VOL. VII.—NO. 10. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878. WHOLE NO. 318.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

THE PLANET SATURN.

BY C. N. BARTLETT.

How pleased, how glorious, happy they
Who live and move on Saturn's soil;
For fifteen years 'tis endless day—
No sun to set to mar their toil.

A mighty planet he must be,
Seventy-nine thousand miles across—
Which from earth we plainly see,
And with no blind imagery.

His rings resplendent in the sun,
Shine forth with brilliant light;
Their width about ten thousand miles,
A beautiful and glorious sight.

Two rings concentric we behold,
Vast semi-circles in the sky;
As glittering as the purest gold,
When viewed by telescopic eye.

In thirty years his round shall trace,
His rings of fluid moving slow;
Pursues his track in endless space,
Which all our great refractors show.

By eight pale moons old Saturn's known,
That journey with him on the way;
Science alone the truth hath shown,
His orbit circles endless day.

From our bright sun the distance great—
The source of all his power;
Eight hundred and ninety million miles—
He speeds along and knows no hour.

Onward and onward, forever and ever,
His course will never bend;
As science perhaps will never discover,
The philosophy that brings an end.

Roll on, thou lovely, celestial sphere,
To amazing limits grown.
Move silently, for thou are near
The *great Jehovah's throne!*

LEONA, Douglas county, Kansas.

WHICH CONQUERED?

BY MRS. I. A. E.

It was evening in the roomy old-fashioned kitchen of Farmer Grey. The green paper curtains, covered with pictures of impossible scenery and strange grotesque figures, were lowered, shutting out the white moonlight as it lay upon the snow-covered fields like glittering crystals.

Great logs of oak and cedar filled the wide fire-place, causing a ruddy, cheerful glow around the room; an Angola cat lay basking in the bright fire-light, while upon the opposite side of the hearth, stretched out at full length, lay a great Newfoundland dog; the yellow painted floor was as clean as hands could make it, and altogether the room presented a scene of rural comfort not to be despised.

The farmer sat in his easy chair, deep in meditation, with his eyes fastened upon the fire, while the busy house wife with deft fingers plied the knitting needles, and glanced occasionally at the couple seated at the table busy with their books. It was their daughter and the district school teacher.

Faith Grey was an only child, and from the time when she first began to talk, had ruled her loving subjects in the little kingdom of home with absolute sway. She was now seventeen years of age, with laughing brown eyes and waving, auburn hair, that rippled and shone with a touch of gold in its soft meshes when she faced the sun. Her complexion was fair and pure as an apple blossom. Her dress was a simple brown merino, with a plain, white collar fastened at the throat by a blue ribbon, while streamers of the same azure hue confined the meshes of waving hair. She was tall and slender, with a supple, willowy grace perceptible in every movement of her graceful form.

Her companion was apparently about twenty-five years of age, with a broad white brow and dark hair, which clustered in little ringlets about his forehead; his eyes were black and penetrating; the grave, firm mouth betokened indomitable will and strength of character; his face was smooth, and his large, well-made form was arrayed in a plain suit of black; he was college educated, and while waiting for a situation had learned that he could have the winter school in this district to teach, and being poor had accepted it rather than remain idle until a more eligible one presented itself. He was far from despising small beginnings.

He well knew that the school bore no enviable reputation, for by report it was known far and near. Only the winter before the scholars had chosen to give the teacher a seat in a snow drift, and then entering the school-room had held high carnival, laughing and jeering at him as he tried in vain to enter, and in despair he had turned his back upon the school and the town. He well knew that it was no light task which he had undertaken, but only a tighter closing of the firm lips was visible as he accepted the trust, and silently vowed to conquer or die. It was a school of fifty scholars, ranging from four to twenty years of age. A mixed assembly, some good, some bad, and come neither the one nor the other, but ready to join the strongest party. He was obliged to board around, and as he was exceedingly particular and fastidious in all his personal affairs, some encounters which he was obliged to make were laughable in the extreme. He chose the place farthest from his school for his first boarding place, and as he took his seat at the supper table he glanced appalled at the view which the board presented. The dishes were cracked and grimy, and the supper was composed of a dish of potatoes, familiarly known among the country people as the "long Johns." Gigantic in size, they lay black and heavy upon the dirty plate, flanked by a deep, yellow dish, two-thirds full of pork fat, while slices of the pork, fried to a cinder, floated upon the top. A plate of bread, with a leaden strip at the bottom of each slice, and a small piece of butter composed of alternate strips of white and yellow, completed the viands. He crushed down the rising feeling of disgust and made no sign, even when the young son, a boy of ten years of age, seized one of the largest potatoes in his dirty, unwashed hands, and squeezing it exclaimed: "Marm, this 'ere 'tater ain't done," and laying it down, cooly repeated the operation with the rest.

This was a sample of the meals which he was compelled to partake of while he stayed at his first boarding place, but he was more fortunate in his next selection. It was at Farmer Grey's, and Mrs. Grey was a noted housewife. Faith was one of his hardest pupils to manage. Never doing any mischief which he could trace directly to her, yet, by some unaccountable influence, he was sure that she induced the rest to act in direct defiance of his authority, and when detected her own face would be as demure and innocent looking as that of a kitten. She was a ready and apt scholar, and seemed really delighted with the opportunities of learning which the talented young master placed within the reach of all. He was possessed of a vast fund of general information, and he gave to them without measure and without stint. He was kind and gentle, but in very truth they found him master — all but Faith.

As the days lengthened into weeks, an unquiet spirit seemed to enter into the girl, and she seemed almost boldly defiant. With exceeding patience and gentleness the master bore with all her strange freaks, and although sorely tried he endeavored, by gentle, winning kindness to bring her to see the wrong she was doing herself and him. But it was of no avail; the more he tried the more he might try, and the dancing brown eyes shot forth angry sparks, as at last he passed her most daring pranks by in absolute silence.

However the crisis came at last. At the noon recess one of the oldest scholars, a youth of nineteen, had tried to steal her handkerchief in fun; it was a dainty affair, made of lace and muslin, a present from her cousin in the city. Faith had resolutely declined all such advances, but in the afternoon she reached across the aisle and laid it upon the open leaves of the book he was studying. With a graceful bow he acknowledged the gift and raised it to his lips, when, lo! a tiny dead mouse dropped from its folds, and a universal giggle ran through the room. In desperation the master called them to order, and there was a sharp ring, as of pain, in the grave, stern tones which said, "Faith Grey can stop after school to-night." That was all, and, without casting a look in the direction of the young girl, the business of the day went on as usual, but each and all understood that trifling was at an end, and even Faith's rosy cheeks paled a little, as she glanced shyly at the stern, quiet face.

It had been a hard day for the young master, and it was no wonder if his patience was exhausted. In the morning, one of his largest scholars, a half-witted Frenchman, had entered late, and immediately commenced to laugh, and all the information that could be elicited from him was that he guessed "the two-year-old would get full by and by," and again his fat sides would shake with laughter. He was a great, overgrown fellow of sixteen, who worked for his board at a farm about a mile from school, and at noon his employer presented himself at the school-house, and in loud, angry tones, ordered him never to darken his doors again. It appeared that the spring where the cattle were in the habit of drinking, was formed by lowering a barrel into the ground and all around it was very slippery with ice, and as the clown had driven them to drink the "two-year-old" had slipped and fallen in head first, and being unable to get out alone, the Frenchman had left it to "get full" while he went to school. When found by the farmer the animal was drowned. Although the school-master could not blame the farmer for his indignation, yet the circumstance annoyed him exceedingly; and if one might be allowed to judge by the look of determination on his white, stern face, Faith was likely to feel the full force of his authority, and even her stout heart quailed a little as the shadows lengthened, and the day drew near its close.

The last lesson had been recited, the last class had stood up to spell; the evening hymn had been sung, and at last school had closed, the scholars filing out of the house in good order, and with a strange quietness and dispatch, wrapping about them their shawls, hoods and comforters. Faith, with the roses all gone from her dimpled cheeks, was sitting at her desk white and still. For a few moments, which seemed like an eternity to her, the master sat at his desk with his head bowed upon his hands. The short winter's day was drawing to a close, and one solitary sunbeam, red as blood, streamed through the window, and lay across the desk exactly in front of her, and to the day of her death, Faith will carry a vivid inward picture of that little school-room, for every article which it contained was indelibly impressed upon her mind in those few moments. At last the master raised his head, and in low tones said: "Miss Faith, you may come here."

At the sound of his voice, the blood rushed back to the cheek which had been so pale but a moment ago, and her courage revived. She arose, and with firm step walked across the room and stood before him, and as their eyes met she returned his gaze unflinchingly. His was a sad, beseeching look, as though he would urge her to beg his forgiveness. Hers was a mixture of fun and anger combined, but certainly they showed no signs of sorrow. As he arose to his feet his huge form towered like a giant above her, and reaching over his desk, he grasped his ferule.

"Hold out your hand!"

The words were jerked forth as though they caused the speaker untold pain. Faith obeyed, although the white lids covered the brown eyes and the long eyelashes swept over cheeks as white as the snow outside. She had never received a blow in her life, and she shivered as the tips of the slender fingers were firmly grasped, and one short, sharp stinging blow descended upon the white palm, leaving a crimson mark that curiously reminded her of the blood-red sunbeam, as it lay across the desk. The ferule was raised for another blow when again their eyes met, but from the brown ones the anger and defiance was gone and they were full of tears and mute pleading, and with a dull thud the ferule dropped to the floor and the girl was clasped to his heart in a wild, passionate embrace.

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In after years when she was the loved and honored wife of the statesman, who began his career as a district school teacher, Faith was won't to say that the keeping up of appearances so that others might not know what had occurred was the hardest lesson she had ever learned. It was impossible to become the docile pupil which she now longed to be without exciting suspicion, and for eight weeks she acted her part in a manner worthy of the most finished actress, and to this day it is an unsettled question between them as to which conquered.

Fraud seems to be creeping into high places in England as well as in this country. A recent letter from London says: "On Saturday last the son of an eminent banker, the nephew of a baronet, and the near relative of a duke, were committed for trial on charge of fraud, in the presence of their weeping wives and families. Dr. Baxter Langley, who was expected to go into the next parliament, is picking oakum instead, for having swingled a workman's building company, of which he was chairman.

A young lady in Monticello, Me., was bitten last summer by a small dog that had not before, and has not since, shown any signs of madness. Lately she was taken very ill, raving and frothing at the mouth and barking like a dog, the spasms continuing a short time, after which she would be rational and composed. Recently she had become better, and hopes of her recovery were entertained.

A Precise Coroner.

I have just had occasion for a comical remembrance, and a hearty laugh—not an uproarious laugh, but one of those deep, unctuous laughs which a man feels all through him. In overhauling an old memorandum-book I came across a scrap of paper with some of my own penciling upon it, and upon examination I found it to be a copy of a coroner's verdict—or the verdict of his jury—rendered in the town of Burton, N. H., a little more than thirty years ago. I chanced to be there on a fishing excursion at the time. The circumstances were:

A party of men and women had been upon one of the steep mountain sides after blueberries, and one of the men had there sank down and died, evidently overcome by heat. He was brought home by his friends and relatives, and a doctor sent for; but the visit of the doctor was of no avail. The man was dead when they picked him up among the blueberry bushes. There was a coroner living next door to the doctor, and when he had heard of the circumstances, he deemed it his duty to go and investigate. A fellow-creature had fallen upon the mountain side, far from human habitation—a man apparently in the possession of full health and vigor—had fallen and died. Surely, it should be looked into.

This coroner's name was Zadock Allard, a simple-minded, well-meaning man, but pompous in authority, and inclined to magnify his office. He came with the doctor, and when the latter had rendered his decision, the coroner proceeded to make a speech to those assembled, and then to impannel a jury; after which he took all the evidence he could get. "A sunstroke," was the very evident cause of death, to which the doctor assented.

Mr. Allard's next move was to take out a note-book and pencil, which he had secured for the occasion, and draw the physician aside, where he whispered at some length, making minutes meanwhile in his book. And then, with a loud "Ahem!" and a great flourish, he called for pen and ink, and proceeded then and there to make up his verdict in due form, that the members of the jury might sign it before they separated, for he knew not when he might see them again.

And this was the verdict—save that the French phrase was in the doctor's hand, Allard not daring to tackle it—as he wrote it, and transmitted it to the selectmen of the town, and as I saw and copied it:

We, the Jury, who have sined this paper, or dockyment, do find, on much and careful xamination that James S. Battles did come to his deth by a *coup de soleil* which is a Sun Stroke, or a stroke of the Sun on the decesed, and that it come on him from causes to the Jury unknown.

That last clause was a happy hit. He had evidently seen it before, and supposed it belonged there.

S. C., JR.

The engine of a Wells River (Vermont) train picked up a running horse with a wagon attached, at a crossing near Montpelier the other day, and carried them a half-dozen rods before it could be stopped. The conductor caught the uninjured horse and tied it to the fence for the owner to overtake, and then went on.

Anecdotes.

"Missionary visitor (blandly)—"Well, dame, how do you find things now?" Crusty old dame—"How do I find things now? Why, by lookin' arter 'em, to be sure."

"When it comes to a matter of patriotism," said a political orator," "it is folly to haggle about expenses. Then, fellow-citizens, I will give my last dollar to protect the remainder from the enemy."

In Texas, recently, a judge broke down with emotion in sentencing a desperado to be hanged, and the desperado, surprised at the scene, said, as he went back to the jail: "I feel sorry for the judge."

"Are these apples sour? If they are I don't want them," said a gentleman to an old applewoman, who replied: "Well, not exactly—just a mild acid—a low tart—inclined to be sweetish with a pleasant sour."

"I have hoped my son would uphold the honor of my name, said a politician, "but when I die I'm afraid he'll be the greatest rascal in the community." "Yes," was the response, "*when you die* but not till then."

"What do you charge for a quart of your milk here?" asked a man as he put his head in the door of a milk shop. "Ten cents," was the reply. "Haven't you any for six cents?" "No, but we can make some in a few minutes," said the proprietor."

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper I thought I would try and write a short letter. We have a new school-house in our district. The weather is so bad that the children have to wade through the mud shoe-top deep. We have got five head of horses, ten cows, thirty-six hogs, four dozen chickens, and cats, I don't know how many. I have one sister younger than me. If you will publish this I may write again. Respectfully,

WILLIE CUSHMAN.

DISCORD, Kans., Feb. 27, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading the children's column and like it very well. I am twelve years old. I have never written for your paper yet, but I have been thinking of writing for some time. I go to school and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. I like our teacher very well, her name is Miss Emmett. Pa gave my little sister and I such a nice little calf, it is quite a pet and is growing fast. For fear of my letter being too long I will stop. If you print this perhaps I will write again.

PET. PONTIONS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines. I am a boy nine years old. I go to school; my teacher's name is Mr. Stoutzmyer. I study geography, reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. I go to the Methodist church; my Sunday-school teacher's name is Miss Hudson. I like my teacher, and we had a star at the Methodist Sunday-school; they called it the star of Bethlehem. We had a Murphy temperance meeting and I signed the pledge and wear the blue. I wish you to print this.

Good-by. FRED E. HAYWOOD.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Feb. 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading the "Young Folks' Column," and will see how my name will look upon the list. I saw in THE SPIRIT that Maude E. Moody, of Princeville, Illinois, received the prize for writing the best letter. I think that Maude wrote a very good letter, and I think the little Kansas girls and boys write very good letters also. I haven't any brother, and but one sister; she is attending school at the university in Lawrence. My pa and ma are both grangers, and I expect to be one if I live. My pa has thirty head of cattle, thirty hogs and six horses. I have one pony. I am twelve years old. If pa continues to take THE SPIRIT (and I hope he will) I will write again some time. Ever your friend,

HATTIE M. BALL.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878.

KIND EDITOR:—I thought I would write to the "Young Folks' Column" as I have not written for a long time. It is so dark and gloomy it makes me lonesome. Father went after a load of wood with four horses. I have two little sisters; one's name is Ruth and the other Nora. Nora has the lung fever. The doctor thought he wouldn't have to come back any more. We have nine head of horses. Father wants to sell one or two. I wish he would, for I want a new dress. We butchered two weeks ago. We have nine head of hogs left. We have sixty-two ducks, and I don't know how many chickens. I forgot to tell you I had five brothers. My second brother got his foot badly cut; he cut it with the ax. I did not go to school any this winter; I had the chills till after Christmas. Our school is out. Our teacher's name was Mr. Hooper. While I could not go to school I pieced me a quilt called the snuff box. My letter is growing so long I will bring it to a close.

ALICE TOWER.

LABETTE, Kans., Feb. 14, 1878.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:—I noticed a call or two for Aunt Margery, and as she is very much interested in your letters she will reply. I think the little girls and boys of eight, nine and ten write *very* well for their ages; and then there are some older ones (I can't begin to remember their names) that need not be ashamed either. One girl that wrote last summer, M. C. Glidden, will certainly make a writer of no mean ability if she will only keep studying and writing. She says she cannot go to school. Why, dear girl, don't let that deter you one moment from making an excellent scholar of yourself, and with your gift of language, if I mistake not, you will be as able to take care of yourself as many strong, able people are. I am glad to see nearly all the children that write speak of attending school, and are generally quite well advanced. That is right; study, that is the magic word. No one can be truly great and be entirely ignorant, and if you acquire a habit of studying while you are so young it will never leave you but will be like money lent at compound interest. (You all know what that is I presume, if you don't, ask your ma or pa). Now I must close or the editor might scold about my long letter.

Yours truly, AUNT MARGERY.

MCPHERSON, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

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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.

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
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Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.
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POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgwick county, Geo. A. White master, N. H. Dewings secretary, Wichita.
4 Davis county, S. D. Underwood master, S. G. Hoyt secretary, Junction City.
5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
6 Wyandotte county.
7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Sommerville master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, 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. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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.

Frank W. Miller, master of Portsmouth (N. H.) grange, offers a premium of $100 gold to any person in New England who shall raise, next season, one hundred bushels of shelled corn on an acre of land. If our friend Miller will just extend his offer to some Kansas man he may even place the amount one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, and we will say, in the words of old Gen. James Miller, "I'll try."

Co-operation the True Outlet.

The very general complaint among small farmers is the lack of capital. They cannot raise money enough to carry on their business profitably. There are so many men of large means that have gone into farming who carry it on upon so extensive a scale, and do most of their work with such improved and effective machinery, that it is impossible to compete with them on small farms and with limited means. With sufficient capital and all the appliances of labor-saving machinery a thousand acres of wheat can be raised with a much less expenditure of money per acre than can forty. It will not pay the cultivator of forty acres to purchase drills, reapers, threshers, etc., and he will have to do his work with inferior machinery and at a greater cost. Hence his wheat will cost him ten or twenty cents per bushel more than that of his more fortunate neighbor who has a larger capital. Ten or twenty cents on a bushel is often all the margin left for profit. Take this away and the wheat raised under all the disadvantages above hinted at, and to which the small farmer is necessarily subjected, involves a loss rather than a gain, and the small farmer grows poorer by his efforts to compete with the capitalist. This seems to be the tendency of modern farming. Those who farm on a small scale with small capital are crowded to the wall and finally will have to succumb to their fate. They will have to become day laborers for wages upon large estates managed by capitalists.

We see but one way of escape out of this difficulty and that is for all small farmers to combine their capital, pool their farms and enter upon a co-operative and associated method of production, just as they are attempting to do in the way of distributing by the means of co-operative stores. This principle of co-operation for the purposes of raising wheat, corn and other farm products has been pronounced an impracticable scheme; has been ridiculed and frowned upon by the rich and well to do. For ourselves, we see no other road open out of the present straits to which farmers of small means are reduced but just this one of combination, co-operation, associated effort. If we do not misinterpret the signs of the times, the tendencies of the age and the characteristics of modern civilization, everything is verging towards a concentration of power; a massing together of individuals; a combination of means; a unity of purpose; an organization of forces; a co-ordinating of interests.

If we did not believe that the grange movement had a practical tendency to unite individuals and families into a helpful, co-operative brotherhood, so that each should feel a divine impulse to work for all, and all for each, so that all should be knit together in one body, rejoicing when one member was honored, sympathizing and helping when one suffered, if such were not the aim of our movement we should have little heart in it. Those who join the grange for the "loaves and fishes," for personal gain and individual profit and the satisfaction of a miserly greed, will be disappointed. But those who join it for the nobler purpose of mutual aid of giving as well as of receiving, of building upon a strong and enduring foundation social order and social justice and a happy brotherhood, will be abundantly rewarded.

To Agents of Patrons' Business Associations.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—For the information of the fraternity generally, and for the guidance of those directly interested in the organization of our State Co-operative association, I desire, through your paper, to earnestly request all agents having charge of business associations, of any kind in this state, organized under the auspices of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, or now being conducted in whole or in part in the interest of the membership, to forward to me at their earliest convenience full and complete statment of their plan of organization, business carried on and results arrived at, giving: 1. Name of association. 2. Object. 3. Place of business. 4. Date at which business was commenced. 5. Amount of paid up stock at commencement. 6. Amount of capital stock subscribed at date of report. 7. Amount of capital stock paid up at date of report. 8. Number of stockholders. 9. Plan on which business is conducted—Rochdale or joint-stock. 10. Amount of quarterly sales, including barter accounts. 11. If on the Rochdale plan, give fixed rate of interest per annum, and trade dividend per quarter, together with any and all other information necessary to a correct understanding about as to amount of business, manner of conducting the same, and advantages derived and profits realized. WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 4, 1878.

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have seen nothing from this quarter for some time I thought I would drop a line in behalf of Delaware grange, No. 38, organized in March 1873, and been in good running order ever since. We have taken in three new members this month and a promise of more soon. On invitation of Grove City grange we attended a feast held at their school-house on the 16th, which was a grand success in spite of mud and storm. They have had several acquisitions to their grange this winter and are working just as though they intended to make the grange a life business. Bro. H. Rice is their master, and J. F. Willits, overseer of state grange, is secretary. The installation of officers of Jefferson County Pomona grange will be the second Saturday in March, at 10 o'clock, at Oskaloosa. Worthy Master Sims, of state grange, expects to be there to speak to the Patrons on that day, provided the weather is favorable. Hope all fourth degree members who can come will be there on that day with their baskets filled for a feast, and hear Bro. Sims. A. P. REARDON.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878.

From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking that perhaps a few lines from our grange would be of interest to the perusers of your paper, I send the following: The public installation of officers of Flora grange, No. 317, took place Feb. 15th. The following officers were installed: G. W. Brandon, Master; C. L. Foster, Overseer; S. T. Champlin, Lecturer; G. W. Barber, Steward; D. Goan, Assistant Steward; Mrs. S. R. Baughman, Chaplain; J. Parmely, Treasurer; H. E. Coy, Secretary; W. W. Mortimer, Gate-Keeper; I. S. Parmely, Ceres; E. S. Barber, Pomona; Mrs. E. L. Grandstaff, Flora; Mrs. A. C. Coy, Lady Assistant Steward.

I will also say in conclusion that I think our retiring officers did the best they could in all the workings of the order, under the circumstances, especially our former worthy master. The grange has, at the present time, thirty members. Some have left by dimit and some by death and some have stayed away so long that they are (according to the laws of the order) considered members no longer. With these few remarks I will stop, with a promise that perhaps you will hear from me again.

Respectfully, H. E. COY, Secretary.

BANCROFT, Kans., Feb. 27, 1878.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As no one has volunteered to contribute a few lines in behalf of Chicago Mound grange I thought it would be well to inform you and the grange fraternity that she has weathered the storm and now stands firm. We have a good co-operative store in Emporia that is livening up grange interests generally. Chicago Mound grange has six shares in the store and money enough in the treasury for ten more, which will be enlisted at our next regular meeting.

The officers elected and installed for the ensuing year are as follows: G. D. Humphrey, Master; J. A. Foster, Overseer; J. R. Thompson, Lecturer; Mrs. Mary Martin, Chaplain; John Butler, Steward; Wm. F. Payne, Assistant Steward; Mrs. M. E. Foster, Secretary; Lemuel Main, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Mary Jones, Ceres; Mrs. Hannah Davis, Flora; Mrs. Martha A. Payne, Pomona; Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Lady Assistant Steward.

We have taken in seven new members. Will give them the last degree soon and a feast also. Would be pleased to have you with us.

Yours pleasantly, M. E. T.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878.

From Phillips County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have been thinking of writing to you for some time past I will do so now, though I cannot write much that will be of interest. First, the order of Patrons of Husbandry is not flourishing as I wish it was, nor as much so as it would be if some of our state grange officers would favor us with a visit. We are sorely in need of such encouragement as would be received by such a visit, and I hope we may be thus favored.

The weather has been very fine until within the past three days; it has been colder; had some snow and considerable wind. Wheat and rye sown last fall look pretty well as far as I have observed.

I have been trying for some weeks to get a club for THE SPIRIT. I have six; think that is as many as I can get.

I will give you a list of our officers for the ensuing year of Deer Creek grange, No. 729, elected at our last meeting in December and installed January 12, 1878: T. F. Dutcher, Master; Wm. Hay, Overseer; Sister J. Furgason, Lecturer; P. P. Preast, Steward; Wm. Geer, Assistant Steward; J. Furgason, Chaplain; J. Furgason, Treasurer; W. H. Boughton, Secretary; P. Kirk, Gate-Keeper; Sister T. F. Dutcher, Ceres; Sister W. H. Boughton, Pomona; Sister J. Bissell, Flora; Sister Wm. Albaugh, Lady Assistant Steward.

The post-office address of all the officers is Phillipsburg, Phillips county, Kansas. Yours fraternally, W. H. BOUGHTON, Secretary.

PHILLIPSBURG, Kans., Feb. 20, 1878.

Letter from Benton County, Arkansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not seeing anything in your paper from this part of our great republic I attempt to write you. I am sixty miles from any railroad. That may be a blessing but I can't see it in that light. There are people here forty years old who never saw a railroad. The laws of this state do not allow the people to vote bonds to build railroads. They are talking up a railroad to run to Joplin, Mo., through this county; the company want the people of this county to subscribe $60,000 to help build the road. The county has appointed a committee to canvass the county and solicit subscription. I think they will be forty years in getting the amount asked for.

But I suppose you would like some grange news so will give you all I know. The granges in this county have all died out and I understand that there is not a grange in the county that meets. There are a good many Patrons here but they need reviving; they need to be taught the benefits derived from co-operation and then I think they would go to work. In the county joining this on the north, in Missouri, there is one of the best business granges I have ever heard of. They have a dry goods and grocery store, a plow and wagon factory and a foundry, all run on the Rochdale plan; they give dividend tickets to all purchasers. The agent told me they had $4,000 paid-up stock in the store. They are located at Neosho, on the St. Louis, Springfield and Texas railroad; that is our nearest railroad station; this county hauls all of her goods from there.

I receive your paper regularly, I think could not do without it here. WM. H. COLE.

BLOOMFIELD, Ark., Feb. 21, 1878.

From Leavenworth County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Fall Leaf grange, No. 545, were installed on the 16th inst., at the stone school-house, by Dr. C. W. Lawrence, assisted by Major Joseph A. Bleakley. Col. N. H. Eaton, Master; R. W. Hughes, Overseer; C. H. Stevenson, Lecturer; Theodore Pine, Steward; M. A. Knighten, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Wm. M. Hughes, Chaplain; Miss Mattie Eaton, Secretary; S. J. McNaughton, Treasurer; S. W. Fairbanks, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. S. Hanaway, Ceres; Mrs. F. Hughes, Pomona; Miss Lydia McCabra, Flora; Miss A. M. Eaton, Lady Assistant Steward.

After the installation came the feast, which was followed by speeches from Bros. Lawrence, Bleakley and Fairbanks, also by Dr. Duning and I. W. Barber. Miss Frank Sison presided at the organ, and the celebrated Benedict Brothers conducted the singing, assisted by Miss Eaton, Miss Thompson, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Stevenson and others.

I see by your last issue that Summerfield grange boasts of having the largest and biggest footed master and gate-keeper in the state. They may have the largest feet, but it takes nine feet of tape to fasten the aprons on our master and gate-keeper, and the assistant steward says it's quite a "feat" at that.

Every one was happy and well pleased, and the only objectionable feature to the installation was the absence of the smiling face of the state lecturer, J. T. Stevens, who was missed from our annual reunion for the first time since our organization, five years ago.

Yours fraternally, W. T. GRIFFITTS.

FALL LEAF, Kans., Feb. 27, 1878.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Rain, mud and bad weather has prevented our accomplishing much since the meeting of the state grange, though we are hammering away, using every opportunity to build up the grange, the Greenback clubs and THE SPIRIT. The grange is on the advance in this part of the state. Maple Grove grange, No. 437, has fourteen candidates to take the fourth degree at the next meeting, and ours (Prairie Valley, No. 37,) is receiving back dues and reclaiming suspended members, and expects a number of applications for membership soon.

Greenback clubs are springing up all over the country. We expect to organize two this week, and are ready to visit granges or Greenback clubs anywhere in the county and organize the latter.

Our district lecturer has not visited us yet. We hope to see him as soon as the weather settles. We are pleased to hear from Bros. Payne, Summerville and others, who were at the state grange. How about the rest of the delegates? Let us hear from you, brethren, through THE SPIRIT. How is the order flourishing in your counties? But I must not occupy too much space.

The officers of Prairie Valley grange, No. 37, for this year, most of whom were re-elected, are: H. H. Hart, Master; W. H. Porter, Overseer; J. M. C. Reed, Lecturer; Bro. Sargent, Steward; Bro. King, Assistant Steward; R. Brown, Chaplain; J. Covalt, Secretary; L. A. Wood, Treasurer; Sister King, Ceres; Miss S. J. Jarvis, Pomona; Miss S. A. Collins, Flora; Mrs. M. J. Reed, Lady Assistant Steward; J. W. Hart, Gate-Keeper.

Yours fraternally, H. H. H.

PARSONS, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878.

From Ninth District Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Following you will find the names of the officers of Floral grange: J. O. Vanorsdal, Master; R. B. Stone, Overseer; F. Dickens, Steward; H. Robins, Assistant Steward; F. Thirsk, Secretary; S. W. Phenig, Treasurer; Mary Pontions, Lady Assistant Steward; Fanny Pontions, Ceres; Martha Wilson, Flora; Laura Jones, Pomona.

Floral grange is a live grange. They are running a co-operative store and giving good satisfaction. Started on small capital, but are increasing their stock. Buy for cash and sell for cash. Wish them well.

The officers of Bethel grange, No. 715, are as follows: Joseph Stansley, Master; Pat. Kirby, Overseer; T. A. Blanchard, Lecturer; Benjamin Murphy, Steward; Otto Arnal, Assistant Steward; Frank Weekly, Treasurer; H. L. Barker, Chaplain; John Jount, Gate-Keeper; Sister Katie Jount, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Murphy, Ceres; C. E. Barker, Pomona; Miss Maggie Stansley, Flora.

They held a public installation. All had a good time, and plenty to eat and drink. Enjoyed themselves very highly. Good working grange. All wide-awake. They mean business. They are one and all for co-operation. We are with them. Hoping they will soon start we wish them well.

Officers of Little Dutch grange, No. 980, are: C. Coon, Master; Wm. Palmer, Overseer; W. B. Wimer, Steward; N. K. Jeffreys, Assistant Steward; Sister Kelsey, Lecturer; J. W. Douglass, Secretary; C. Huntley, Gate-Keeper; Sister Weler, Lady Assistant Steward; Anna Palmer, Ceres; Sister Jeffreys, Pomona; Sister Douglass, Flora.

The officers were installed by Brother R. B. Carson, of Darien grange. C. COON, District Lecturer.

LITTLE DUTCH, Kans., Feb. 28, 1878.

From Wea Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following officers of this grange were installed January 26, 1878, at the Holdren school-house: C. F. Willear, Master; J. C. Lovett, Overseer; J. M. Gasaway, Lecturer; Wm. Amos, Assistant Steward; E. Kirby, Chaplain; E. Heflebower, Treasurer; J. C. Ziler, Secretary; J. D. Morris, Gate-Keeper; Eunice Flanders, Ceres; Rachel Amos, Pomona; M. C. Furgurson, Flora; L. A. Heflebower, Lady Assistant Steward. On the 23d inst., to fill vacancy caused by death of Brother Kendall, J. Booth was elected Steward.

Our grange is in a prosperous condition. We have taken in five new members during the year, and by dimit eight. We number over forty members in good standing. Our address is Spring Hill, Johnson county.

Fraternally yours, J. C. ZILER, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Wea grange, No. 445, February 23d, on the death of a brother:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our grange our worthy brother, J. A. Kendall, therefore, as a faint expression of our deep regret for his loss, be it

Resolved, That by his death our grange has lost an exemplary member and an efficient officer, and the bereaved family and relations a kind companion, counselor and friend.

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

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our record, that the secretary present a copy to the surviving companion of the deceased brother, also to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Olathe *Progress*, *Western Spirit* and Miami *Republican*, for publication.

J. BOOTH,
J. M. GASAWAY,
B. HEFLEBOWER,
Committee.

SPRING HILL, Kans., Feb. 25, 1877.

Clinton and Belvoir Granges.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following address was delivered on the consolidation of the above granges, and a resolution has been passed to have it published in THE SPIRIT.

A. S. BALDWIN,
Master Clinton Grange, No. 66.

CLINTON, Kans., Feb. 22, 1878.

BELVOIR GRANGE TO CLINTON GRANGE.

WORTHY MASTER:—Having been selected by our grange to present our charter and effects to Clinton grange I will do so in a few brief remarks. We believe in so doing we are fulfilling one of the grand principles of our order, that in "union there is strength;" individually we can do but little but concentrate our efforts as Patrons and the mighty force of co-operation must and will be felt. The grange has passed through the dark valley and in its passage has lopped off its decayed members, and as it enters the green fields beyond the joy of its salvation is revived, its future is bright and full of hope. That the grange movement has accomplished much good none can or will deny. Its influence has been felt throughout our whole country. It created a general shaking of dry bones in its furious march from the East westward. After the blast was past and its fury spent many said, "It's past; it's dead, and soon the farmers will resume their old way;" but, worthy master, nothing that is good or pure can die. It may wither and fade but the germ is there and it will blossom and bring forth its fruit in due season.

The history of Belvoir grange is the history of hundreds of others. Many went in expecting to realize from fifty to one hundred per cent. on their investment each week, or in other words, expecting to get something for nothing. They were badly disappointed, and of course left in disgust. That class of persons cannot appreciate a general good. A benefit that any one else receives with them is no benefit to them. Selfishness is the cardinal principle of their make up, and the sooner the field is cleared of such rubbish the better.

We present to you, worthy master, none but tried and true Patrons, honorable and faithful, willing to labor in any field for the advancement of our order. We believe the social and intellectual part of our order to be paramount to all other benefits. The rubbing off of the rough edges, by being brought in contact with others, hearing other's experience, gaining new thoughts and ideas of men and things, has a tendency to enlarge, and expand our own, and gives us broader and more exalted thoughts and ideas of life—its duties and obligations—and makes us more worthy of the vocation which we follow. Life is short and if we expect to accomplish anything we must be up and doing. If we are narrow and contracted in our ideas of usefulness and enjoyment here, we certainly shall be hereafter.

On surrendering our charter, worthy master, I do so with feelings of sadness, relieved only by the hope of future good and a larger field of usefulness for our members. Many times during the past year have we thought as Hamlit did, that it was "to be or not to be;" and then, again, we were ever ready "to take up arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them." Then we came to the conclusion that we had "better bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune than to flee to others we know not of." But now I hope our trouble and anxiety are over, as we have anchored in a safe harbor, and under the direction of our worthy master we expect to reap a bountiful harvest, and bring peace, contentment and happiness to the homes of every member of our grange.

I can do no better than to close with a few words from the pen of another: "With a tear for pity, and hand open as day for needing charity, let us with thankful hearts for blessings past, and trustful hope for happy days to come, strive to fill more perfectly our alloted spheres, and as day follows day, let each bear witness to kind deeds and loving words, and by and by the recording angel shall write over against our names, 'They have done what they could.'" D. W. SCOUTEN.

Some Plain Talk.

In his address at the last meeting of the Illinois state grange in Peoria, Master Forsyth said: "There is but one course left us, but one remedy to be applied, which is for the American agriculturists, together with the patriotic of other classes, to arise in the majesty of their might and hurl from power the horde of plotters who have debauched the nation's temple of liberty by transforming it into a broker's exchange, where the most sacred rights of the people have been bartered away with a reckless disregard of obligations and trust, characteristic of the ordinary American politician and legislator. During the past few years there has been a constant shrinkage of values. Farms, and horses, and cattle, and hogs, and grain, and labor, both skilled and unskilled, have depreciated from ten to fifty per cent. But there has been no abatement of taxes; no corresponding reduction of salaries of the legislators and public functionaries, and no cutting down of the public expense has taken place."

Kansas State News.

THE Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Twenty-seven car loads of emigrants, from nearly every state east of this, passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Southern Kansas. On the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, there were 137 children in the party. There were three sections of the train on the Santa Fe from Kansas City. Besides these a large number of excursionists and emigrants arrived on the regular trains from Atchison and Kansas City. A large number were in the city last night and will leave this morning at 7 o'clock. The total number of immigrants, by the Santa Fe roads, is over twenty-three hundred. A large excursion passed through on the K. P. road also. The average number of strangers who come to Kansas is increasing every day."

SAYS the La Cygne *Journal*: "John Sexton accidentally shot and killed his brother-in-law, Samuel Carrington, on Wednesday, at the farm of Henry Blackburn, three miles from Farlinville, this county. It appears that early in the morning the two men were engaged in hunting turkeys, unbeknown to each other, probably having their attention turned to the same game on the place. Mr. Sexton saw a dark object move in the brush some distance from him, and thinking it a turkey, fired. His painful feelings can better be imagined than described when he discovered that the messenger of death had entered his brother-in-law's right shoulder, passing through his body and coming out at the lower end of the backbone. The wounded man lived but a short time."

ON Saturday night last a saddle was stolen off of a horse belonging to J. K. Halm, of this city, which was hitched at the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues. On Monday night, when Mr. Conness went home, about 2 o'clock, he heard a noise in his stable. He went to the door and looked in. Seeing his horses there all right, he shut the door and went to bed, thinking nothing more about it. A thief or thieves were undoubtedly in the stable when he went to the door, and were frightened away, thinking he had discovered them. Next morning Mr. Conness' hired man found a saddle lying in the yard, near the stable door, and a riding bridle lying under one of the horse's feet. The probabilities are that some party who know Mr. Conness' team stole the saddle on Saturday, intending to ride one of Mr. Conness' horses off at the first opportunity, as to-day Mr. Halm indentified the saddle as his. Some clue may yet be found to the thieves. —*Commonwealth.*

To Those Who Come to Buy Farms on the Neutral Lands.

Whereas, the tract of land known as "the neutral lands of Kansas," lying within the counties of Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee, were once given to the Indians for occupation upon certain conditions; that these conditions were violated by the Indians and the said lands reverted to the government; that said lands were (some think and believe) illegally, unjustly and fraudulently sold to James L. Joy and by him transferred to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad company; that said lands were mostly settled by men in indigent circumstances, who came here to make homes, many encouraged to do so through inducements held out that they would obtain homesteads or procure a home under the pre-emption act; that some improved claims on these lands have been sold by the agent of the railroad company without consulting the occupants or offering to pay them for the improvements which have cost them money and much labor and privations: Therefore, we warn and advise all strangers who come here to buy or contract for improved claims to proceed slowly and safely by first consulting the occupants of the claim, as there is a law in Kansas that defends their rights in this matter. Our spirit and purpose in the matter is to protect and defend every claimant until he is paid for his improvements. MANY SETTLERS.

FEBRUARY, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please insert the above in your paper, asking all exchanges to please copy.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Greenback Club.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will you please give the following a place in your very good paper? At a meeting of the citizens of Bloomington, to form a Greenback club, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. G. Macy; secretary, Bi. Porter; treasurer, S. J. Macy. The following resolutions were passed:

First—We demand of our congressmen an unconditional repeal of the 1873 silver bill, the resumption act and the national bank act.

Second—We demand that the government declare the greenback note a full legal tender—absolute money—and that the government issue enough of this money to pay every one of its creditors, and deny to all firms, banks, individuals or corporations the right of issuing any kind of money.

Third—We are in favor of letting coin be coin, bill be bill and metals be metals, to be bought and sold by those who wish to put their property into money or metals, but let the government alone issue that which is a full legal tender money, and let it be a sign which represents but does not contain value.

BI. PORTER, Secretary.

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Feb. 1878.

A Forsaken Trio.

[*Atchison Champion.*]

A gentleman who came in from the West on the Santa Fe road yesterday, informed us of a circumstance that came under his notice on the train, which probably stands without a parallel in domestic history. As the east bound train reached Wichita a middle-aged woman with one child got aboard the train. There was nothing unusual about this however. At Topeka another middle-aged woman got aboard and took a seat immediately behind the Wichita woman. Hundreds of middle-aged women had in times past got on at Topeka, and there was nothing unusual about this. At Valley Falls another middle-aged lady stepped on the train, and took a seat in front of the Wichita woman, but as yet there was nothing to attract attention, as these were every day occurrences. Presently, however, the Valley Falls woman turned around to the Wichita woman and asked her how far she was going. This was the first time she had had any reasonable opportunity to engage in conversation since she had left a hard-looking man standing on the depot platform at Wichita, and she replied:

"I'm going to Holt county, Missouri, if the Lord only lets me get there, and I'll stay there if that triflin' man of mine will let me alone. He's the meanest, ornerest dog on top of earth, and all I ask of him is to keep away from me."

"Just exactly what I'm doin'. I'm just leavin' the dirtiest, lowlived devil that God almighty ever put breath in."

At this juncture the Topeka woman stretched her swan-like neck over to the Wichita woman, and said:

"Talk about men, I'm quitting a man who is so mean and stingy that he won't sweat, and so lazy and triflin' that he won't feed himself."

And these three spirits sat and condoled with each other until the train arrived in Atchison, when they separated to go to the homes of their paternal ancestors, where they were not dependent upon the whims of ornery husbands for support.

The European War in Prophecy.

[*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*]

In our daily issue of October 23, 1876, when there was a general belief that war would be prevented by a conference of the European powers, we gave in these columns a curious interpretation of the scripture view of the trouble which predicted that war would certainly ensue. Last May we were called on to reprint the principal part of that article, in consequence of the remarkable fulfillment of the interpretation given to the predictions in the eleventh chapter of Daniel, as republished from Mr. Baldwin's book entitled "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." Since then the fulfillment has continued in the most extraordinary manner, even to the chronological succession of the events foretold, and we are in receipt of frequent inquiries from our readers concerning the matter. For the satisfaction of these we will recapitulate the predictions to be verified in the near future.

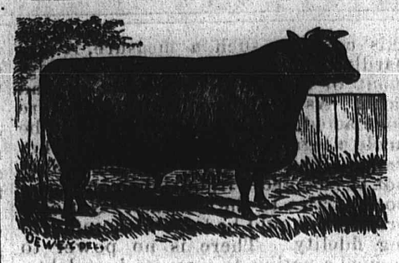
According to Mr. Baldwin's interpretation England will soon come against Russia like a whirlwind, with a mighty array of military, especially of naval strength, but will fail to prevent the czar's progress, who will cross over into Asia and rapidly possess himself of all Turkey in that continent. With a great increase of his armies and his triumphs, he is to occupy Palestine as a conqueror. Many countries are to be involved in his march of conquest, and Egypt is to feel the pressure of his power. He is to be successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations which he indulged at the beginning of the war. Various nations are to be so dazzled and overawed by his wonderful exploits and accumulating authority that they will seek his friendship and place their military forces at his disposal. During his victorious career he is to be profoundly disturbed and greatly enraged by insurrections or other forms of opposition, which he is to visit with the blind fury of bloody retribution and exterminating force. Before his end he is to reconstitute the old Roman empire in three continents, after which, puffed up with the arrogance of almost unlimited sovereignty, and goaded on by an insatiable ambition, he is to assail the United States with a tremendous array of military forces, drawn from many peoples and languages, but is to perish miserably, with his vast host, on a great plain between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. That event is to signal the downfall of thrones and the end of monarchy in all Europe. Such are the interpretations of Daniel's prophecy, as given in Mr. Baldwin's book.

Hanged.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—The hanging of Richard Green, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Hughes, near Independence, Mo., February 10, 1877, took place here to-day. At 10:30 a. m. the doomed man walked up to the scaffold with the marshal and Father Dunn, in good spirits. Considering the occasion, never has a man faced death more calmly. Scarcely did a muscle quiver while his death sentence was being read. He appeared entirely resigned to his fate, and his last and only words on the scaffold were, "I die for my crime, in the faith of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Good wishes to all men." The execution was perfect. In eight minutes and forty-five seconds after the drop pulsation had ceased. It was intended that the execution should be private, and only a limited number were admitted, but hours before the appointed time the crowds of anxious spectators had swelled to thousands, covering all the bluffs in the vincinity, so that it was necessary to call out company A of the Kansas City guards and the Craig rifles to keep the crowd back and prevent accident. Green was a young man aged about twenty-seven, a native of Greenbriar county, Va., raised in Green county, Ohio, but has lived for several years in Fremont county, Iowa. His is the first judicial hanging in Jackson county, Mo., since 1839. The body was given to his sister, who has attended him during his last days, and will be sent to Nebraska City to-night for burial.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 1.—A special train started from Sedalia at 1 a. m., with three coaches full of passengers. At Dresden a small delegation was taken aboard; at Lamont, a larger one; at Knob Noster, an immense crowd thronged the cars, occupying all the standing room. Daniels slept some through the night, and this morning ate a hearty breakfast. He bade adieu to his father and also to Judge Rogers in the room where he was confined. About half past 12 an open wagon with a plain pine coffin backed up to the door; the iron manacles were unlocked, and Daniels with a firm step walked down stairs between two officers, and stepped lightly into the wagon. The cortege closed up; then, surrounded by the guards, it moved to the place of execution, where an immense crowd had assembled. Daniels walked firmly up the steps, and stood looking as firm and erect upon the drop as a sentinel on duty, calmly gazing at the crowd; not a tremor of muscle moved. Sheriff Emerson said: "By request of the prisoner, no prayers or remarks will be made. He wishes the people to understand that he lived like a man, and he died like a soldier." Deputy Rogers adjusted the knot, and the cap was then drawn over his head. Sheriff Emerson said: "All I have to say is, may God have mercy on his soul." The trap was sprung, and Daniels shot through it with a thud, swung slowly around with two or three convulsive tremors and a shudder, and drew himself slightly up, two fingers of the right hand extended and two closed. At five minutes there was no pulsation, but it soon returned, with thirty-seven pulsations between seven and nine minutes. At ten minutes he was dead.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

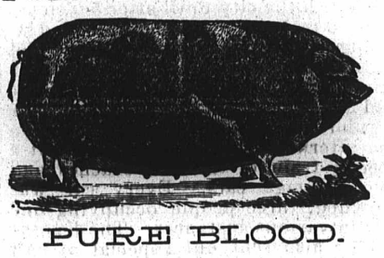
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

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.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

BOOTH & NYE,

BREEDERS OF CHOICE

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams,

—AND—

White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

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

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

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.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-tf

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

JOHN S. WILSON,

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Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

THE chaplain of the Iowa senate prays thus: "O Lord, though it may not be pleasing to many of thy servants here convened, we would beseech Thy blessing upon the president of the United States."

THE congressional vote, says the *Christian Union*, not to reduce the whisky tax, is an act of self-denial on the part of the house of representatives for which the country will be profoundly grateful.

THE dying words of king Victor Emanuel to Humbert his son and successor, were, "Hold firm and well, and love with equal love, country, liberty and religion." Noble words that will be quoted generations hence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. WADE died at his residence at Jefferson, Ohio, on Saturday, March 2d. Mr. Wade was a senator from Ohio for eighteen years. He was a man of great force of character. Hon. Schuyler Colfax was his son-in-law.

THE appointment of Bayard Taylor as United States minister to Germany has been received with great satisfaction, and his well known "liberalism" has not once been brought up against him even by the strictest sects. The reason is that, holding firm his own opinions, he does not scoff at those of others.

WE would call the especial attention of the Patrons to the communication of Worthy Master Sims in this paper. Let all the co-operative associations in the state respond promptly, answering the questions in full. The object is to ascertain the amount of business done in the state through co-operative effort. It is necessary that the master and other officers of the state grange have this information, in order that proper plans may be laid for the future. We also want to hear from all subordinate granges that have been buying or selling together. Now let us have this information at once.

THE SILVER BILL.

The president vetoed the bill, and that too after it had passed both houses of congress by more than two-thirds majority. But the house and senate promptly passed it over his head by more than the necessary majority, and is now a law of the land in spite of Hayes. We publish in another column the veto message. In this message Mr. Hayes assumes that the bill violates existing contracts by providing that they may be paid in less valuable money than that which was in circulation when the contracts were made. In other words, Hayes is afraid if silver is remonetized and we go to coining it by the million that the bondholders will have to take some silver and get less gold than they would if silver remained debased.

Now let us see whether Mr. Hayes is honest. Did we ever agree to pay any debt in gold and nothing but gold? We say never. We did not make any such contract and we defy Mr. Hayes or any other man on the face of the globe to prove that we did. Every man that ever bought a government bond knew, or might have known, that it was payable, if the government chose so to pay it, in silver coin. That condition is printed plainly on the face of all the bonds issued, even since the demonetization of silver. If Mr. Hayes was not aware of this contract on the face of our bonds, he should have informed himself fully all about our contracts before he wrote his veto message. If he had the knowledge that our contract allowed us to pay in silver if we chose, we ask every intelligent citizen, regardless of party, if Mr. Hayes in his veto message has not written "old fraud" in great black letters all over himself? Ninety-nine hundredths of the people of this great nation are obliged to work for a living. Mr. Hayes assumes to be the chief officer of this nation of working people, and at the first opportunity he throws all the weight of his high position against the toiling millions and in favor of a few thousand men already burdened with their riches.

A Case of Thrift,

[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*]

Old Ben Wade left the United States senate a poor man, after eighteen years of service. His colleague, Mr. Sherman, entered the senate a poor man and left it a millionaire, after fifteen years of service. The trouble with Wade was that he never studied domestic economy; he lived up to his income, whereas Sherman saved $100,000 a year out of a salary of $5,000 a year.

HAYES' VETO MESSAGE.

Why he Felt it his Duty to Return the Silver Bill Unsigned to the House.

To the House of Representatives:—After a very careful consideration of house bill No. 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the house of representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Holding the opinion, which I expressed in my annual message, "that neither the interests of the government nor those of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention the specific to objections to its passage which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such cases provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains each, of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar.

Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel payment of both the principle and the interest of the public debt. Eleven hundred and forty-three million, four hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred dollars of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. Five hundred and eighty-three million, four hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of $225,000,000 has been sold during my administration, for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rates of interest to four per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of congress, or any action of any department of the government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin enacted by the government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts, it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them.

It is said that the silver dollar, made a legal tender by this bill, will under its operation be equivalent to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the bill is, that it contains no provisions protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper which is now lawful money in this country, such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith. As to all the debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect.

I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate, as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the executive, by congress and by the people.

It is my firm conviction that, if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can only be done by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will, in the end, defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 28, 1878.

Heavy Emigration.

[*Kansas City Journal*, 1st.]

There was another big rush of emigrants to this section of the country yesterday, and the morning trains from the East came in with special cars packed full. Not only were the regular trains crowded, but special ones had to be put on to accommodate the immense crowd, and it is estimated that nearly two thousand persons changed cars at the state line depot during the day. The ball was opened by special cars on the Missouri Pacific and North Missouri roads on Wednesday night, and continued yesterday, when the North Missouri came puffing into the depot with a train of twelve coaches and two baggage cars. Right behind it came a special over the Chicago and Alton with ten coaches, while the Missouri Pacific brought in eight car loads of land seekers. The Hannibal left Brookfield with eleven coaches but was belated on account of an accident, and did not reach the city until after 5 o'clock. As one train after another unloaded its living cargo the old state line depot presented a scene that it has never known before. The Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe added special cars to their regular trains, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Santa Fe sent out a special train of thirteen coaches and two baggage cars. Every car was crowded, three people occupying one seat in various instances. The Kansas Pacific also sent out a special at half past five, but the depot seemed as crowded as ever, and last night's trains brought in hundreds more and added to the already crowded building. Where they all come from is a mystery.

HOMES IN KANSAS.

The Flood of Immigration at Atchison and Topeka—The Rush to Kansas Estimated at 250,000 the Present Year.

ATCHISON, Kans., Feb. 28.—The immigration now pouring into this state is without a parallel in the history of the West. Over twelve hundred immigrants arrived in this city to-day, destined for the interior of Kansas. The Burlington and Missouri River railroad brought nearly four hundred, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road brought in three hundred and fifty, and the Missouri Pacific brought nearly a hundred. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was compelled to send out an extra train to haul those going to points on that line.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 28.—Ninety-seven car loads of passengers came in to-day from Atchison and Kansas City on the Santa Fe road carrying 1,250 passengers, mostly for settlement in the Arkansas valley. Beside these a large number came in on the Kansas Pacific. It is estimated by those who are posted—land agents and railroad men—that the state will receive 250,000 addition to its population this year.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Feb. 28.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad brought in this morning over four hundred immigrants for Kansas, under the direction of the agent, Mr. Solomon. This road, as well as all others centering in this city from the East, is daily bringing in hundreds of immigrants. It is estimated that Kansas will receive over 250,000 population from the East this year. The immigrants are generally well-to-do farmers.

The passage of the silver bill over the president's veto is hailed in this city with great enthusiasm. The weather is pleasant and business improving. The coal shaft is now taking out ten thousand bushels per day, of an excellent quality of coal, which sells at $2.50 per ton. The Kansas Central have made a contract to extend their railroad further west.

GENERAL NEWS.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—A largely attended meeting of the members of the bar of Ashtabula county, held at Jefferson, Ohio, to-day, took appropriate action regarding the death of the late ex-Senator Wade. Many distinguished men are expected to be present at the funeral, including Gen. Garfield, ex-Senator Chandler and Schuyler Colfax.

NEW YORK, March 1.—There were sixty-seven failures in this city in February; aggregate liabilities, $2,658,598; assets placed at $695,000. Yesterday a failure was announced of Whitlock & Anderson, importers and jobbers in woolen goods. Liabilities $175,000; assets $100,000.

TOPEKA, March 4.—E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of appropriating to his own use about $10,000 to $15,000 of the money belonging to the state normal school. He had been the agent for the sale of the lands belonging to that institution, and had not paid over the money received. Some of the money he had collected since his appointment as agent was revoked. He had an examination to-day, and was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. A special to the *Commonwealth* states that the proof is overwhelming, and that he virtually admits it. He says he used the money when hard up, and had hoped to return it. The money he received while he was agent will be the loss of the normal school, and that collected after his appointment was revoked will be the loss of the individuals who paid him.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day by Senator Cockrell to authorize the deposit of silver bullion or bars and the issue of certificates therefor:

Be it enacted, etc., That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of silver bullion or bars with the treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, in sums not less than $20, estimating 412 1-2 grains troy weight of standard silver to the dollar, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes; and such certificates shall be in the form of the certificates now authorized and issued for gold bullion, and shall be payable to the depositor or bearer, and shall be receivable at par in payment for duties on imports, taxes, and all public dues, and shall be payable by the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States on demand in silver dollars or in United States notes, and when so paid such bullion shall become the property of the United States.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—A Stanford (Ky.) special to the *Courier-Journal* says: A terrible tornado, with a width of about four hundred yards, swept through Casey county, between two and three o'clock Saturday afternoon, doing frightful damage in the neighborhood of Kich Hill and Mount Olive. All of the family of Vincent Wesley, near Rich Hill, consisting of himself, wife, two grown daughters, and a son, a man named Sloan (a nephew), William Taylor and a neighbor stopping at the house, were killed outright. Another man, named Richardson, had his shoulder and collar bone crushed. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards, and her clothing entirely stripped off. The two daughters were carried 50 yards, and were found locked in each other's arms. The father and nephew were fearfully mangled, and all must have been killed by the first force of the tempest. The dwelling, stables and outbuildings were entirely blown away, the logs scattered for many yards along the sweep of the tornado, and the hearth and foundation stone were blown from their places.

In the vicinity of Mount Olive, Mrs. Morgan, wife of John W. Morgan, was killed; and the dwelling and outhouses of F. Floyd were completely swept away, and the timber scattered in every direction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday night, March 3.—The treaty of peace has been signed. Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano to-day. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes.

BELGRADE, March 3.—Fifty-one persons have been condemned to death, and forty-eight to penal servitude, for an attempt at insurrection at Topatja last year. A conspiracy to murder the Turkish officials of Bosnia has been discovered. A hundred of the Mohammedans have been arrested.

LONDON, March 3.—St. Petersburg and Pera correspondents confirm the report that the peace treaty has been signed at St. Petersburg. The enthusiasm is unprecedented. There was an immense crowd before the palace shouting and singing "God save the czar."

A Pera correspondent says: The treaty of peace was signed Saturday. A *Te Deum* was sung amid great enthusiasm.

A correspondent at San Stefano states that neither a surrender of any portion of the Turkish fleet nor a claim on the Egyptian tribute is included in the conditions of peace, and there is no interference with any portion of the Turkish revenue which is hypothecated to foreign creditors. The indemnity will principally be in the form of territory in Asia, including Kars and Batoum, not Erzeroum. Salonica and Adrianople are not included in Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—Previous to the signature of the treaty of peace, Gen. Ignatieff demanded that Turkey should unite with Russia in defending all its stipulations before the conference. Safvet Pasha refused. Gen. Ignatieff then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. It is not known how the question was settled. Russia agreed not to include Salonica in Bulgaria. It includes Bisrogras, Varna, and Kustendji. The money indemnity of £40,000,000 as originally claimed, in addition to territorial cession, was finally fixed at £12,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Grand Duke Nicholas has sent the following dispatch to the emperor:

"SAN STEFANO, March 3.—I do myself the honor of congratulating your majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your majesty, and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs of your majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulmans."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 5, 1878.	
Flour—XX	$5.00 @ 5.25
XXX	5.00 @ 5.60
Family	5.00 @ 5.75
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.13½ @ 1.17
No. 4 red	1.06 @ 1.07
Corn—No. 2	41½ @ 41⅝
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26½ @ 27
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 57
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 45
Pork	10.00 @ 10.65
Dry salt meats	5⅜ @ 5⅝
Bacon	6½ @ 6
Lard	7 @ 7½
CHICAGO, March 5, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.07 @ 1.08½
No. 3	1.01 @ 1.02½
Corn	42½ @ 42½
Oats	25 @ 25½
Pork	9.92 @ 10.00
Bulk meats	5⅜ @ 5½
Lard	7.00 @ 7.15
KANSAS CITY, March 5, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.04 @ 1.05½
No. 4 fall	93½ @ 94
Corn—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
Oats	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	43 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 5, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$4.75 @ 5.00
Poorer grades	3.50 @ 3.50
Hogs	3.40 @ 3.85
CHICAGO, March 5, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.75 @ 4.85
Hogs—Packers	3.15 @ 3.90
KANSAS CITY, March 5, 1878.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.50 @ 4.35
Native feeders	3.10 @ 3.35
Native stockers	3.80 @ 3.00
Native cows	3.00 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	3.90 @ 3.15

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 19@20c.; medium 15@16c; common, low grade, 8@14c.; cheese, 10½@11c.; eggs, 9@10c. for fresh; white beans, steady, $1.00@1.25, hand picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. ℔ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, $9.50@11.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes 35@60c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; apples per bbl., $2.50@3.00; cranberries, $9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@12c., green salt, 6½c., green, 5c., 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. It is reported scarce and in demand.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, $2.95@3.00; XXX, $2.75. Rye flour, $1.80. Buckwheat, $3.00. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75@85c.

Wheat has fallen since our last quotations in all the Eastern markets, but the best grades have changed the least.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.16 to 1.17, March, and $1.17¾, April. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.07 to $1.08½ March, and $1.07⅞ to $1.07½, April. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is $1.05 to $1.05½, March, and $1.07 to $1.08, April.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets, but the tendency now is downward.

Rye and oats nominal.

Cattle have not varied much since our last.

Hogs are getting down so low they are not worth noticing.

Though the markets are dull and prices declining, the prospects for the farmers and citizens generally of Kansas are not without some encouragement. The emigration that is coming into the state every day is immense. If it continues in the same proportion during March and April it will probably increase the population of Kansas one hundred thousand. To supply these emigrants with bread and meat for the first year will furnish a home market for a great deal of our surplus produce. Another result from this emigration will be a rise in the value of real estate; or at all events it will prevent a further depreciation in values. If the land in Kansas should rise on an average two dollars per acre, it would amount, for the whole state to over one hundred million dollars.

The construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi is beginning to have an immense influence on trade and especially the shipment of grain. It has turned the course of grain southward, not only from Missouri and Kansas but from Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. It will cause the dissolution of the Southwestern Rate association, and inaugurate a fierce war between the railways leading to Chicago and those leading to St. Louis from points west of the Mississippi river. Speaking on this subject a Chicago paper of recent date says: "Since October 1st, a period of five months, the amount of grain carried to Chicago, from points along the Missouri river upon all the Chicago railways, is less than the amount carried to St. Louis by either one of her lines alone, during any one month of that period. This is astonishing, but it is the simple truth." It now looks as if the grain of the great West that is carried to the seaboard for foreign export will be taken down the Mississippi instead of across the continent, unless the great trunk lines to the East can establish cheaper freights than they ever have done.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 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.

FOUR penitent sinners of the colored Baptist church, North Lawrence, were immersed in the raging Kaw on Sunday afternoon last.

THE stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative association of Douglas county will hold a meeting at Miller's hall on Saturday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will come before the meeting. WM. MEAIRS, Sec'y.

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

A HAPPY couple in search of a minister of the gospel, who would perform the ceremony that would forever make them one, alighted from their carriage at the residence of Rev. A. M. Richardson, on Tennessee street, on Sunday morning last, and soon thereafter the words they wished to hear were pronounced and they took their departure rejoicing. The contracting parties were Mr. Orrin C. Marble, of Marshall county, and Miss Mary C. Lawrence, of this city.

AT the Baptist church Saturday evening fourteen more persons were baptized, making no less than seventy-nine members to date, and still the work goes on. Sunday morning after the sermon and before communion the hand of fellowship was extended by the pastor, in the name of the church, to forty-five, making sixty-four that the hand of fellowship has been extended to. The meetings still continue each night, and there is every prospect for numerous other conversions.

OUR city papers are showing great liberality of spirit by welcoming to their columns discussions on important points in theology. This is right. Keep the air pure by a perpetual moving. Let opposing electricities meet, they will keep the atmosphere clear of noxious gases and bad malarial influences. "He who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool; he who dares not is a slave." "Error of opinion may be safely tolerated when reason is left free to combat it." Yes, let the mind, and tongue, and press, be free. Let free discussion not only be tolerated, but encouraged and asserted, as indispensable to the freedom and welfare of mankind.

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new born, that drops into its place,
And which, circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

Personal.

MR. J. M. BOMGARDNER, the gentlemanly agent for the piano and organ house of Horace Waters & Sons, of New York, is in the city on business for that firm.

DR. WM. C. GIBBONS, one of the twenty-years-ago citizens of Lawrence, made our sanctum a visit on Monday last. The doctor comes to our city in the interest of temperance. He will remain here during the week and address meetings every evening at places of which notice will be given.

WIRT W. WALTON, ESQ., chief clerk of our house of representatives, made us a pleasant call on Friday last. Mr. Walton came down from Topeka to confer with Chancellor Marvin on educational matters. He is now acting as assistant superintendent of public instruction, which accounts for his coming on such business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the board.

B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

ODESSA seed wheat, clovers, grass seeds and Landreth's celebrated garden seeds in bulk at F. BARTELDES & CO.'S

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.

Violent Death of a Respected Citizen.

A terrible accident, which resulted in the death of one of our most highly respected and valuable citizens, occurred at the Douglas County mills in this city on Friday morning last. The particulars are briefly as follows: Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. J. W. Houghtelin, one of the proprietors of the mill, assumed the duties of an employe, who had gone to breakfast, and in the performance of those duties he was called to the second floor of the mill; and it was here that he was shortly afterwards discovered in a terribly bruised and unconscious condition. It seems that while working at a bin the skirt of his coat was caught by a rapidly revolving upright shaft and he was drawn in with irresistible force and hurled round and round at the rate of one hundred and eighty times per minute, each time striking his head and feet against the wood-work near by. So great was the force that his shoes and stockings were thrown from his feet. When discovered by the mill hands he was lying on the floor with the shaft still revolving in his clothing. Drs. Fuller, Morris, May, Mottram and Prentiss were immediately called, but human assistance was of no avail. Sorrowing friends lifted him tenderly and bore him to the almost heart-broken wife and daughter. Here he lingered, unconscious of pain or the tender ministerings of those who loved him, until at about 11 o'clock on the following night when he quietly passed away.

The funeral took place from the family residence, on Louisiana street, on Monday morning last at 10 o'clock. The services were conducted by members of the Masonic order in this city, assisted by Rev. Mr. Spring, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church. Mr. Houghtelin was a member of lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. Hundreds of friends gathered at the house to pay a last tribute of respect to a beloved citizen.

The funeral cortege was headed by sixty Masons in regalia. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Stevens, Pierson, Good, Duncan, McFarland, Sparr, Marsh and Deering. At the grave the services were conducted by past-Grand Master Bassett and Wm. Bedale.

The deceased was forty-four years of age.

The Coming Man.

A ship sometimes sails out from port on secret service under sealed orders. No one knows whither she goes nor for what purpose she sails, but as one paper after another is opened and all the conditions and commands of each obeyed, gradually the sailors guess the purpose of their voyage and their destination.

Thus has humanity been launched on the ocean of life—a ship under sealed orders. By watching its course from earliest times we can now discern the end and guess the meaning of this life.

Of the people who lived in prehistoric ages we can know but little, but the remains of vast irrigating canals stretched over Arizona, which made it a garden in ages long gone by, and of temples in Mexico and South America, speak to our imaginations of culture and power.

History begins about six thousand years ago. At first a mixture of legends and truth difficult to separate, gradually we see the nations of Asia rising into powerful and cultivated people. The Phenicians understood letters and art. Then came Greece and took all that these nations had to give and added to it her own great endowment of beauty, the distinguishing genius of the Greek people. Then Greece declined and Rome sprang up and gathered to herself the barbarous nations round about, and her genius as legislator, was such that her laws to-day form the foundation of the laws of civilized nations. Then came the Hebrews, whose genius was religion, and this was her gift to the ages. Then followed the nations of modern Europe and America; and so far in the world's history, westward had been the step of progress and civilization. But now we have circled the globe and the tide begins to turn backward. Now come up the questions of to-day. What is the significance of our own civilization? Are we far enough along to catch the meaning and guess at its future? What is to be the coming man?

The order is, just a man, then a nobler man, then a nobler man again. To-day with our machinery we are not merely Briareus with his hundred arms, but we are million armed. Lynn can turn out in five weeks boots and shoes enough to last the United States a year. So of all other kinds of manufactures. Our machinery is simply wonderful and constantly improving and increasing. We have covered our land from the bay of Fundy to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a net work of iron rails. We have chained the lightning to do our bidding, and we not only send messages to our friends at a distance, but within a few months we have seen the telephone spring into being and hear their voices; and right on its heels is another invention, which shall transcribe and fix the very words and tones of a lecture or of a song so they can be sent into every house and family, and sitting by our warm firesides we can take our phonograph, turn the crank and hear the eloquent words of our orators, or the sweet songs of our singers.

No one who has not visited the Eastern florists within the past fifteen or twenty years can realize the change in flowers and plants. Old and familiar friends of our childhood are so transformed that we fail to recognize them; the weeds of our gardens become the lovely tinted foliage plants of our greenhouse; scentless flowers are endowed with beautiful odors, and new forms of beauty are constantly created.

Our signal service has become so perfect that on the Atlantic coast they regulate their day's work and amusement by Old Probability's report, and the flag flying in State street, Boston, foretells the storm for which all prepare. One of the severest storms of last month was foretold three or four days in advance, so that vessels ready to sail hugged the harbor, nor ventured forth on the deep.

All this increase of material power necessitates the increase of activity and energy. There is so much to know that nobody can possibly learn all and there must be specialists. It is sometimes said there are no more great men, because no person can be as many sided as formerly, or stand as far ahead of the common people as he did a hundred years ago. But this is fallacious. We have as many great men but the people are lifted up nearer to their level. The mountain peak is as high when we have nearly reached the top as when we were down at the foot, but the prospective has changed to us.

To meet the demands of the age the coming man must have a healthier body, a better brain and nervous system. He must have a better preparation for life than our present school system gives. He must have an industrial education, so that no child, boy or girl, shall leave school without being able to do something skillfully for his own support. He shall be morally educated and shall be taught the social duties of citizenship, so that we shall have more honest and enlightened statesmen.

These are a few very imperfect notes on a lecture which kept the audience spell-bound nearly two hours, from a woman who thoroughly understood herself and her subject, had something to say and knew how to say it.

It was announced that she would speak again Friday evening on "Superfluous women," and every one who heard her determined to hear her again; but the flood-gates of the sky were opened, the streets were deluged and only about a hundred brave men and women ventured out. They felt amply repaid, but time and space forbid our saying anything more.

Mrs. Livermore is a woman fifty-seven years of age, with all her powers in full vigor, and a physique which will hardly be surpassed by the coming woman.

Is Eastern Butter Deteriorating?

A number of butter firms in New York have been induced by Mr. Francis D. Moulton, of Beecher-Tilton notoriety, and now agent for the Ashton brand of salt, to sign a paper stating that a large amount of poor butter is offered for sale, and that they believe it to be due to using other brands of salt than Ashton's; also asserting, by implication at least, that the standard quality of Eastern made butter is being lowered. Like some other statements of Mr. Moulton, this "won't wash," and a little analysis is interesting and instructive. We do not believe that the average quality of Eastern butter has been growing poorer, but we *do* believe that the quality of Western butter has been greatly improved by the creamery system and the use of the latest improvements in dairying, including the best salt; and the gentlemen who have allowed themselves to be used by Mr. Moulton must feel a sense of injustice when they reflect that they included Higgin's salt in their sweeping denunciation of all other kinds except Ashton's. If they are right it is very strange that the butter salted with Higgin's Prize Medal salt took all the premiums for creamery butter at the fair of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, held in Chicago, 20th December last, and the first premium for the best dairy. These were "D. E. Wood's creamery," of Huntley, Ill., first premium of $100; the "Booth Bro.'s creamery," of Salem, Wis., second premium of $75; "R. S. Houston's creamery," of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., third premium of $50; and "A. J. Booth's dairy," of Salem, Wis., first premium for dairy butter, $50, leaving only the inferior premiums of $25, $15 and $10 for dairy butter to be taken by Ashton's and all the other brands of salt combined.

That this premium butter was good is proved by the fact that it brought forty cents per pound in New York when the top price for fancy Eastern fresh tubs was thirty-three to thirty-five cents. The Ashton's brand of salt may be as good as Higgin's, but advocates of Higgin's brand claim that while Mr. Higgin has been steadily improving his brand, Ashton's has as steadily deteriorated, and this in a marked degree since the death of old Mr. Ashton and the transfer of the works to Messrs. Dean & McDowell, the result of which has not, it seems, been entirely satisfactory, as considerable litigation has resulted. Mr. Moulton is a smooth-tongued individual, as many persons have learned to their cost. He is able to trade on the former good reputation of a brand as long as anybody, and he may be able to convince the trade that all the poor butter in market is due to the falling off in Ashton's salt; but there are people who are uncharitable enough to believe that it is due to the falling off in the quality of Ashton's salt; and the failure of some persons to appreciate this soon enough to avoid the consequences of using it. Among these are the two oldest and largest salt houses in this country, Messrs. J. P. & G. C. Robinson and Todd & Co., who have marketed a large portion of Ashton's salt during the last forty years, but who have, within a few months past, refused to have anything further to do with it, and now publicly state that they believe the Higgin salt to be superior to any salt in existence. So much for the salt question. And now if our Eastern dairymen will more generally adopt the creamery system, with all its improved appliances, we believe that they will not have to go to Mr. Moulton for a reason, or excuse, for not being able to compete with their Western brethren.—*American Grocer, Jan. 28, 1878.*

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

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

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.

GO to Adams & Hosmer's and get your onion seed away down low. They have a big lot.

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.

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.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

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

Cut This Out

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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:

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Single copy, per annum	$3 50
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Composed of the Semi-Weekly and Sunday edition of the Daily.

Single copy, per annum	$6 00
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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.

Publication of Summons.

TO CYRUS B. REECE, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown: You are hereby notified that Mary A. Reece did, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1878, file her petition against you in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you and herself, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year and gross neglect of duty. And you are further notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 12th day of April, A. D. 1878, or upon your failure so to do, judgment and decree for divorce will be taken and entered as prayed in said petition.

R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FACTS

Speak for Themselves.

Ashton's Salt sold at New York,

	Sacks.
1876	96,170
1877	60,800

Decrease, 37 per cent.

Higgin's Salt sold at New York,

	Sacks.
1876	5,950
1877	32,800

Increase, 550 per cent.

The following Extracts, from Letters and Certificates, are respectfully submitted:

After a long and varied experience in selling the different brands of Liverpool Fine Salt, we are convinced that for dairy use there never has been a brand offered for sale equal to Higgin's "Eureka" Prize Medal brand. In purity and color it is excelled by none, while in grain and texture it certainly has never been equaled. We hereby express our unqualified opinion of its superior excellence for all uses in the dairy.

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

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

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

E. DELAVAN HILLS & CO.
Cooperstown, N. Y.

The Higgin's salt has given general satisfaction. We would like to continue the agency.

[Signed] FORD & PERRY.
Deposit, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1878.

We think the sales of Higgin's "Eureka" brand in Boston will exceed the sale of Ashton's. You can order 100 sacks from Liverpool at once.

[Signed] BRIGGS & DAVENPORT.
Boston, Feb. 11, 1878.

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

[Signed] J. S. GATES.
New York, Feb. 13, 1878.

During the last year I sold a car load of Higgin's Prize Medal salt, and in no case was there a single complaint, but on the contrary dairymen would come in and call for the Higgin's, saying they preferred it to Ashton's. The "Eureka" is certainly splendid.

[Signed] STEPHEN D. FREER.
Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1878.

We are now supplying some nine or ten creameries with the "Eureka" brand of Higgin's salt, and we, as well as the proprietors, are more than satisfied that it is the purest and best salt now in the market. It needs no rolling and sifting before using, as the Higgin's Prize Medal and Ashton's brand have always done, and it is entirely free from pan-scales and other impurities.

MANN & SHERWIN.
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 19, 1878.

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

W. A. BOILES & CO.
Marengo, McHenry county, Ill., Dec. 7, 1877.

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

J. P. ROCKEBOROUGH.
Geneva, Ill., Dec. 17, 1877.

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

D. E. WOOD & CO.
Huntley, Ill.

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

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

DARRAGH & CHESEBROUGH.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15, 1877.

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

BRAMAN, HORR & WARNER.
Elyria, O., Jan. 12.

In regard to Higgin's "Eureka" salt, we can say it is all that is claimed for it, and is appreciated by all using it. When fully introduced to consumers, the demand will be largely increased.

SECOR, BERDAN & CO.
Toledo, O., Jan. 14, 1878.

Having used and sold your Higgin's Prize Medal salt, we take pleasure in recommending it as the best salt we have ever handled. We think the "Eureka" cannot be excelled.

IRA M. DAVIS & CO.
Milwaukee, Jan. 22, 1878.

We have used the Higgin's Prize Medal salt for one year, and we are convinced it is the best salt there is for butter or cheese, and consider it as far ahead of the Ashton salt, or New York dairy salt. We have a dairy of fifty cows.

MILLS BROTHERS.
Marengo, Dec. 17, 1877.

You ask how I like Higgin's "Eureka" salt. I answer, it is just the thing, and suits our customers perfectly. I consider it better than Ashton's, which is not so good as formerly. The "Eureka" is free from pan-scales; Ashton's is not. I expect to sell large quantities of the Higgin's the coming season; it is just fine enough, and being sifted improves it for butter. H. BRUSH.
Elyria, O., Jan. 12, 1878.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,

Importers,

NEW YORK.

Horticultural Department.

Plant Trees.

Are our farmers preparing to set out a few more fruit trees, a few more shade and ornamental trees this spring? The time is very near when all such work is to be done. Nothing enhances the value of a farm more than trees, both for fruit and shade. We suppose our farmers appreciate trees of all kinds, but we fear the appreciation is not of that kind which will inspire them to act promptly and efficiently in setting them out. If we had a day specially set apart in early spring every year, by a proclamation of our governor calling upon the people in a tone of authority, urging them from a sense of duty or as a religious rite to turn out on a day specified to perform the sacred office of setting out trees in numbers equaling each member of the family, we say if some such custom could be inaugurated and annually carried out, the occasion would soon become one of the most enjoyable holidays of the year. In this way our prairies would soon be dotted over with trees and present an appearance that would charm every beholder. The first thing that strikes the eye of an American traveler in England is the trees standing, sometimes alone in the field, sometimes in long rows beside the public highway, and sometimes grouped together on a little hillock or circling an artificial pond. No landscape, no public road, no field, no farm, no rolling prairie, can be called the "perfection of beauty" till ornamented with trees. With trees artistically arranged nothing can be more beautiful than our prairie farms. Brother farmers, plant trees. They will be pleasant to look upon even when the eye is growing dim with age.

Value of Fruit Trees.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In several of the late issues of THE SPIRIT I have noticed interesting articles on trees and tree planting. These have inspired me to add something to what has already been said. I have no doubt but that literature of this kind is conducive of much good, for if there is any one thing more than another that the Western prairie farmer should interest himself in (next to the real necessities of life) it is to plant and take care of his trees; for the small sum yearly invested in trees for the farm, will, in a very few years, bring rich returns for the pocket as well as the table. There is really no way in which he can so easily and at so little expense enhance the value of his place as in so doing. Your subscriber is well acquainted with a farmer who has six acres of orchard which in 1876 was worth $1,200, and with which he built him a house. Last year's crop finished and furnished it. He does not hesitate in saying that the orchard is worth more than the balance of the farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The crop of Douglas county in 1877 was 98,000 bushels—a low estimate. Every farmer having an orchard knows it to be his best property and a property which is constantly growing. We have been looking at the pecuniary side of this question, but there are other sides which in a short article could not be fully dealt with. There is the beautifying of the landscape; the glow of health on the cheek; the duty we owe our country as citizens. Each in itself should be noticed. I also believe that it has an ennobling effect, raising the thoughts above the common routine of farming, furnishing a temple of recreation where the saying is indeed fulfilled of enjoying the fruits of your labor and sitting in the shade of your fruit tree.

POM.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Feb. 28, 1878.

How Far Apart Shall We Plant Apple Trees?

There is a great difference of opinion on this subject. When the land is poor and thin the roots will be less numerous and must spread for long distances in every direction to get the nourishment needed. On poor soil it is very necessary to give the trees plenty of room. Our densest forests and thickest turf grow on soil which is very rich.

In planting an apple orchard, as in most other operations, it generally pays to do the work well. When properly taken care of, after twenty years, many varieties of apple trees will spread twenty feet in each direction, and some spread further, as noticed in the orchard of Mr. Bailey, a few weeks ago. The rapidity of growth and the longevity of the trees depend much on the soil and climate as well as the variety of fruit. I have several orchards in mind in which the trees were planted close together within fifteen or twenty feet of each other. Some of these were planted because the owners had a theory that the trees would the better stand the rigors of severe cold winters and hot summers. One of the orchards was set twenty years ago on sandy land. The trees grew well for a few years, till they shaded all the ground. They were well cultivated, but never bore very well. After shading the ground they began to run up for more air and more light. At present the orchard is of no value and never will be except for fire-wood. It was a poor investment, chiefly because the trees were planted too near to each other.

One of the other orchards was planted on good, rich land. The trees behaved much as in the previous case, though they bore good fruit in considerable quantity for some years, when they crowded, died or split down, and to-day, when only about twenty-eight years old, the orchard is of little value. On a neighboring farm with similar soil, another orchard was set at the same time. The latter has borne the most fruit and is still apparently good for many more years of profit to the owner.

In ordinary good loamy soil, or in poor light soil, the roots of an apple tree, when fifteen years old, extend at least twenty-five to twenty-eight feet in all directions. This is not a theory but a fact, as I have repeatedly seen the roots as described while putting in tile or while digging for the purpose of examining the roots. The feeders of the roots—the root-hairs—are renewed every few weeks during the growing season. The small roots from which the root-hairs grow are also often renewed. I mean these die, and others take their places or other places not far away. In this manner roots are all the time feeding on new ground. Doubtless, after a time, much ground is fed over and over again. Roots do not search for food as animals search for it, but they grow where they find the best soil and they will there multiply in the greatest abundance.

For long-lived trees and the best results, I am satisfied that large varieties of apple trees should not be planted nearer than forty feet, if they are set in squares. This gives not a whit too much air and light for the tops and, as has been shown, the roots will soon occupy all the ground and make good use of it. While the apple trees are young, if desired, other crops may occupy the intervening spaces. I prefer to set trees in squares because it is the simplest plan, and because it is easier for cultivation. As mentioned, the roots will run all through the soil, even crossing one another at long distances between two trees.

If the trees are of varieties which do not grow fast or become large, they may be planted nearer together than forty feet. If, like the Wagener, they begin to bear young and are allowed to bear and get ready to die by the time they are fifteen years old, they may be planted only twenty or twenty-five feet apart. Trees are often injured by planting too closely, seldom by having too much room. One tree does not protect another by growing close to it. On the contrary, one robs the other. Our strongest, finest ornamental and forest trees grow in open spaces where there is plenty of room and where the soil and climate are suited to their natures.—*Prof. W. J. Beal, in Rural New Yorker.*

Injuries to trees should be replaced as soon as discovered. Limbs broken by snow and ice must be sawed off smooth, and this wound covered with paint, varnish or wax. Barking by mice often looks more serious than it really is. The majority of cases will recover if the wound is protected by a thick poultice of cow-dung and clayey loam, bound on with a piece of coarse material. In very severe cases the tree may be saved by connecting the bark, above and below the wound, by means of twigs of the same tree; the ends can be chamfered, and inserted under the bark, above and below, to bridge over the wound, covering the exposed parts with grafting wax. Something besides the cow-dung and loam plaster should be always in readiness for protecting cut surfaces. Either thick white lead paint, tinted with a little umber or other color; grafting wax, melted, but not too hot, or shellac varnish may be used.

Grafting wax is made of wax three parts, rosin three parts, tallow two parts. These are to be melted together in an iron vessel kept for that purpose, at as low a temperature as will serve. It may be applied with a brush to wounds. When used in grafting it is more convenient on cloth. Old cotton, calico or other fabric that will tear readily, if torn into strips, made into rolls, soaked in the hot wax until thoroughly penetrated, drained of the excess of wax, and when cool is ready to use.

To make varnish, place shellac in a wide-mouthed jar, with strong alcohol enough to cover it, and set in a warm place until dissolved; or set the bottle in a saucepan of cold water, with some sticks to keep it from the bottom, and set on the stove to gradually heat. Be cautious of fire. If too thick, add alcohol. Keep the brush in the varnish, with the handle through the cork.—*American Agriculturist.*

A number of tule and swamp marshes in California are to be turned to account in growing cranberries.

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—To many winter is the most delightful season. Its long evenings which, by a cheerful necessity, must be spent at home; the opportunities for conversation with old friends, for renewing acquaintance with books which during the warm weather had been strangely neglected, and last because best of all comes our weekly visitor, THE SPIRIT. All conspire to render the approach of winter evenings most welcome. To thousands, however, winter brings no cherished joys. You that are rich in this world's goods, think when you surround your bright fires and sit down to your tables, laden with the tokens of God's kindness to you, that thousands of his suffering poor need to be warmed and fed. Learn the luxury of doing good, and, when you hear the blessing invoked upon your head, by those who were ready to perish, you will feel, if you have never felt before, the force of the Master's words when he declares that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Nearly every week I read about the "Benevolent society." We have no society of that kind here. Will Sister Cornu, or "Mother," from Eudora, tell what is the aim and object of the so-called society? I am glad we farmers' wives and daughters have the opportunity of conversing with each other through the columns of the dear SPIRIT as it comes to our home each week, filled with information.

Will some of the readers of THE SPIRIT tell a receipt for "hop yeast," and greatly oblige, ZOE.

STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 21, 1878.

Action of the Plants on the Air.

There is a notion prevalent that the presence of growing plants in the sleeping or living-room is detrimental to a healthy atmosphere by the giving out of poisonous carbonic acid gas in the night time. The investigation of chemists demonstrate that the growing plants do inhale an almost inperceptible quantity of carbonic acid gas, which in very small proportions is necessary in the air we breathe. They also show that the quantity inhaled at night is but one-sixteenth part of what the same plants absorb from the atmosphere during the day, and convert into nearly its own weight of oxygen, thus changing a poisonous gas that derives its origin from the various sources into one of the principal elements of pure air. If carbonic acid gas is emitted from plants in dangerous quantities, it certainly would exist largely, in the night atmosphere of a close greenhouse heated to a tropical temperature and crowded from floor to rafter with rank vegetation. Yet, in our experience, we have never known the slightest ill effects to be realized from night work in greenhouses, nor in cases that have frequently occurred where workmen have made the warm greenhouse their sleeping quarters of a night, and even for an entire winter. This affords practical proof that the notion is a fallacy; and the fact that perhaps no healthier class of men can be found than greenhouse operators, who work constantly in an atmosphere where plants are growing, would prove instead that living plants exert a beneficial influence upon the air we breathe.—*Ex.*

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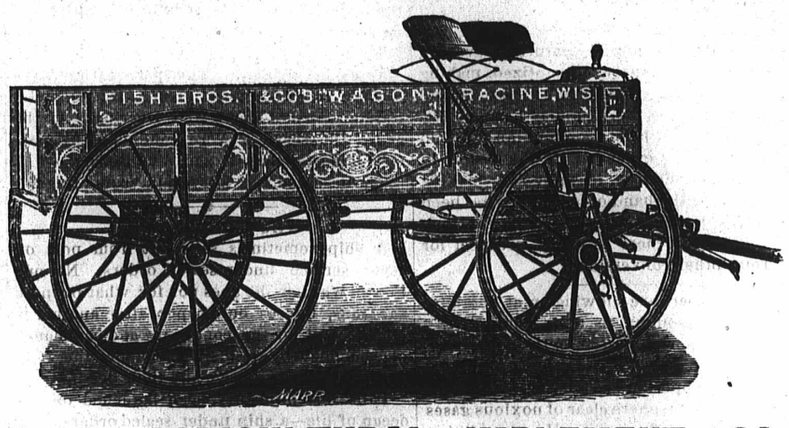

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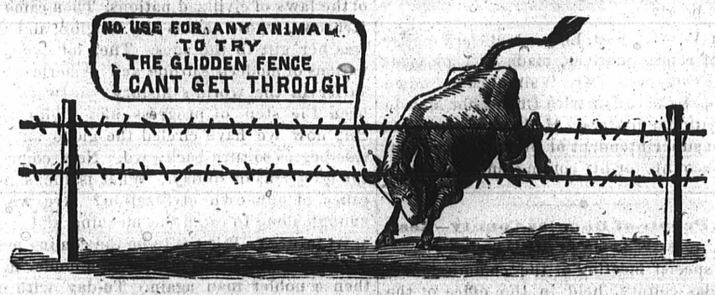

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General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.

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

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Farm and Stock.

There is a royal agricultural society in England. It has been the custom of this society to offer premiums of graded values to eight different farmers who shall have been most successful in raising crops, and in the general management of their farms. This last year it seems that a woman, a widow with a family, has borne off the first prize. Not being owner of the farm, she paid a rent of some twenty-five dollars per acre, and so managed it as to make it a source of large profit and worthy the highest prize for its careful and economical culture and large products. We think this woman did not ask for her rights but went right on and took them as a smart woman should do.

The Farm a Means of Education.

It is not a figure of speech but a plain fact that a man is educated by his daily calling. Indirectly, labor ministers to the wise man intellectual, moral and spiritual instruction, just as it gives him directly his daily food. Under its legitimate influence the frame acquires its due proportion and proper strength. To speak more particularly, the work of the farmer, for example, is a school of mental discipline. He must watch the elements, understand the nature of the soil he tills, the character and habits of the plants he rears, the character and disposition of each animal that serves him as a living instrument. Each day makes large claims on him for knowledge and sound judgment. He is to apply good sense to the soil. Now these demands tend to foster the habit of observing and judging justly; to increase thought and elevate man. The education men derive from their trade is so striking that craftsmen can express almost any truth, be it never so deep and high, in the technical terms of their calling. The humblest business may thus develop the noblest power of thinking. So a trade may be to the man what the school and college are to the scholar.

The wise man learns more from his corn and cattle, than the stupid pedant from all the folios of the vatican. The habit of thinking thus acquired is of more value than the greatest number of thoughts learned by rote and labeled for use.

Smut will Kill Stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As there was a piece in your paper in regard to smut, and the answer, saying that smut would not kill cattle, I thought I would write you a few lines on the other side of the question. In my judgment smut or ergot will kill cattle and even other stock. Smut or ergot effects the nerve and is as poison to the stomach as any other medicine in its natural form. Smut is not only found in corn but in small grain and even in grass. For the last two seasons the grass has been very full of it, and that is one reason why late cutting of hay is not so good as early. And if there is ergot in small grain you had better take your straw for sheds. As for feed and in picking corn one can pull off the smut and throw it on the ground and stock will not pick it up. Last season smut in corn was very bad.

J. G. SHOCKLEY.

FANCY CREEK, Kans., Feb. 1878.

The Compton Early Field Corn.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I procured one pint of this corn last spring for trial, the result was a yield at the rate of eighty bushels to the acre. It was planted on high prairie, and received less cultivation than is ordinarily given to field crops. A horse cultivator was run through it once, and once harrowed, is all the attention it received. It was ripe and in suitable condition to put in crib before our common field corn was in full roasting ear. The ears have from ten to fourteen rows. Some say it is flinty—too hard to feed. When we consider that a large part of our corn is shipped for market, and much of it reaches New York and Massachusetts, where this kind of corn will command a higher price and meet a more ready sale, this objection, even if true, is worth but little. The kernel is much like the corn spoken of by your correspondent Coleman, and I think trials in feeding would result as shown by friend C. with the Yankee corn. For fodder it is far ahead of common corn. The stock is small, full of blades and ears. My trial of it convinces me that good cultivation on land that ordinarily yields from forty to fifty bushels, one may count on eighty or more with this.

The originator of it speaks thus in reference to it, which induced me to give it a trial: "Of the many hundred new varieties of Indian corn originated by me, from seeds of small ears found on the blossom branch of old sorts, one has proven to me much earlier than those now cultivated, ripening the past season August 14th, at which date two lots were cut and put in stack seventy-six days from planting. August 16th a case of it was on exhibition fully ripe at Philadelphia. A field of it was entered for the Conrad Wilson premiums and drew two prizes, yielding 181 bushels shelled corn per acre, estimating 72 pounds of ears a bushel."

E. D. PETTENGILL.

BLACK JACK, Kans., Feb. 27, 1878.

A Farmer's Experience.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see you have called on your readers to give their experience in farming. I will give you my success and failure. First, I will give my way of raising corn. I plow as much in the fall and winter as I can; early planting is the best at all times, though I always get the ground in good condition before planting. I then select seed corn in the fall and winter as I feed, by having a box in the crib to put the best ears in for seed. I never shell my seed corn any faster than I want to plant—from one-half to one bushel at a time. I mark off the ground one way with a marker, then cross it with a cultivator; have one to drop as fast as he can after I get a few rows ahead. I then go back and cover it with the cultivator, covering two rows at a time. Then, if the ground is clean and easy to keep clean, I cross it out but one way with a cultivator, have one to drop as before and cover with the cultivator. Sometimes I cover with one horse by having an iron bent in the shape of the letter U, with a bar across at the upper end with holes through to bolt it on a single shovel plow frame; it is the best thing I ever used except horse planters.

I commence working the corn as soon as it is large enough, say from three to four inches high, till it gets to midside to a horse, then let it alone. I have raised from fifty to a hundred bushels to the acre, according to the season and ground.

In breaking sod I break as shallow as possible, so as to do a good job of it. I drop corn every third or fourth furrow, according to the size of the plow; drop about one quart to the acre. I have chopped it in with the ax and with a hand planter. I prefer plowing it under. The best time for putting in sod is from the last week in April to the first two weeks in May. I raise from ten to forty bushels per acre according to the season and soil.

To plant pumpkins I either break sod and plant them on it, from fifteen to eighteen feet apart, three to four seed to the hill, or, if planted in corn, every eleventh row, planting them after the corn is up so they will not be in way of plowing the corn.

Wheat I failed in though it was on account of the season. The first three years I averaged ten bushels per acre; the next two years failure. I could not get a wheat drill but one season, then it was a good crop; the other season I sowed broadcast, but it did not do near as well. The last two years it was too wet and Mr. "Hopper" took his share and left me minus. I sow the last of August and first of September; I sow one and one-half bushels per acre of good seed. I plow about six inches deep and pulverize the soil before putting in the seed of any kind.

Now if you see fit to give this room in your valuable columns do so, if not commit it to your waste basket. I will give you my mode of cultivating fruit and raising stock at some future time.

ISAAC WYANT.

VALLEY, Kans., Feb. 25, 1878.

Letter from a Worthy Subscriber.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your paper of February 6th I notice an article entitled "Signs Ominous of Good to Farmers." Now in that communication it seems to me there are erroneous ideas, some of which I will, with your permission, notice.

First, I cannot see how half a million broken down manufacturers, merchants, bankers, etc., added to our ranks of farmers can do us any good, from the fact of their inexperience in agricultural pursuits (which by the way is something of a science), having thus far in their lives given agriculture no practical thought, but devoted their best time and talent to their various callings, consequently they could not set us an example worthy of our emulation in any of the different departments of farming, such as growing wheat, corn, potatoes, or grasses. They wouldn't know which were the best breed of hogs, cattle or horses to engage in, and the management of raising the same, neither would they have any practical experience in setting out and conducting the growth of orchards; and in fact, as I have said, could present to us no practical methods in any branch of agriculture worthy of our imitation.

Then the idea that an addition of producers enough to increase our products four fold without endangering an oversupply and consequently a glut is to my mind simply fallacious. I claim that even at the present time there is almost a glut in the market of cattle, corn and hogs, as also in many other productions, and so long as hogs continue to pour into the Chicago market at the rate of 30,000 per day and in other cities in proportion, we cannot expect much of a rise on hogs, and heaven forbid that prices grow any less.

Now I have said more than I intended to when I commenced. In conclusion I will add, if any others have any views on these subjects different from these, I would like to have them presented to you for publication, and let us have an interchange of thought on these important matters.

Yours, etc., R. RANDALL.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE HOUSE.

We must be allowed before discussing the arrangement of the house to indulge in a little retrospect and touch lightly upon the subject of frame houses.

Of the ordinary frame house, "balloon frame," etc., we have but little to say that our readers would not be already conversant with; it is the cheapest and least durable house extant as ordinarily built. A very good house is made by framing it up in the ordinary way, making it to stand in from the edge of the foundation just one inch more than the width of a brick, then sheet it all over upon the exterior with boards, after which build a four-inch brick wall around it, anchoring it properly at intervals, with wire or strap iron, to the boarding. Houses of this sort have sometimes six-inch studs boarded upon the inside, instead of the outside, and with an extra course of bricks laid between the studding bonded to the exterior course. This leaves a two-inch air space all around, and necessitates furring off one-half an inch for the lathing inside.

Perhaps the best wooden house that can be built is made by taking common fencing boards four inches wide and packing them "elevator style," one on top of the other in all walls and partitions, allowing the ends to lap alternately at all angles and intersections. Rough openings may be left for doors and windows and sawed out afterwards for the insertion of the frames, or they may be laid up to rough frames. With floors laid in the same way, or with exposed beams, this house is almost absolutely fire-proof. If the boards are laid projecting alternately with one-half inch projection on each side, the intervening space makes sufficient bond for the plastering, the lath, in which case, being put on vertically or diagonally. The exterior of this house may be made very effective in appearance by "pugging" with coarse mortar, or by shingling in patterns; although it may be weather-boarded in the usual manner for frame houses or left without any additional covering. Brick flues in frame houses should always start from the foundation and should never be set on brackets from the wall.

Here is a suggestion for the arrangement of a model farm-house promised in our last article; it is, of course, subject to modification and the sizes may be adapted to suit occupants: It is rectangular because that is the cheapest form to build a house. It can likewise be built in any of the different ways referred to above. Suppose then that it faces to the south; in the center is the front door, covered by a broad veranda, opening into a hall eight feet wide and twenty feet deep, with a broad, easy flight of stairs on the right hand side; upon the east is the living-room, 16x20 feet, with a large open fireplace upon the north side in the partition which separates the living-room from the kitchen. This room has windows upon the south and east sides, and also a door upon the east side, opening upon a broad veranda extending the full length of the house upon that side and looking towards the barn and other outbuildings in that direction. At the right hand side of the chimney breast is a door leading into the kitchen; upon the left is a closet contrived in the space between the chimney and the wall, with a door opening into the kitchen, the chimney being built entirely in the living-room for the purpose of making the closet as large as possible. The kitchen is also 16x20 feet making it 20 feet the east and west way; this arrangement allows it to extend to a point just half the width of the hall, thus allowing room for a door under the main hall stairs leading to the cellar directly from the kitchen.

The kitchen has a door upon the east side opening upon the veranda, above referred to, and also one upon the north side leading to the milk room and ice house connected with it. There are windows upon the north and east. The west side of the house is an exact duplicate of the east side in the arrangement and size of the rooms; the room in the southwest corner being the parlor, and that in the northwest being the family bed-room, with a door leading from the hall, and also one from the parlor. There are two closets taken off of this room, three feet in depth, one of which opens from the kitchen and one from the bed-room. There is a single flue of bricks built in the partition between the parlor and bed-room, with thimbles for pipes from each room. We have neglected to state that there is a large open fire-place in the kitchen, contrived in the same chimney stack containing that for the living-room, also a separate flue for the cooking stove.

On the second story the hall extends through to the north side of the house, giving access to parlor chambers situated over the rooms below, being a little less in size on account of closets contrived between them, giving one to each room. There may also be a small bed-room contrived in the south end of the main hall on second story, but it is more advisable to leave it out, thereby securing a better circulation of air to the rooms on the north side of the house. There may be, however, a large closet built in that end of the hall on each side of the window which will not interfere with the circulation of the air, besides being very convenient for the storage of clothing.

This house may be either two stories or a story and a half, and will cost, convenient to railroads and built in the ordinary way as a frame house, perfectly plain but substantial and comfortable, about $3,500. This does not include any of the outbuildings. It is not presumed that every farmer in the state will be able to erect such a house as this one, nor that this arrangement in a dwelling will suit the requirements, habits or needs of all, still we feel assured that it will suit the requirements of many. There are many forms of houses, from one of three rooms, at a cost of perhaps five or six hundred dollars, to those of magnificent proportions and immense cost. We shall endeavor to give one of the simpler kind in the near future. All the eaves should be provided with gutters and down spouts with underground drain pipe leading to the cistern, and another leading from thence to carry the overflow well away from the house. The grade about the house should be somewhat higher next to the wall than elsewhere in order to throw the rain and melting snow away from the house.

Feeding Bran and Butter.

A correspondent of the *Scientific Farmer*, upon the question of feeding largely of bran to dairy cows gives the following:

I maintain that if more shorts are fed than is necessary to counteract the heating quality and condensed richness of corn meal, it deteriorates the butter. During last March I saw this illustrated, being called upon to examine some butter from one of the finest dairies in the state and which was troubling the dealer who sold it. He said it was negatively good; nothing could be said against it, yet mighty little could be said in its favor. It seemed to lack that fine, nutty flavor so necessary to fresh butter that commands over forty cents per pound. I said at once upon tasting it, "Too much shorts, and not enough corn meal." He answered: "Just what I thought, but didn't dare say so until it was confirmed." In less than ten days the butter from that dairy was improved.

A Chinch Bug Preventive.

For the last three years the farmers throughout Wisconsin have had their wheat crop, if not entirely destroyed, very much injured by the chinch bug. We have seen whole fields just headed out, that promised a yield of thirty bushels per acre, completely destroyed in three or four days by the ravages of these little insects, and instead of thirty bushels per acre, the farmer would not get his seed back. I had a field of eight acres that was destroyed in that manner last year; so last spring we determined to try an experiment with them, and sowed the same fields to wheat and of the same variety. The land was plowed very deep in the fall, and the wheat was sown about the 20th of April on the fall plowing, using a broadcast seeder and cultivator for that purpose. I went over the field with the cultivator once before sowing and again while sowing, finishing up with a harrow. When the wheat was about two inches high I went over it with a heavy roller, and then sowed one hundred pounds of hard land plaster per acre. In a week or ten days after, I sowed one hundred pounds of salt per acre; but on the places where the chinch bugs had commenced and were worst the year before, I sowed a double quantity; the result was, the field headed out very even, straw strong and heavy, and all stood up until harvested, and when ripe was of a bright yellow—no appearance of rust or chinch bug to be seen. When threshed, the field yielded twenty-five bushels per acre of clean wheat that weighed sixty pounds to the bushel; and right here I would say that in the places where two hundred pounds of salt were sown the wheat was considerably heavier; so next year I shall sow two hundred pounds to the acre, and note the result. The adjoining field, containing ten acres, was sown to wheat at the same time, and of the same variety, subject to the same treatment in every respect, excepting there was no salt or plaster sown. The year before it raised a crop of barley, and was in good condition to grow a large crop of wheat. The wheat came up good, and looked well until after heading out, and up to this time promised to be as good a crop as the other field; but about the time the kernel was forming in the head, we noticed it turning white in spots, and in about a week more we had to cut it, and while binding, the chinch bugs could be seen in millions. When threshed this field yielded only fourteen bushels per acre of wheat, more or less shrunken. I must give the salt and land plaster the credit of the extra eleven bushels per acre.—*W. Powrie, in American Farm Journal.*

Sheep—Value and Profit.

1st. They are very profitable, both for wool and mutton.

2d. They speedily enrich the land over which they range.

3d. Their number increases with great rapidity when properly cared for and protected, and they will thus make the owner rich in a few years.

4th. A German agriculturist has calculated that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night would manure an acre of ground sufficient for any crop. By using cheap portable fences, and moving the same from place to place, a farmer may manure his outlying fields with sheep, at a less cost than the hauling and spreading of ordinary manure.

5th. A great deal of the most valuable manure may also be made by a cheap and easy system of night folding, on well littered yards and in sheds which should always be erected on the range to protect the flock against sudden and severe changes in the weather.—*Son of the Soil.*

Attend to Business.

Nothing but ultimate ruin stares that farmer in the face who does not pay personal attention to all the most minute details of his farm. There are a thousand small leaks about the management of an ordinary farm, that if not closely attended to will surely bring the most hard working farmer to ruin and bankruptcy. Nine-tenths of the sinking farmers can attribute their present distress to no other cause than a lack of *close* attention to the *small* details of the farm; a closer supervision of machinery and tools, the stock and their feed, a place for everything and everything in its place. No one is as much interested in attending to these details as the boss. Such a course will in a few months, or a year or two at most, enable many farmers who are now on the down-grade, to again begin to ascend. If heroically persevered in, it will surely make headway against what now looks so hopeless. A fear of sunburnt hands and face, dirty clothes and boots, and a desire to have a reputation that he does not work on the farm, has been a fruitful source of loss to many farmers. A course of this kind once entered on will be hard to depart from.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Canada exported to Great Britain during the year 1877, 8,412 cattle, 6,825 sheep, 373 pigs and 298 horses. In 1876 the exportation was but 3,645 cattle and 4,218 sheep.

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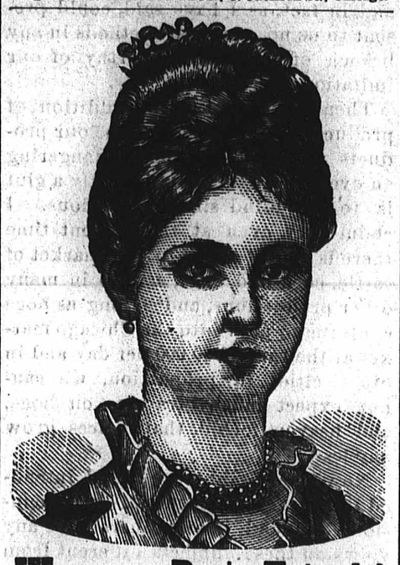

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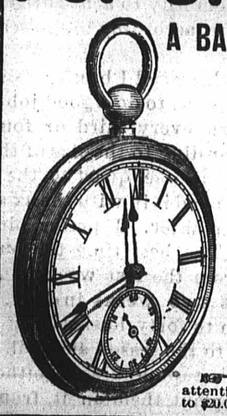

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