perhaps a greater interest than are now read the stories of the kings of England and of other nations. King Arthur and King Alfred had in their lives no greater perils and hair-breadth escapes than did some of our own governors during the period of that struggle for the maintenance of the principles upon which our state government was finally established. The Historical society has in its collections a photographic representation of the first Kansas territorial governor in the disguise of a wood-chopper, in which he fled from Kansas to save his life. The first state governor, now a director of the Historical society, was, in territorial times, for many months a prisoner in Kansas, for opinion's sake. Clustering around the careers of our governors were events and incidents offering material for volumes of history of the utmost interest to Kansas people. It is a leading object of the Kansas Historical society to gather up such material for public use, and you have given me a most pleasing task in calling for the information I have here presented. Very respectfully,

F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

[*Washington County Star.*]

Hanover society, and especially the Catholic portion of it, was considerably disturbed a few days since by a certain imposter who said his name was Wolf, and that he was sent by Bishop Fink to take charge of our Catholic school, in place of the highly esteemed lady, Miss Cass. He imposed upon the hospitality of Rev. Pichler two or three days, while secretly he was attempting to sow seeds of discord and contention among his congregation. His operations soon reached the ear of Rev. Pichler, and a dispatch was sent to Bishop Fink asking if this man had been sent out by him to do as he was doing. A dispatch to the contrary was promptly received, and in due time the following letter was also received:

CATHEDRAL OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
LEAVENWORTH, January 22, 1878.

Mr. W. Wendel, Hanover, Kans.:

DEAR SIR—For fear the dispatch I sent in reply to yours had not reached you, I send this letter, by which I wish to inform you that I have not sent Wolf to teach the Catholic school at Hanover; that I have heard of him, and I was put on my guard against him about a month ago. Have nothing to do with him and get him out of your place as soon as you can.

Yours respectfully, LEWIS M. FINK.

When this "Wolf" in sheep's clothing was exposed he decamped for Washington, where it is said he passed himself off as the agent of a large colony, consisting of some several hundred families, which he was distributing among the different counties of Northern Kansas. We have not heard of very serious mischief accomplished by said Wolf, but for his disgraceful impositions upon the people he is deserving of punishment. Catholics are especially warned to have nothing to do with this man, except to kick his drunken and degraded carcass out of their community.

Bring that Chicken Home to Roost.

[*Troy Chief.*]

The silver advocates in congress have formed an association, which is very strong. Col. Phillips is one of its officers. Ben Butler is a member, and has suggested the idea, that if the president vetoes the silver bill, and there is not strength enough to pass it over his veto, a section containing the same provisions should be attached to the appropriation bills, and none of them permitted to pass without the silver section. This would be just the thing. The section demonetizing silver was attached to a bill of another character, and stolen through congress. Bring it home to roost, and cut off their supplies until it sticks.

A Valuable Discovery.

[*Great Bend Register.*]

In conversation with a gentleman from the south part of this county we learned that about ten miles south of Great Bend several parties are using a good quality of gypsum in the construction of their houses. The gypsum is found under the surface of the ground a distance of but a few feet, and in one place a strata of gypsum eight feet thick was found. It makes a good plaster, and seems to be impervious to water—a few having used it as a roof to their sod houses this winter. As far as tried it makes a good plastering for a house.

Consumptives, take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s
DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

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

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

FOR SALE ONLY BY

LEIS BROTHERS.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

☞Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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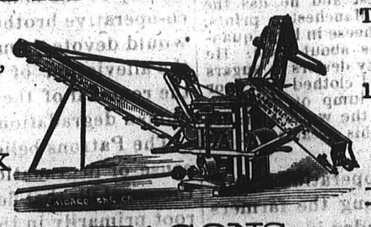
CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.

SANDWICH CORN-SHELLERS, FROM ONE TO SIX HOLES.



They will shell and clean from 100 to 2000 Bushels EACH PER DAY.

WAGONS.

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

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

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

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

A. L. CHARLES,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1878.

WITH this week's issue of THE SPIRIT we begin the publication of a series of articles on farm architecture, from the pen of a prominent architect of our state. They will be read with interest by our farmer patrons and we would suggest that a copy of each be preserved, as they will be found of no little value for future reference.

IN the *National Live-Stock Journal's* review of the Chicago market for 1877 it reports the aggregate number of live cattle, hogs and sheep brought to that city as follows: Cattle, 1,032,825; hogs, 4,026,600; sheep, 310,740. These were exclusive of animals slaughtered elsewhere and shipped to that market for packing, canning and supplying the local demand. The value of the stock shipped as above is in the aggregate total $98,236,351. The above gives us some idea of the immense business of Chicago in the live stock trade.

IN proportion to its population the United States raise more swine than any other country in the world. To every 1,000 persons it has 792 pigs. The next highest in ratio comes Denmark, which has but 247 to every 1,000 of inhabitants.

In regard to cattle the United States has the largest ratio in proportion to its population, it being 691 to every 1,000. Norway has 538 to each 1,000; while Great Britain has but 325.

Great Britain has the largest proportion of sheep, to the number of its inhabitants, of any country, standing 1,101 sheep to every 1,000 inhabitants, while the United States has but 871.

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following, and says they are extracts from a private letter of a New York banker and the private response of his Chicago friend:

New York Banker—"Go on and raise h—l, and then learn what d—d asses you are, that two and two makes four, that the only thing valuable in worldly matters is experience, that getting sober after a prolonged debauch isn't an agreeable process, that there is only one fair way, and that is to pay 100 cents on the dollar every time! Now run things, and then, when the millenium doesn't come, as it won't, we shall say 'We told you so,' and you will be humble and try to correct, by letting us have our way (the way of experience), you dreadful blunderers."

Chicago correspondent—"Go on? We mean to go on! Not to raise h—l, but to raise money. Asses yourselves! Two and two make four, but five and five doesn't make eleven! We mean to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and not 110 cents! We *are* getting over our long debauch, but we won't take your emetic to hurry things forward, nor tickle our throat with your feather! We claim the God-given right to sleep it off! That is because we haven't got snakes in our boots, as you have! You horse thieves! You gold-nosed, bald-faced, long-eared, switch-tailed, cow-hocked, ewe-necked, bond-ridden sons of a sea cook and a horse marine! (Excuse me; I forgot myself for a moment, and wrote as if I were talking on the mono-maniac-metallic side.)"

IN a number of the towns of England the only stores to be found are conducted on the Rochdale plan. After the establishment of these co-operative institutions private store-keepers found it impossible to succeed. Non-members leave their old trading places preferring to buy goods of the co-operators, for the society pays its tin tokens to members and non-members alike, and in the allocation of profits gives the non-members a little something just by way of inducement to join the society. Of the English co-operator a prominent American writer speaks thus:

The business men of this country and Great Britain have found him to be a first-class customer. He wants the best and he has the ready cash. He wants Manchester prints, Chicago bacon and Utica cheese in large quantities, and he never haggles about time. He may have ruined some petty dealers in sugars and teas, but he has fed and clothed the poor man's children and put a lump of heavenly leaven into the treasure of the world's trade. He may be a dreamer, but his dreams end in "interests and dividends."

The great plan of co-operation is now being promulgated among the farmers and Patrons of Husbandry in our own country, and those interested in it are realizing each day that it is a grand and paying enterprise and especially for the agriculturist.

SOME notable things have transpired in this country and foreign lands during the past week. The report that Constantinople is now occupied by the Russians has roused the spirit of the English people to such a pitch that an encounter between the British lion and Russian bear seems highly probable. If they grapple most of the European powers are likely to take an active part on one side or the other. We shall stand and look on, with our hands in our pockets, caring little which whips. If a million of men throughout Europe are taken from productive pursuits and turned into consumers, we shall stand ready to supply their wants and reap at least a temporary profit.

The aged and venerable Pope Pius IX. is dead. He lived to the great age of 86, retaining his powers mental and physical almost to the last. As the world goes, he was a good and useful man, liberal and progressive during the early years of his pontificate, conservative and priestly, more especially towards its close. As a man he was pleasant, sociable and amiable. As the head of the Catholic church he was orthodox and infallible. His death will hardly make a ripple on the surface of the world's affairs. *Requiescat in pace.*

Anderson, a member of the returning board of Louisiana, has been found guilty on an indictment of perjury, falsifying returns, etc., in the election of 1876. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. On what ground we would like to know?

The house committee on education and labor is about to report a bill for the distribution of the proceeds on the sale of public lands for the purposes of education in the several states of the Union. We should like to know to whom the public lands belong—to the United States government or to the states in severalty? If to the government, we advise the payment of its debts before indulging much in generosity. If the government will pay Kansas in full for the expense it incurred during the war, she will take care of her own schools and forego any benefaction from the general government for the purposes of education.

Mr. Blaine has spoken on the silver bill. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to disentangle the sophisms of the speech and declare to which point of the compass it vibrated. Politicians who want to be presidents cannot be expected to tread squarely and firmly on either side of this debatable ground. Mr. Blaine is certainly a rhetorician, we can hardly call him a reasoner.

GRANGE—CAPITAL—REVOLUTION.

We believe that the grange movement, allying itself as it does with the spirit of associated effort, of co-operation and the organization of labor, meets the present want of our farming population. The farmers, especially, have become thoroughly disgusted with the bitterness and barrenness of party conflicts; at the measures of demagogues and ambitious politicians; at the perpetual recurrence of the same unsettled questions; at the immense waste of time, talents, conscience, character and resources in this weary conflict and debate, both in congress and the pulpit, of subjects of secondary importance compared with that of the true organization of industry in its various departments; such an organization as shall banish drones and spendthrifts, secure actual benefits to all genuine producers, unite capital and labor in mutually beneficial co-operation, substitute for the aristocracy of wealth, honor and loyal devotedness, and make fellow-citizens truly members together of one body politic.

This is no partial reform which the Patrons are advocating and endeavoring to carry out. They would bind together all who are touched by the various wants and sufferings of humanity; they would organize the entire fraternity of the laboring classes into one co-operative brotherhood of men, who would devote themselves not merely to the alleviation of present evils but to the removal of the radical cause of all human degradation.

The Patrons believe that this radical cause of degradation, poverty, and the thousand ills that flesh is heir to, has its root primarily in the antagonism of interests which so generally prevail in our present civilization. This antagonism crops out in an endless variety of forms, such as free competition, commercial frauds, gambling speculations, monopolies, protective tariffs, financial policies always fluctuating, combinations of capital, vast joint-stock operations, fraudulent banking systems, etc., etc. All these immense forces are continually working against each other, excepting in those cases where capital is the controling element; and capital, instead of being the ally, is the antagonist of all kinds of productive industry. Capital, possessed of the resources which the past has accumulated, commanding as it does the irresistible and irresponsible power of machinery, holding in its hand the thread of the all-embracing all-pervading agency of money, tending by the high rate of interest it demands to a compound ratio of increase, by a necessity as universal as the force of gravity, seeks alliance with capital, whose claims at this very crisis are superior to loyalty, patriotism, humanity, religion and national honor. In the insolence of its power, it boasts of its complete organization, and wonders if "congress will dare to fly in its face." It is not one hair's breadth a departure from the truth to affirm that "combined capital" governs courts, guides armies and navies, dictates legislation, controls pulpits, gives law to manners and customs, and still presses on to universal dominion, and will attain it too, unless the farmers and producing classes rise up in the supremacy of their numbers and their power and say to this overflowing scourge, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

In using this plain language let no one accuse us of being the foe of capital. Like the grand forces of nature—fire, light, electricity, steam—capital, rightly used, properly guided, is a beneficent power; the world's work would cease and the world's progress stop without its intervention. But as the laws of God and the forces of nature, under the control and guidance of perfect wisdom and divine love, contribute to the welfare and happiness of man, so capital, in alliance with the productive industries of the people, should be made to contribute to the largest welfare of all classes and all interests. Capital, wielded solely and absolutely in the interest of selfish greed and personal gain, tyrannizing over all forms of labor and productive pursuits, becomes a universal despotic power, and ought to be deposed as speedily as possible and its crown taken from it.

We believe that a revolution can now be effected without bloodshed. We believe that the farmers of our country and the workingmen engaged in the various industrial pursuits can, without violence, without any disturbance of the public order, without any shock to national credit, by simply combining their forces, by learning to work together, by taking into their own hands the management and control of their own business, so shape the action of government, so modify the usages of society, so improve their own condition as to create a new social world and inaugurate, if not a new heaven, at least a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Encouraging Progress Made by the Movers of the Barge Line Enterprise.

[*Kansas City Times.*]

The gentlemen who were appointed, last Tuesday night, to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the line of barges to be started between this city and St. Louis, have made first-class progress. They are performing a labor which entitles them to the lasting gratitude of every citizen of Kansas City. They are accomplishing for Kansas City a benefit which cannot be fully estimated at present. Last evening more than twenty-one thousand dollars had been subscribed to the list and to-day it is certain that nearly the full amount required to start the first fleet of barges will be obtained. It is the intention of the gentlemen having the enterprise in hand to have another meeting to-morrow, and to call a meeting of stockholders for permanent organization on Monday next.

The barge line enterprise is certainly assured. The necessary funds for the first fleet have been subscribed. Not less than one hundred of the best citizens, including merchants and business men of all classes, have taken stock.

This announcement is one of the most important which has been made for some time. It comes just at a time too when people were depressed and financially embarrassed. But it shows what Kansas City can do whenever its enterprising and livest men undertake to accomplish anything.

Goose and Gander Sauce.

[*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*]

When the opponents of contraction used the argument that it would shrink values and lead to failures and bankruptcy, they were met with the consoling remark, "Let the weak ones go; the country will be the better for strong institutions." That was very comfortable to the few who had the ability to sustain themselves and buy up at twenty-five per cent. that which had cost the owners one hundred.

But now the boot is on the other leg, they tell us, and the New York jobbers are complaining that the silver bill will force half of them into bankruptcy. Their argument is that "there is only a margin of three or four per cent. profit on their sales, and since they are made in greenbacks, the buyers will get the goods six or seven per cent. cheaper," as they claim the silver dollar is worth just that much less than the greenback.

Well, suppose we admit that this is true, and to their complaint that it will break half of them up, reply: "Let the weak ones go, the country will be the better off with the strong ones." How does that sound, played on the home string? Yet that is just the comfort the West has been getting for the last twelve years.

But do we believe it? These men are so accustomed to looking through a narrow hole that they don't get a wide view of things. Silver is worth less than gold, because the one is money and the other merchandise. When silver is made money, it will be worth more than gold when there is a special demand for it, and worth less when the fact is the other way.

These men tell us that the greenback is worth more to-day than the silver—yet they pretend to tell us, that if the silver bill becomes a law, this greenback which has no power to pay duties or interest on the public debt, and which is not money beyond the United States, will be worth more than silver which pays duties and interest, and is money over four-fifths of the globe.

The thing is an absurdity on its face—and we are bound to believe that the men who use it are not sincere, or that we must style them as they have styled us—lunatics. But, as we say in the beginning—what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander—and if they cannot maintain themselves under the remonetization of silver, "let the weak ones die," we shall feel safer with the stronger. That sounds well—don't it? Yet, that is the best argument they have had to use for years, and it is all the sympathy the West has had while they have squeezed us out of sixty per cent. of our values. Let them try the philosophy awhile.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Permit me through your paper to call the attention of the farmers of this state to the necessity of taking some steps to get an expression of opinion, either through public meeting or by petition, upon the questions that congress will act upon during the next few months that will effect us pecuniarily. I see by the papers that the bankers and bondholders are holding meetings, daily passing resolutions and petitioning congress to shape legislation in their interest. Why not we do the same? Let us hold meetings independent of party and discuss the questions that will effect us. If we are in favor of the remonetization of silver let us say so; the same of the national banking law; the bill introduced by W. A. Phillips to establish postal savings banks; the income tax. Now that the jetties are an established success let us ask our representatives and senators in congress to work and vote for a liberal appropriation to improve the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, that we may have cheap transportation to New Orleans for our grain and stock and save one-half the freight charged by the railroads to New York or Baltimore. As soon as that is established we will have gone a long way towards settling the transportation question. It will be open to every one to compete on its waters for the trade. There will be no pooling of earnings to destroy competition as with the railroads at present. I cannot understand why capital invested in banks, bonds or railroad stock should have any preference or advantage over capital invested in farms, stock or other industries except what our own indifference to our interests give them. Whilst they have a large amount in the hands of a few individuals who can easily work in unison we have a large capital in the hand of an army of voters to back up our request, and I am confident if we make our wishes known to our representatives and senators in congress they will be far readier to obey the voice of the people than that of the few. Let us act together.

WM. ROE.

VINLAND, Kans., Feb. 9, 1878.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A large number of petitions from all parts of the country in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting states from disfranchising persons on account of sex, were presented and referred. In presenting a petition of this character, Cockrell said he had been handed a petition purporting to come from the people of Missouri. He saw by the names that many of them were citizens of that state. Among the signers were a large number of women, and in the list appeared the name of George Francis Train. He protested that Mistress George Francis Train was not a citizen of Missouri. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conkling presented a petition signed by 193 persons doing business on Broadway between 22d street and 32d street, New York, embracing the names of more than three-fourths of all doing business there, favoring remonetization of the silver dollar.

Consideration was then resumed of the silver bill, and Davis of West Virginia spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. Davis argued that it was unconstitutional to demonetize silver. The constitution recognized both gold and silver as legal tender standard. If congress could demonetize silver, it could demonetize gold also; then we would be without coin. He then referred to arguments heretofore against paying bonds in silver, and contended that it would be a violation of the contract to pay the bonds in gold alone or in silver alone. He believed remonetization of the silver dollar and making it full legal tender would soon cause it to equal the gold dollar in value. Demonetization of silver had decreased its value. Demonetize gold, and the same result would follow. He opposed any amendment to change the weight of the dollar of 412 1-2 grains, and said to do so would be changing the value of the dollar named in the bonds of the government. Besides, to increase the weight of the dollar would make silver of greater value than gold and drive silver from the country. The laboring classes were in favor of the passage of this bill. It had been said that the agitation of this bill was now causing a return of our bonds from Europe. In his opinion, the return of the bonds was due entirely to another cause; our exports exceeded our imports, the balance of trade was in our favor, and this excess was paid to the United States, some of which was paid with bonds.

Saulsbury said he gave his support to the bill, although he was not sure it would give to the country a dollar equal in value to the gold dollar. Should it be found to be insufficient, further legislation could be had. He believed the passage of this bill would decrease the purchasing power of gold, and would add to the value of every species of property in the country. He believed its passage would not impair the rights of anybody. He considered it to be his duty to protect the rights of capital as well as those of the poor man. He believed its passage would assist in relieving the distress now prevailing, and would counteract to some extent the contraction of currency; but it would not give all the relief expected.

Mr. Coke said he would vote for the bill as it came from the house. He advocated at some length the repeal of the resumption act, and argued that the government was in no condition now to resume. It was utterly impractical on any basis, and especially on a gold basis alone.

Mr. McDonald then took the floor with the understanding that he proceed with his remarks to-morrow, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Joyce, declaring forfeited all grants of public lands to railroads or other corporations whenever the condition has been violated, and appropriating said public lands to actual settlers. By Jones of Ohio, making customs duties to the amount of one-fourth part thereof payable in legal tender notes. By Clark of Missouri, giving the thanks of congress to Col. Miles for his gallant campaign against the Indians of the Northwest. By Patterson, fixing the time of the election of representatives for the state of Colorado. By Mackey, prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from purchasing any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt until a strict compliance with the provisions of the law shall require it.

Mr. Leonard presented a concurrent resolution of the Louisiana assembly, expressing satisfaction with the policy of the president.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section which allows additional pay to first lieutenants acting as instructors at the institution. After debate the amendment was defeated.

Mr Aiken moved to reduce the pay of cadets from $540 to $300. He criticised the action of the appropriation committee in several of its appropriations. In conclusion, he said that West Point was an incubus on the people of the country. If people knew for what the $275,000 was appropriated annually, in less than thirty days we would be flooded with demands to put West Point under the hammer or give it to New York. He was bold enough to say he would vote for either proposition.

Hewitt of New York—No doubt! no doubt! the gentleman, coming from the state he does, would be glad to give West Point to anybody else. But West Point has vindicated itself in the history of this country, and the people will never allow it to go under the hammer, or be closed up.

House—I think it would better become the gentleman from New York to answer the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina than to make the appeal of a demagogue, which slanders the representatives of the whole Southern people. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Durham defended West Point. Congress should stand by it, for it had turned out the best and bravest men that have ever been seen in this or any other country. [Applause.]

The amendment was rejected, and without further action the committee arose and the house adjourned.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 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.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) is St. Valentine's day.

NOTICE W. J. Kennedy's advertisement of stock for sale, which appears in another column.

THE February number of *Scribner* contains near thirty original articles from popular authors. This magazine is fast becoming one of the most popular in the United States.

Personal.

I. N. VAN HOESEN has returned from Chicago.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS, of Topeka, dropped into the Head Center on Monday and remained until Tuesday noon.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please give notice of meeting of Douglas County Horticultural society at the university, Saturday, February 16th instant, and make prominent that the election of officers for 1878 will be held at that meeting.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.
J. C. VINCENT, President.

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

St. Nicholas, for February, is instructive and amusing. It is well illustrated. For the young folks there is no better publication than *St. Nicholas*. It is published by Scribner & Co., 743 & 745 Broadway, N. Y.; price, $3 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions will also be received at this office.

Best Book for Everybody.

The new illustrated edition of Webster's dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for everybody* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

INVITATIONS have been sent out for the German Sociale Verein masquerade and fancy dress ball. The ball takes place at the hall of the society in this city on the night of the 14th, and like all the entertainments given under the auspices of our German citizens, this will doubtless be an occasion of much pleasure and social enjoyment. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation to be present.

THE many friends of John M. Bartholow, Esq., a former resident of Lawrence, will read with pleasure the following notice which appeared in the Bedford (Va.) *Star*:

Some forty or fifty persons, the larger number relatives, assembled at the residence of Capt. Lauriston A. Sale, at 6½ o'clock Wednesday morning, to witness the marriage ceremony of John M. Bartholow, Esq., of Kansas, and Miss E. Virginia Sale, one of Liberty's fairest, most cultivated and accomplished daughters. Rev. Henderson Suter, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, performed the ceremony in his usual solemn and impressive manner. After partaking of a sumptuous repast the happy pair departed on the eight o'clock train for the home of the groom, *via* Baltimore and St. Louis, in each of which cities they will spend a few days.

THE announcement that Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-minister to France, would appear before a Lawrence audience in Liberty hall on Monday night and deliver his popular lecture entitled, "The Siege of Paris," had the effect to fill that spacious room to its utmost seating capacity with a congregation made up of our most refined and intelligent citizens. Mr. Washburne made his appearance in the hall at about 8 o'clock, accompanied by Judge N. T. Stephens, General C. W. Babcock, Mayor Ludington and others, and was greeted with applause by the waiting assemblage. Judge Stephens introduced the honorable ex-minister, who came forward, manuscript in hand, and, in a voice full of feeling and power, rehearsed his personal recollections of Paris while it was being besieged by the German forces and the subsequent horrible communistic rule of 1871. The speaker painted in vivid colors the picture of this beautiful city under a reign of terror, want and lawlessness, as viewed from the midst of it, and yet, he said, the half could not be told in one lecture.

Mr. Washburne spoke for about one hour and forty minutes though it seemed scarcely an hour to his deeply interested hearers. It is indeed seldom that our people are favored with an opportunity to listen to such an eloquent and instructive lecture. Although history details the terrible condition of affairs at the French capital during 1870 and 1871, yet Mr. Washburne gives many points of interest that are not recorded.

The honorable gentleman left for his home in Chicago yesterday.

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

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.

REV. D. B. GUNN, the evangelist, who has been holding meetings at the Baptist church since January 2d, left last week for Leavenworth to aid Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church there. His work here was very successful. The meetings gradually increased in numbers until the lecture room would be filled every night, and the large parlor at the meetings held in the afternoon. It is impossible to state the exact number of converts up to the time of his departure, but suffice it to say that he extended the hand of fellowship to twenty on Sunday, February 3d, and baptized nine more the same evening; since that a number have been admitted for baptism and it is expected that quite a number more will follow. The meetings were not discontinued when the evangelist went away, but have been kept up every night since. The attendance is good and the interest is very great; scarcely a night passes but what several conversions take place. Quite a number of farmers come in and take an active part. Last Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Neeley, of Nova Scotia, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Marvin, of the university, offered prayer. In the evening Rev. Mr. Peck, the pastor, preached. A new baptistery is being built, which it is expected will be completed by next Sabbath. Meetings will continue, commencing at half past six each evening. Old persons who have been through many revivals say they never saw greater encouragement for earnest work than now. All farmers are cordially invited to attend the meetings and bring their families whenever they can.

COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION.

The County Commissioners of Several Counties to Meet in Lawrence on the 24th of April, to Discuss the Bond Question.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

A few days ago a request was made from the board of county commissioners of Douglas county to the Leavenworth county board to meet in a convention with several other county representatives at Lawrence, on the 24th of April, for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of relief from the load of unprofitable railroad bonded debts, which are now becoming oppressive. We were informed yesterday that the Leavenworth county board would be present and earnestly work for the best interests of the people. The counties that will be represented will be Leavenworth, Douglas, Franklin, Labette, Marion, Shawnee and probably others.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I find that the answer I gave to you in regard to the best kind of early corn to plant in Kansas has created quite a discussion, and pretty general inquiry into the merits of the Yankee corn and of other early varieties. I have heard of some trying this Yankee corn with other varieties for feed, both for hogs and horses, which may not be uninteresting to many of your readers that know nothing about this kind of corn, as it is generally believed that it is not fit to feed to stock of any kind, owing to its being so hard. One man said to me a day or two ago that he read my answer in your paper, and having a little of this Yankee corn, as well as white and yellow native, he thought he would see for himself which the stock would eat first. So he took two ears of Yankee corn, two ears of native yellow and two of white and threw them to his two hogs. The result was they ate every kernel of the Yankee corn first, then ate all of the white and then all of the yellow. Still another put one-half Yankee corn into a feed box for his horses, and one-half of white native. The result was the Yankee corn was eaten all out and part of the white left in the box. One of these men says he had a stranger that was on horseback stop to stay over night with him. The next morning the stranger was up and out a little first, and when he got out to the stable he found him picking out eight or ten ears of Yankee corn that he had mixed with some very nice white corn. He asked him if that was not most too hard to feed to a horse. Said the stranger, "*Not much!* It is by far the best corn to feed any kind of stock; at home I feed it altogether." Since I wrote that answer, one of my neighbors that had raised this Yankee corn for the last seven years, and raised five acres last year, told me he intended to plant ten acres of it this year.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will pardon me for boring you with this article, and I should not but for one of my neighbors who is always behind, like a bull's tail. He said he did not believe what I said about what it would produce to the acre; neither did he believe it would make corn without any rain. Still I hear he is going to plant a little to try it. (I would.) Let me say to that gentleman, that in 1860, the year of the drouth, I raised all the roasting ears my family wanted to eat from two rows about six rods long, and we had no rain all the winter before, and no snow to amount to anything; in the spring the ground was as dry as an ash-heap for from one to one and one-half inches deep. If you could grow it in such a year, what can we do such a year as this?

E. A. COLEMAN.

KANWAKA, Feb. 4, 1878.

AYER'S almanacs for 1878 are now on hands at Leis' drug store. Call and get one. Free to all.

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

AN unusual heavy stock of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, burners, etc., at Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug store. Call and examine their stock.

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

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

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

What of the Future?

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

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

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

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.

Douglas County Bank.

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

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

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

Refer to
First national bank, Kansas City.
Iowa City bank, Iowa City.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from Iowa.
Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

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.

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

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received at the grange store by the secretary of the Patrons' Commercial association for the sale of the cobs at the elevator until the 9th day of February, 1878, at 12 o'clock m. Each bidder must state the price per load at elevator. The cob-house must be kept clear of cobs. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the association.

WILLIAM MEAIRS,
Secretary.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

MARK ANTHONY and partner are the best barbers in the city. Call at their shop on Warren street, two doors west of Massachusetts. Shaving ten cents. Other prices in proportion.

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.

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.

1878.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

The Leading Journal of the Mississippi Valley.

The GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, since its establishment in 1875, by the consolidation of the two Republican morning newspapers of St. Louis, has maintained an unquestioned place in the front rank of Western journalism. Its growth in business and in circulation has been steady and uninterrupted, and, as its multitudes of readers will testify, its growth in all the essentials of a first-class newspaper has kept steady pace with the advancement of its patronage, until to-day it stands without a rival in the Mississippi valley or the Northwest as to all that the people expect from a first-class journal.

Politically, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is and has been Republican in sentiment and conviction. Believing that the Republican party, by its record in the past and by its pledges to the future, is the safest guardian of the public welfare, and the organization most likely to secure good government to the people and to protect the rights of all, we have steadily striven for the advancement of its standard in all public conflicts. We have at the same time aimed, and shall in the future aim, to be honest in criticism and faithful in record—to express opinions candidly and to tell the truth fearlessly. No cause can be advanced in the minds of intelligent people by suppressing the truth, or by attempting to color the facts of every-day history.

The proprietors of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT can point with pride to the record which this journal has made in the past as an enterprising, active and energetic collator of current news—political, local and commercial. In this respect they have no rival in St. Louis, or in the West. With a vigilant corps of reporters in the city, and of correspondents at all the principal news centers East and West, they have obtained, without regard to expense, and in advance of all their cotemporaries, the leading incidents of each day's history, and in many notable instances they have distanced all Western rivals in the fullness and detail of the news thus obtained.

For the fullness and accuracy of its commercial and market reports the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has been especially noted in the past, and with renewed exertions in this direction, we can safely promise to hold in the future the precedence already won.

TERMS:

Postage Prepaid on all Editions.

DAILY.

BY MAIL—SINGLE COPIES:

7 Times a week per annum.....$12 00
6 Times a week per annum..... 11 00

CLUB RATES:

3 Copies 7 times a week, per copy.....$11 00
3 Copies 6 times a week, per copy..... 10 00
5 Copies 7 times a week, per copy..... 10 50
5 Copies 6 times a week, per copy..... 10 00

and any additional numbers at same rates. Subscriptions will be received to commence at any time.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Single copy, per annum.....$3 50
Club of three, per copy..... 3 00
Club of five, per copy..... 2 75

TRI-WEEKLY.

Composed of the Semi-Weekly and Sunday edition of the Daily.

Single copy, per annum.....$6 00
Club of three, per copy..... 5 50
Club of five, per copy..... 5 00

WEEKLY.

Single copy, per annum.....$1 50

With the view of placing this popular edition in increased numbers throughout every Western and Southern state, we have prepared a special rate for clubs, which will be furnished on application. Inducements are offered which will enable every community to form a club, and thus procure their reading at a very low rate.

POSTMASTERS

and others desiring to act as agents, are invited to correspond with us.

The popularity of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, and the terms we offer, make it the best paper to work for in the West.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

must in all cases be accompanied with the money. Send by postal orders or registered letters, at our risk. Address, GLOBE PRINTING CO.,
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.*

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,
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.

THE THREE POTATOES.

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

BURBANK.—Medium late; a prodigious cropper; flesh remarkably white; quality excellent.

DUNMORE.—A splendid late sort. A greater cropper than the Peerless, which it resembles in form, while far better in quality.

Each, per barrel, $4.00; per bushel, $2 00; per peck, 75 cents. My Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods,

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twelve heifers and eighty steers, one and two years old; also eight cows; also a pair of mare mules, three and four years old, well broke and a good match. Call on or address,

W. J. KENNEDY,

Three miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, on Eudora road.

GOLD WATCH and CHAIN ONLY $20 *Cheapest in the World!* Sample WATCH and CHAIN *FREE* to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

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.

$400 A MONTH. Agents wanted. Two hundred and fifty latest novelties. Send for Catalogue. VAN & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Sarah A. Chamberlain et al. plaintiffs vs. John W. Fry et al. defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on

Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878,

At the hour of three o'clock of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided one-half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township twelve (12), of range seventeen (17); appraised at five dollars per acre. Total, $500. That portion of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), that lies south of the public highway that runs across said quarter from east to west; appraised at the sum of six and fifty-hundredth dollars per acre ($6.50). All that portion of said quarter section that lies north of said public highway; appraised at the sum of seven and fifty-hundredth dollars ($7.50). Also all that portion of section twenty-five (25), in township eleven (11), of range seventeen (17), described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the right bank of the Kansas river at the original meander corner on the range line between ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in said county, thence south on said range line three (3) chains and ten (10) links (3 10) to a stake in the center of the bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches in diameter bears, "North 27 1-2 e 24 links," thence up said creek to a stake in the bottom of the creek on the south line of said section twenty-five (25), thence west on said section line six chains and eighty-two links (6.82) to a stake, thence north nineteen chains and ninety-one links (19.91) to a stake on the right bank of the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing twenty-seven acres and twenty-one-hundredths of an acre (27.21) less eleven acres sold out of the southwest corner thereof; appraised at ten dollars per acre. Total, $162. All of said real estate is in Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold in petition to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office this Jan. 22, 1878.

L. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, KANSAS.
J. M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas S. Young, deceased, that I, the undersigned, was, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, appointed administrator of said estate on the 29th day of January, 1878.

HENRY TISDALE, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Fannie H. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Ralph S. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of William Fry, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non with the will annexed of said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

In the Garden Sixty Years Ago.

[CONTINUED.]

That phonotype of the plow, which our farmers used sixty years ago, cannot be immediately produced, but it will be forthcoming in due time.

But to go on with my story of the garden. It was on a bright sunny day towards the last of May, A. D. 1818, that my father, of blessed memory, came with his team of oxen—Bright and Star—into the garden to prepare it, by plowing, for the reception of the seed. Father held the plow and I drove the oxen. We began on the east end and run the first furrow due north. That furrow was straight. It was six inches deep. I am sure of that, for father said it was of the right depth and what seemed right to him he always practiced. He never swerved one iota, never deviated a hair's breadth from the straight line of duty. How could such a man run a crooked furrow? How could he fail of plowing the ground to the right depth? Yes, that furrow was six inches deep, no more no less. After the first furrow was turned over I hawed the oxen round and headed them due west. We went in that direction twenty feet and then turned to the south, taking in a land twenty feet wide and twenty-eight feet long; thus the garden was divided It took just about one hour to accom- into three lands and artistically plowed. plish the work. After the garden was plowed it was committed to my charge. With shovel and hoe and rake I made about two-thirds of the garden into beds, seven in number, and about five feet broad with a narrow path between them. These beds were straight; they were smooth and level; they were handsomely made for I had a good eye and could handle tools cleverly. The seven beds were made on the east end of the garden and run north and south. The first two beds on the east were sown with beets. I selected a board five feet long and one foot wide, laid it crosswise on the bed and with my rake handle drew a furrow along the edge of the board to the depth of a full inch, and, standing on the board, deposited the seed in the furrow very plentifully, six or eight to the inch. I had been told that beets always had to be thinned out, and my common sense told me that they could not possibly be thinned unless they come up thick, and they could not come up thick unless they were sowed thick. But those that were pulled up were not lost, for they made an excellent dish of greens. The next two beds were sowed with onions. With this seed I was as profuse as with the beets, for we all loved the young and tender bulbs crumbed up with cucumbers in vinegar. The fifth bed was sowed with carrots; the sixth with parsnips and the seventh with red peppers, saffron and marigolds, in nearly equal parts. Then came four rows of beans planted near together. We planted an early speckled bean, variety unknown, and the cranberry bean.

Above the beans to the west were five hills of cucumbers. With these hills I took a deal of pains, enriching them with several kinds of manure and planting the seed with great care. My labor was seldom in vain in regard to this vegetable. The yield corresponded well with the pains I took. Lastly came the four rows of early potatoes. These finished out the garden to the extreme west. The peas and a few other vegetables, such as summer squashes, cabbages and early corn, we planted in our lower garden, so called, which was a considerable distance from the house. I am fully impressed, even to this day, that we had a great abundance of good, palatable food from this garden. I am very sure that the garden paid—paid a good round profit—and I am sure it yielded a substantial pleasure. When the beef barrel and pork barrel were getting low the garden was the grand resort, the unfailing depository of vegetable food for the family. In its cultivation I learned a good lesson of industry for I had to exercise uncommon care and energy to keep out the weeds and preserve the beds in good order. My mother would often visit me when at work in the garden, and her smile of approbation and words of encouragement would more than repay me for my care and labor. My mother was the best of women. I can say it with perfect truth and entire simplicity of heart. She was judicious, firm, tender and loving. If every boy in the land could be blest with such, there would be fewer tramps and prodigals; far fewer desertions of home; far fewer bending their footsteps towards the cities of Sodom.

Thoughts for Spring.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—With the approach of spring we are reminded of its duties or work which we propose to do. Many of our neighbors (and that will cover all joining us) intend planting an orchard. To such these lines will be especially applicable. Now, fellow-farmers, you who have been duped and you who have not, let us make this a subject of candid consideration, for in tree planting we certainly should be careful as to selection of varieties. Many a one has found to his sorrow, after years of patient waiting, that the trees planted were not of varieties suitable for this country, learning too late that kinds which would do well East were not at all what he wanted here. There are some who have this yet to learn, aye more. Why is it that an agent purporting to represent some firm in Ohio or New York can come here and sell trees for $20 per hundred, when other trees, on which there is no risk, can be bought at home, of any reliable nurseryman, for $10 per hundred? Let each reader answer this for himself, or let him ask his neighbor who has been in the state longer. There are trees in this vicinity which have stood from twelve to eighteen years with never one-eighth of a crop, while others after three years planting came into bearing. Why is this? I will give the facts from which we may draw our own conclusions. The old trees were bought at a time when there were no nurseries here, consequently nearly all were furnished by New York nurseries. Tree planters were not posted in what to plant; result, years of waiting and barren, or at least unprofitable trees, while those of later planting were Kansas grown, and of such kinds as proved productive.

Now it seems to me that this subject should receive more earnest thought, for tree planting is a work the results of which are looked for in years yet to come. We take pleasure in seeing trees grow, but if after a few years fruit does not appear, we look upon it with disappointment; and in this day a man who plants trees from Eastern growers at *any price* cannot be posted on that he ought to know. Now, fellow-workers of the soil, is there among you those who have experience on this subject? If so let those who need it have the benefit of it. More anon,

A TILLER.

Pruning Trees.

M. Hericart de Thury, an eminent vegetable physiologist, truly says that "pruning is one of the most important and also one of the most delicate operations of gardening, commonly confided to ignorant workmen; the results produced being too often those of an injudicious or empirical practice; it has necessarily been disparaged, even among physiologists. Without doubt it would have been otherwise had they studied its practice and seen its results in the gardens of practitioners who understand it. Wisely based upon the laws of vegetation, it contributes, in their hands, not only to obtain the finest fruit, but also to prolong the existence and fruitfulness of the trees." Prof. Lindley says: "If well directed, pruning is one of the most useful, and, if ill directed, it is among the most mischievous operations that can take place upon a plant."

The most general idea among people upon this subject is, that pruning is absolutely necessary to the tree to preserve its existence and to produce fruitfulness, and therefore they cut away large branches—often six, eight or twelve inches in diameter—leaving immense snags or scars which can never be healed over. These eventually decay and become the nidus for all sorts of destructive insects, and finally cause the death of the tree. But little pruning is required in this country of bright sunlight; trees with us receive too much neglect at the roots, and instead of manuring and cultivating the soil, in which they are planted we slash away at their tops until we get their branches so tortuous and crooked that the winds can hardly find their way through them.

The training of a tree should be begun as soon as it is planted, and all that is required for the first five or six years of its existence is so to prune it as to bring it into a proper shape; in doing this it will never be required to cut off a branch thicker than one's little finger. Where trees have been neglected for years it may be necessary to cut off larger branches, but this never should be done if it can possibly be avoided; cutting off large branches gives the tree an injurious check through the large amount of foliage of which the tree is thus deprived. It is also a long time before the wounds heal over, and while this is going on the exposed wood becomes decayed and a permanent source of disease to the tree. In all cases where large branches are amputated the wounds should be painted over with shellac dissolved in alcohol hot, or with any earth paint mixed with boiled oil—of these, black paint is the best as it is really an impalpable carbon or charcoal; metallic paints are always to be avoided.

The natural growth of the tree is to be carefully studied in order to be properly pruned. Some varieties have a pyramidal shape, others are upright or spindle shaped, some have a horizontal and others a pendulous habit of growth; therefore the same style of pruning will not apply to all. Where trees are otherwise properly cultivated, all that is required is to shorten back the new growths from one-third to two-thirds their length according to their length or strength; to remove all dead branches, and thin them out if they are too thick together. Cutting out the center branches in order to let light and air into the center of a tree is very seldom required, and when necessary should be very sparingly done. As ordinarily done, the whole weight of the fruit and foliage is thrown upon the other branches, giving an immense leverage for the winds, which break off the large branches near the trunk and inflict irreparable injury to the tree.

In cutting off branches the cut should be made close to the trunk and parallel therewith. On no account should any snag or portion of the branch be left, as no effort of nature can cover this with bark. Horizontal cuts should be avoided, as the new wood and bark form a collar round the wound and so make it a cup to hold water. This facilitates decay before the new bark and new wood can cover the wound. All cuts should be made from the under side of the branch. If the branch is large it should be cut through on this side at least one-third of its thickness to prevent splintering the trunk or tearing off the bark when it falls. The amputation may in time be concealed by the bark and new wood growing over it, but there is, nevertheless, a portion of dead wood left in the trunk, and that is alwas injurious. This may, to a certain extent, be ameliorated by planing the wound with a sharp plane so as to give it a perfectly smooth surface. This and painting with shellac or black paint will prevent rottenness in perpendicular amputations.—*N. Y. Express.*

Hatching the Codling Moth.

At a recent meeting of the Western New York Farmers' club, Mr. Greenman related his experience with the codling or apple moth. He had followed fruit raising many years, and had come to the conclusion that he must destroy the insects or they would destroy his fruit. The codling worm had damaged his apples this year to the amount of $8,000. Had experimented to learn the nature and habits of the insect. Exposed the maggot to a temperature of two degrees below zero, and upon taking it into a warm room it soon revived—but wet was disastrous to it. Last fall carefully scraped his trees, but it did not rid him of the pests, for they appeared in great numbers the past summer. Hatched out the eggs in boxes and watched the worms to see what they preferred to hide in to enter the pupa state. First put in paper and afterwards cotton, and observed that they left the paper for the cotton and spun their cocoons therein. He then made bands of pasteboard, three inches wide and a yard long, which he lined with cotton flannel two inches wide, tacking the bands around the trees with a small carpet tack. He first tried them to see where the worms came from, putting three bands around the trunk of the tree. He found a number of worms in both the upper and lower bands but none in the middle, showing that some leave the apples on the tree, and others after they fall to the ground. He watched the apples after they dropped from the trees to see when the worms moved, and learned that they invariably move in the night, so that poultry would be of little use in destroying them. When they left the apple, they would crawl from their hole, raise their head and look around, and then make straight for the nearest tree, roaming over it in search of a proper hiding place. Will not crawl under loose bark unless some part of it is fast to the tree, so as to shelter them from the rain. In the autumn they will go to the fences, crawling into very small crevices, and seek various other hiding places.

Mushrooms.

The London *Garden* gives the following as the distinguishing features of the edible mushroom—several cases of poisoning are recorded from a mistake in selecting the wrong species: "The true mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) is invariably found among grass, in rich, open pastures, and never on or about stumps or in woods. Another point is the peculiar, intense purple-brown color of the spores (analogous to seeds). The ripe and fully matured mushroom derives the intense purple-brown color (almost black) of its gills from the presence of these innumerable colored spores. It always grows in pastures, always has dark, purple-brown spores, always has a perfect encircling clothy collar, and always gills that do not touch the stem, and a top with an overlapping edge."

The Household.

MR. EDITOR:—Southey says of "home:"

There is magic in that little word;
It is a mystic circle that surrounds
Comforts and blessings never found beyond
The hallowed limits.

Girls, do we try at all times and under all circumstances to make our homes look as beautiful as we can? or do we idle away moment by moment and day by day reading trashy books? I have been reading THE SPIRIT for nearly a year now, and I think if we are interested enough to write for the "Household Column" we can ask questions of each other and learn a great deal. Last year I read in the *Floral Cabinet* that "housekeepers were not always homekeepers." Now I know several of our best housekeepers, that is, their houses are in perfect order—everything neat and clean—that do not have a happy home, and I for one want to know how to become a successful housekeeper. Will some one of the many readers of THE SPIRIT give their views on this subject?

I am only a farmer's daughter—one of the early settlers of Kansas—and I would like to hear from some of the Kansas girls who have lived in log cabins and studied their lessons by firelight. Now some of us are teachers; some I know are successful housekeepers, and some of us want to learn housekeeping and homekeeping. Let us cultivate gardens, both for use and beauty. I am not afraid to take a hoe and wage war on the weeds, in yard or garden. Let us plant flowers in our windows. Let us try and keep the column kindly offered us filled with advice and encouragement.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

HARTFORD, Kans., Feb. 6, 1878.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Now as I have got my little boys tucked snugly away for the night, in their little trundle bed, with their cheeks warmed with the good-night kiss, I thought I could not improve the time better than to throw off care and toil and chat awhile with the sisters of the "Benevolent society," hoping thereby it may profit some one.

THE SPIRIT comes as a welcome visitor each week. We ever hail it with joy as a harbinger of peace, and have been edified and benefited with the "Household Column." Hope the dear sisters will not weary in well doing, for I do think we may all be benefited by this interchanging of ideas.

I was pleased with sister Cornu's remarks on the economy of our physical strength. I presume those of us who have lived in Kansas the last twenty years are well versed in the theme of household economy, but give very little thought to the care of our health and strength. If more economy was practiced by our sisters in this direction life would become more of a joy and blessing. I agree with Sister Cornu in regard to the washing; every woman who has to wash should have a good wringer and the best soap; these I prefer to any washing machine I ever saw. I presume Kirk's soap is good; Robinson's indexical is very good. I generally use Bangs Bros.' "original palm soap," of Lawrence; of this I get twenty bars for one dollar at the grange store and one bar will do the washing of nine.

For the benefit of those sisters wishing to know how to make pies and cakes without sugar or fruit, I will offer some recipes. First, a jell cake without sugar: One cup of molasses (sorgum), one egg, cup of cream (or a cup of sour milk with a little shortening instead), a teaspoonful of soda, a little ground cloves, flour enough to make it the consistency of soft ginger cake. Spread it on six pie pans; when baked spread each layer with jell or jam. Try it. Rhubarb is an excellent substitute for fruit (of course it is better sweetened with sugar). It can be raised with very little trouble; it comes early in spring; it is nice canned, and makes good pies and sauce in winter.

MOTHER.

EUDORA, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

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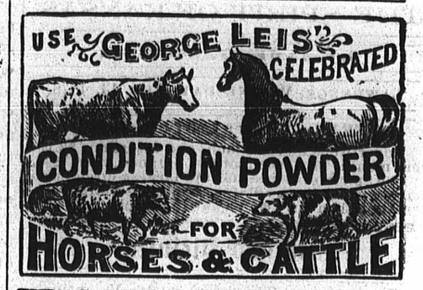
Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.



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.

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Farm and Stock.

Books and Agricultural Papers.

The enterprising farmer will strive to post himself in the literature of his calling. We well know that agricultural books and papers will not answer as a substitute for close observation and careful experiment. But they will be of essential aid to him while conducting his experiments and investigations. They will help him to see things that otherwise would have escaped his notice. They will call his attention to facts and principles which remain unrecognized till pointed out by some scientific observer. We make bold to say that no man in this age can be a thoroughly good farmer without the knowledge which is more easily and rapidly acquired from books and agricultural papers than gained in any other way. Very few farmers now boast that they never opened an agricultural book or read a paper devoted to farming. Twenty years ago such boasting was not uncommon. Not a few derided the idea of book-farming and agricultural papers that professed to give any knowledge of a practical kind. Writers of books and editors of papers were simply theorists. What instruction could that man give in matters of farming who had never followed the plow, handled a hoe or raised a bushel of corn? We are happy to believe that all this foolishness has passed away. Farmers are now glad to gain knowledge from any and every source. Books and papers are not to them authoritative teaching in practical agriculture, but they suggest many things; they point out methods of cultivation before unthought of and present examples of tillage worth following.

Farmers in this present year of grace fully realize that a hundred and sixty acre farm is large enough to give free play and full scope to every faculty of mind, heart and hand, and that they must be up and doing in order to realize the best results of their calling. Books and papers are to the mind what fertilizers are to the soil—they quicken, stimulate, enrich and make fruitful—and are therefore to be used, criticised, mastered and followed so far as their teachings coincide with science, experience and common sense.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE SITE.

The house and its dependencies being the headquarters of the family—the capital, as it were, of the farm—is by far the most important object within the grounds, and as such the selection of its site must take precedence of all other matters, whether it be a castle or a cottage, and whatever be its form and construction.

While this ought to be the dominant principle in the formation of a country residence, and while the house should be made the central point to which all operations connected with the farm should be referred, there are certain requirements belonging to it, as a comfortable dwelling, which must be allowed to modify the final choice of a site as the best upon the whole.

The general temperature and dryness of the air have a material influence upon the health and comfort of a family, and therefore must receive due consideration. The general climate of the locality then may be said to be the ruling one for the house; but there are often localities which have modifications peculiar to themselves. These variations, though inconsiderable on flat surfaces, are sufficiently marked on undulating and hilly ones. Southern slopes are decidedly superior in point of warmth to northern slopes or places lying towards the east or west. Good sites are found in the latter direction, but they are occasionally inclement. High and exposed situations are cold but have a bracing atmosphere. Windy positions are to be avoided, as also those which are exposed to draughts of cold air, a peculiarity less apparent to slight inspection than the other but not less disagreeable and injurious in its effects. Aware of this, the inhabitants of hilly countries generally place the ends of their houses towards the length of the valleys, as the winds for the most part sweep up and down them in whatever direction they run, and by this arrangement the houses are assailed by fewer cross draughts than when they are set down across the valley.

The nature of the soil and subsoil of a place have a much greater influence in its climate than at first sight might be supposed. There are often remarkable differences of climate which can be assigned to no other cause. Those on light dry soils and subsoils seem cheerful and agreeable during winter, while others in the same district with wet soils and retentive subsoils were damp, muddy and uncomfortable. A little observation only is required to note these peculiarities in the various localities. Invalids are very sensible to their influences. Those places to which light frosts are most easily attracted will always be found, if not with wet surface soils, at least with cold, retentive, humid subsoils. These evils are best counteracted by thorough drainage; but this remedy is not always effectual, or to be so would need to be extended to a considerable range of country. It is important that the site should at least possess that moderate elevation which will facilitate the drainage, not only of the immediate locality of the buildings, but the whole of their environs. The lower apartments of the house should be made perfectly free from the effects of surface water or neighboring springs. Easy and well arranged sewerage from the house and dependencies is a matter worthy of careful attention. Indeed, the thorough drainage not only of the house and grounds but of the whole farm, should be deemed indispensable. Suppose a house located upon a bank overlooking a flat, marshy country of many hundred acres in extent; nothing could be more dismal than the prospect in the first instance, and if it lies to the south of the house nothing can be more unhealthy on account of the malaria which arises from it, and is borne upon the prevailing southerly winds of this part of the country.

Water in sufficient quantity and of good quality is another requisite which must receive due attention in determining the site of the house. Sometimes an adequate supply of this necessary of life is by no means of easy attainment. Wells, tanks, reservoirs with pipes, and hydraulic rams have all been resorted to, according as the natural surface of the estate has allowed or compelled the employment of one or other of these. A fountain or reservoir above the level of the buildings certainly deserves the preference wherever it can be formed, though its original expense may be considerable. This plan affords the greatest facilities for the introduction of water into the various apartments of the house and dependencies, and for yielding a sufficient supply in case of fire, a matter of some importance in regard to the safety of the property.

In some gravelly subsoils, even when the surface is comparatively dry, a considerable quantity of water may sometimes be found at no great depth, and may be obtained by means of many of the various kinds of pumps in use; but the supply can hardly ever be so abundant as that yielded by the reservoir, and the labor required to raise it is very great.

A hydraulic ram is very useful where only a moderate quantity of water is needed. A small stream with a few feet of fall will keep it in operation and will enable it to raise the water to a tank, say on the top of the house or barn, whence it may be distributed as required.

It has already been remarked that situations exposed to high winds and cold draughts are ineligible for the site of a house. The proprietor, however, has sometimes a difficult choice to make between magnificent distant views, which add so much to the cheerfulness of a residence, and that warmth resulting from sufficient protection and tending much towards promoting its comfort. The house should, however, be placed on ground moderately elevated, of easy access and commanding some of the best views of the surrounding scenery. Upon undulating or hilly surfaces the site selected for the house should always be of sufficient extent, not only to contain the whole of its buildings but also to afford ample space for the roads necessary for the handling of the teams.

Michigan is a great fruit producing state, and many parts of it are fully up to New York. The crop of apples in that state is estimated by President Lyon at $2,000,000; peaches at $1,000,000; other fruits $1,000,000—or a total of $4,000,000.

In England a laborer was fined $1 and costs for having in his possession a live Colorado beetle.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will some experienced stock raiser and feeder tell me through THE SPIRIT the following: Which is the best for fattening cattle, corn in the ear, or ground corn and cob together, or ground without cob, and how should it be fed with the most benefit if ground? Some claim that dry meal fed to hogs fattens faster than fed on the cob. I should be very thankful if some of the readers of THE SPIRIT would publish an article on these two subjects, and enlighten a young farmer as I am. No doubt this subject has been discussed but I have no recollection of ever reading it. I have no doubt the answer to this article would be a benefit to others as well as myself. Any information on the subject will be thankfully received. Yours fraternally,

L. P. DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, Kans., Feb. 2, 1878.

The Chinese, though they are outside barbarians and worship false gods, better appreciate agriculture and hold in higher honor those who till the soil than we Americans do. If we push ahead we will soon fetch up with them. The *Spirit of Missions* gives this pleasant account of the doings of the emperor and the great men of the celestial empire in the farming line:

In the spring of every year the Chinese pay great honors to agriculture. The emperor proceeds to the park surrounding the Temple of Agriculture at Pekin, and in a plot of ground reserved for the purpose, and in the presence of the grandees of the empire, he guides the imperial plow, and uses the seed-planter, rake, etc. The implements employed by him are devoted to his exclusive use, and are of a bright yellow color; and no inferior person can plow or sow the emperor's plot; when he is not able to come, his part is left barren. The grain sown by the emperor is rice. The governor of the provinces and the mayor of the city then imitate the emperor in plots reserved for them, using implements of a red color, and sowing millet.

After this the emperor and the attendant princes and officials proceed to the Temple of Agriculture, which is dedicated to Shin-Nung, or the "Divine Husbandman," the fabulous originator of the art. Here bullocks, swine, and sheep are offered in sacrifices, and prayers made to Shin-Nung, and also to the god of the land, the god of the grain, the god of the ocean, the god of the wind, the god of thunder, and the god of rain. They are also very particular to worship what is called the god of the year. In ancient times, this was the planet Jupiter; but at present the officers who advise and act for the emperor in these matters canonize what and whom they please.

Similar plowing and worshiping are performed by the leading mandarins near the south gates of the principal cities of the empire; after which the mandarins mount a platform, and, calling around them the principal farmers of the vicinity, exhort them to the proper discharge of their duties as husbandmen. At the close of the addresses, they present to each of the farmers who have been selected to receive them certain presents or medals in the name of the emperor, or in order to encourage and stimulate them to diligence in their calling.

The Best Cow for Small Farms.

It is not supposed that cows kept on a small farm are placed there for the purpose of raising calves for sale. They are placed there for the butter they produce. The question is often asked, "Which shall they be, blooded or scrub stock?" The question is easily answered. Keep only such stock as is best adapted for the purpose. Our opinion, and also that of the principal dairymen of the country is, that the Jersey, commonly called the Alderney, is, above all others, the best butter cow. They are easily kept, very docile—a point not to be overlooked—and beautiful, giving milk of superior richness, from which is produced fine-colored, solid butter, having an equal texture and flavor. Butter made from such milk has been known to keep, when placed in a dry, not cold cellar, without the use of ice, and when taken out was in a hard, firm condition, and was then sold twelve to eighteen cents a pound higher than the best ordinary butter. The cost of Jerseys is not much more than for scrubs, and they will more than make up the difference in price in a few months.—*Live-Stock Record.*

In selecting flour first look to the color. If it is white with a straw-color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These methods are given by all flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.—*Ex.*

Veterinary Department.

To Make Hair Grow on Horses.

Wash both parts well with soap and soft water, adding a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, after which apply the following mixture: Take sugar of lead, one drachm; lac sulphur, two drachms; glycerine, two ounces; rose-water, six ounces; and rub a little into the roots of the hair daily.

Horse Badly Kicked.

I find in the last issue of the *Rural World*, an inquiry, what to do for a horse badly kicked. I will state a treatment that has always proved successful for me, and I have taken cases that have been given up as hopeless. In the case described the wound is evidently shut. If the gentleman will take the bark of elderberry bush, boiled up in chamber lye, and apply the lye to the place affected five or six times a day, as hot as it can be used and not scald, soaking the part thoroughly with the lye—if possible, not letting it get dry—in a few days he will find that the wound will be running. Persevere with this simple treatment until the swelling has entirely disappeared. Hot oil and liniments should not be used in such cases.—J. H. P., in *Rural World.*

A Cure for Caked Udders.

A correspondent writes from Canada that when, as is often the case, one of the cow's teats becomes hard and difficult to milk it may be cured as follows: Take a pint basin, put into it a small handful of corn meal, add to it a teacup of hot water. Stir it until it is cool enough for you to hold your hand in; then bathe the teats by dipping them into the dish until the inflammation is out of them; milk gently, for the udders are tender, and put a little lard or linseed oil on the udder after milking. I think a trial of a few days will convince the most skeptical. Bathe that bunch with it, and, in addition, bathe with beef brine twice a day, and give liberal doses of garget and saltpeter. This is the best remedy for swollen bag after the cow comes in that I know of. —*Mirror and Farmer.*

Worms in Hogs.

Certain species of worms are more annoying and destructive to hogs than others, and are apt to produce great irritation and emaciation. Diarrhœa and other complications are often a consequence of their presence, and death from this cause is not unfrequent. A good remedy for worms in hogs is the root stalks, scales and rootlets of the male shield fern, given powdered in doses of from four drachms to four ounces, according to size and age of animal, in a portion of milk. But the powder is inconveniently bulky and less certain in its action than the fluid extract. The dose of fluid extract of male shield fern is from one to four scruples. It is best given in a little oil or gruel, and after twelve hours' fasting. It should be followed after a few hours by a dose of physic, consisting of from two to six ounces, according to size and age, of a mixture of equal parts of raw linseed oil and castor oil. Besides this, the animals should have sour food, or some brine or herrings mixed in their food; sauer kraut, unripe fruit, cucumbers, celery tops, onions and especially acorns. Access to wood ashes, clean and fresh drinking water, and good shelter. Stagnant and putrid water should especially be avoided.—*Western Rural.*

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonary syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

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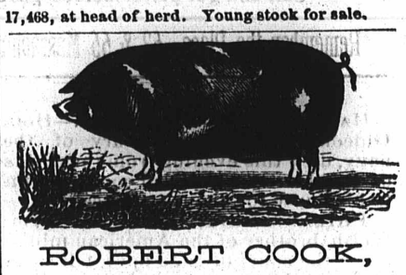

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Eight weeks old.....$22 00
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Five to seven months old.....44 00

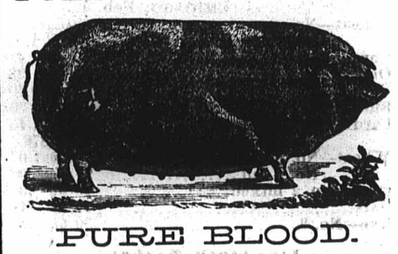
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon.

Send for prices.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

BOTTOM PRICES!

AT THE

COSMOPOLITAN DRY GOODS & NOTION HOUSE

—OF—

GEORGE A. HUNT,

53 & 55 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Now on hand, and customers will find that no house in the West can sell more goods for the money than can be had at the house of Geo. A. Hunt.

I Buy for Cash Direct from Manufacturers.

Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money.

Remember the Place—53 & 55 Massachusetts Street. GEO. A. HUNT.

Died.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-secretary of the navy, died this evening from the effects of a carbuncle which had confined him to his house for about two weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Wm. Welsh, brother of the American minister to the court of St. James, fell dead of heart disease this evening, at Wells hospital, at which place he was visiting at the time.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

	St. Louis, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Flour—XX	$5.00 @	5.25
XXX	5.20 @	5.45
Family	5.00 @	5.65
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.22½@	1.23
No. 4 red	1.08 @	1.08½
Corn—No. 2	41½@	41½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	24½@	25
Rye—No. 2	50 @	51½
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	40 @	45
Pork	10.50 @	10.60
Dry salt meats—Short ribs	5½@	5½
Loose short clear	5⅝@	5½
Bacon	4¾@	6½
Lard	7 @	7½
Butter—creamery	28 @	32
dairy	25 @	28
country	12 @	22
Eggs	10 @	12
	Chicago, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.05½@	1.06
No. 3	99 @	1.00
Corn	40 @	41½
Oats	23 @	23½
Pork	10.30 @	10.40
Bulk Meats	3½@	5½
Lard	7.25 @	7.45
	Kansas City, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.05 @	1.07
No. 4 fall	97 @	98
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29 @	30½
Oats	17 @	18
Rye—No. 2	39 @	42

Live Stock Markets.

	St. Louis, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 3.75@	5.25
Poorer grades	2.50@	3.50
Hogs	3.50@	4.00
	Chicago, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75@	5.12
Hogs—Packers	3.60@	4.00
	Kansas City, Feb. 12, 1878.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.75@	4.60
Native feeders	3.10@	3.35
Native stockers	2.80@	3.00
Native cows	2.00@	3.00
Milch cows, each	25.00@	30.00
Hogs—Packers	3.35@	3.50

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@15c.; medium 10@12c; common, low grade, 5@7c.; cheese, 11@12c.; eggs, 10@11c. for fresh; white beans, steady, $1.00@1.25, hand picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. ℔ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, $5.50@6.50; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 40@65c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; apples, per bbl., $2.50@3.00; cranberries, $9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 15@16c., dry salt, 11@12c., green salt, 8c., green, 6c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at $50 @80 ℔ ton; in St. Louis $60@100.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $1.90; XXX, $2.25; XXXX, $2.50; fancy, $2.65@2.70. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, $1.80. Buckwheat, $3.00.

Wheat has fluctuated during the week, but the tendency is upward; in Kansas City it has risen 9 cents for No. 3. The attitude of the British cabinet and the possibility of war growing out of the Eastern question has tended to stiffen the prices of both wheat and corn.

Corn has risen a cent or two in some markets, but is stationary in others.

Rye is unchanged.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.22 to 1.23, for February, and $1.22 to $1.22¾, March. In Chicago No. 2 spring is about the same for March as February. In Kansas City, No. 3, fall, is $1.05½ to $1.08, February, and $1.07¾, March.

Cattle have not varied much since our last. The latest reports from Chicago and Kansas City are unfavorable to a rise.

Hogs dull, but markets are not materially changed.

The St. Louis papers notice considerable fluctuation in flour this month. At latest dates it had risen, and large purchases were made. The cause is attributed to the liability of England to be involved in war—a contingency not probable soon to occur, but possible at any moment.

Trade is reported good in most Western markets, considering the open winter and the roads. Shipments of goods to Kansas have been fair, and in some articles large. Large orders are sent for agricultural implements, especially plows. Merchants and business men report collections good considering the agitated condition of matters financially. Business men are buoyant and hopeful.

In Kansas City apples and onions are higher. potatoes a little lower than previous quotations.

Gold in New York is $1.02.

FOR SALE!

ONE BELL FOUNDER STALLION,

Weight 1,300 Pounds.

ONE MONTEZUMA JACK,

First quality for stock.

THREE SPANS OF MULES,

All broke to work.

All of the above Stock will be sold

—VERY—

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE PROPERTY

Will be found on my farm, three miles south of the state university, on the Wakarusa.

William Meairs,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

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.

Nature's Cure For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases is The Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates *Electricity*—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. $5. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—$6. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—$3. File Supporter—comfortably worn on horseback—afflicted ones get it—$2.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 86 Washington Street, Chicago.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

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KANSAS PAPER STORE.

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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. 19 N. 8th street, St Louis, Mo.

Womans Best Friend!

THE

NEW AMERICAN

SEWING MACHINE

Is the Best

Family Machine

IN USE.

It is the only Sewing Machine that has a

Self-Threading Shuttle.

It has Self-Setting Needle. Never Breaks the Thread. Never Skips Stitches. Makes the Lock Stitch. The Strongest and the Best. Light-Running. Durable. Easily Learned. Does not get out of order, and does more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

AGENTS WANTED.

R. W. DREW, Manager,

10 N. 6th Street St. Louis, Mo.

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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CALCIUM OIL

FOR COAL-OIL LAMPS

IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

LEIS BROTHERS' DRUG STORE.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

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Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free.

FALL TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

HAS ARRIVED.

$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

—ALSO—

FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS.

And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket. We have also all the

NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.

Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

—ON—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of,

AXES, PICKS,
SHOVELS, SPADES,
FORKS, LOCKS,
NAILS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts Street.

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

L. B. DAVIS,

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MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

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BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

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All Work Done in the Latest Style.

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