THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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EQUAL BLESSINGS.

BY CALEB DUNN.

There are blessings all may know,
  There are joys to none denied;
To the high and to the low
  They are ever open wide.

Life is but a common path,
  Rich and poor must mingle there;
Every man a title hath
  To the sunshine and the air.

Rich is he whose heart is strong,
  Strong with health and will to do,
Though he labor hard and long,
  And each day bring toil anew.

Poor is he—though his be wealth—
  Who hath weariness of heart,
Who with cheerfulness and health
  Hopelessly hath had to part.

Rest comes not to downiest bed
  If the mortal pillowed there
Hath a trouble-laden head
  And a heart oppressed with care.

Not for luxury and wealth;
  Not for opulence, alone
Glow the ruddy hue of health
  And the smiles which glad hearts own.

Many a humble home hath joy,
  Which the mansion ne'er may know—
Happiness without alloy—
  Peace from which sweet blessings flow.

Not alone upon the pine
  Grandly towering over all
Do the sunny heavens shine,
  And the generous moonbeams fall;

But on shrub as well as tree,
  On the bud and on the flower,
Heaven bestows most equally
  All its gifts of sun and shower

UNDER THE SNOW.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"The snow! the snow! How can any one call it the beautiful snow? The snow—look at it—falling, falling, falling; the ground is white with it, the air is full of it. The sky looks as though it were only another bank of snow. The mountains are snow mountains. Look at the dog yonder lost in the drift already, five feet from the door. What a wedding day! what a wedding day! Ivan will never get here—never! Neither man nor horse could pass the valley and climb the mountain road in this storm. Not Ivan, though he is the bravest man that ever lived; not to meet his bride on his wedding day, though he is the truest lover woman ever loved. Oh! the horrible, horrible snow! Look at it, falling, falling, falling—ever falling, as though a doom were on the earth and it would never cease. No, Ivan cannot come."

So I cried, past all reticence, past all fear of what any one should think of me—for my wedding dress was donned, and my vail lay ready, and the mimic orange blossoms beside it. And my bridesmaids sat at the window, drearily watching the pathless road, and Ivan's mother, in her black dress and close, Quaker-like cap, never altered in style, whatever were the occasion, swayed to and fro in her rocking-chair, holding in her hands the little pearl necklace that I had not had patience to clasp about my throat; and below, the clergyman and the rest of the guests—very few they were—waited for the bridegroom—for my bridegroom—who was that day to cross rivers and broad valleys, and climb the steep mountain road, to meet and marry me.

And to see how the snow fell! To see how it drifted! To feel it flirt itself in your face, and linger there, not melting at once, the flakes were so firm and cold. It lay upon the panes; it heaped up on the sill.

"It is madness to think that Ivan will ever try to come," I said again. "Take off this dress of mine; put away that lace, those flowers, those pearls. I tell you he will not come."

No one spoke at first; then Ivan's mother lifted up her head and looked at me.

"My son Ivan will be here," she said. "All the snows that ever fell could not keep my son Ivan at the fireside, like a girl or an old woman, on his wedding day. He said he should start upon the road at dawn. He did. Snow or no snow. I know Ivan."

"Oh, mother, mother!" I cried—for I called her so already; it was her wish—"Oh, mother, mother, do you know what you say? If he started at dawn the storm fell upon him before and behind lay the white drifts. He can no more go back than onward. There is no shelter of any kind. Think—think—think!"

"I do think," said Ivan's mother. "That is why I say he will be here. Am I made of stone, that I can say of my Ivan, dearer than my life, that I came so near giving for him—that he will not be here, when I know he took the road at dawn? It is you who must think."

The wind came whistling down the pass and flung the snow against the window panes as if invisible spirits were playing pranks with us. The sashes rattled, the flames rushed out at us from the open fire, and snow-flakes came down the chimney and melted hissing on the logs.

Up the stairs came the voice of the old pastor:

"Petrea, Petrea, may I come? May I speak to you?"

Then he entered, stooping his venerable head as he entered the door of that low-roofed upper chamber—his head on which the hair lay white as the snow on the sill.

"My child," said he, "have courage. Your betrothed will not be here. He has had too much good sense to leave the station with this snow deep as it was at dawn upon the ground. He is there, impatient, anxious, no doubt, but he cannot be blamed for that which God hath sent, and the storm will pass, and the skies grow clear again. Now we must go, if we wish to reach our homes comfortably. You may find the road impassable for days, but you have fuel, food, lights, and the merry wedding will end it happily at last. Adieu. Be hopeful. Have no faith in any foolish superstitions. A wedding postponed is as lucky a one as any other. Adieu, again."

My two bridesmaids kissed me and went away. Ivan's mother followed them to the room below, and we were alone in the house, save for Zina the maid, and Zipf the boy, who cared for the cows, split wood, and drew water—I and Ivan's mother; and this is all she said to me:

"My son will come, for he started at dawn. What Ivan says he will do, that he does."

The gray day was dying, without seeming sunset. The snow fell thicker and faster. In every window Ivan's mother set lighted candles.

"As my son comes up the road, he will see them," she said. "They will cheer him. They will tell him that Petrea and his mother know that he will come."

The twilight was gone; black night came. We could no longer see even the white snow. Still the candles burnt—low in the sockets now. The clock struck at intervals, with a loud whirr before its strokes.

When it struck twelve Zipf came into the room where we sat—the lower room, where the untouched wedding feast still lay upon the table—and said, gravely:

"Is it Madame's will that the cow should be brought into the kitchen?"

"Why should it be?" asked Ivan's mother. "Zipf, are you sober?"

"Indeed I am sober, Madame," said Zipf. "But once I lived in a house lonely like this, among the mountains like this, and the snow fell also like this, and but that we brought the cow into the kitchen that night we should have seen her no more. Beside, the milk was of use while we were buried alive three days. Snow above the roof of the cow-house, above the roof of our dwelling itself. That was a deep snow. People were lost in it."

"Zipf," cried Ivan's mother, "leave the cow in the cow-house. The snow cannot fall so fast as to cover it; for if it did, my son could not come to us—my son, who is on his way, who left the station at dawn, as he said he would."

Zipf bowed and went out. One of the candles dropped into the socket with a splutter and the long end of the wick flared up brightly for a moment and then went out. There was a sound at the door.

"It may be Ivan," cried the mother.

She opened the door. A great ball of snow rolled in and shook itself. It was the dog, whom Zipf had shut out for a moment. The snow was far above the sill.

"I shall not scold Ivan for spoiling the floor to-night," said his mother. "I can remember now the marks of his little feet upon it when they were only so long," and she held her fingers an inch or so apart—"a baby's feet. He was never afraid of snow, my boy Ivan, a bold, strong fellow always—a bold strong fellow."

Another candle sputtered out.

"Zipf," called Ivan's mother, "bring more candles."

Zipf came.

"Madame," said he, "if the candles should all be burnt before the snow melts away and the roads are clear, the ladies would not like to sit in the dark—"

"My son must see the lights in the window," cried Ivan's mother.

Zipf brought the candles.

None of us slept. We heard Zina praying on her knees in the kitchen, Zipf passing about.

The small hours came. It was four o'clock—five—six—seven.

"How dark the day is!" said Ivan's mother.

"That is because snow covers all the panes of the windows. Up stairs it is lighter," said Zipf.

He blew the last candle out. We went to the upper room. From the sills we looked across a level waste of snow. The bare upper branches of the trees appeared above the snow. The great drift had almost covered us in.

Zipf brought coffee up stairs; we drank it. We ate something which neither of us tasted. I dared not weep. It was day again, and Ivan had not come. I cast myself down upon the bed on my face. I had not yet taken off the white silk dress. I dared not. There I lay, crushing back my tears, and the sleep of exhaustion overtook me. Deep and profound was the slumber that fell upon me. I awoke to see a candle burning dimly.

"Is it night again?" I asked.

No one answered; and then I saw that there was no sky, no falling snow; only a white, chill crust against these upper windows.

"Mother!" cried I.

Then Ivan's mother arose from her knees and stood beside me like a ghost.

"I am glad you have slept," said she, "but I have watched it—falling, beating, drifting. It is above the roof now—no window, no door will open. We are buried alive."

"How long since I fell asleep?" I asked.

"A day and a night," said she.

"What is that?" I asked.

"The dog howling," she answered. "The fires have gone out, the chimneys are stopped with snow, but Zipf has made coffee on the hearth; drink, eat, and believe me, Ivan will come yet."

But now I could bear no more. "Ivan will never come!" I cried. "He lies in his grave under the snow, and oh! may this be ours! Mother! mother! let us lie down and die! Ivan will never come!"

I cast myself down upon the bed again, but this time I did not sleep. It was dark as night, and soon the clock stopped, and we knew not the hour. Zipf came to and fro, and brought us food. Zina wept perpetually. The dog howled. At last Ivan's mother watched no longer, but slept, and in the candle-light her face looked wan as death.

It was while she lay thus that a terrible crash shook the house and Zipf and Zina came rushing in, shaking with terror.

The great weight of snow upon the low kitchen roof had crushed it in. The poor servants had barely escaped. Worse than this, all our food was in the great pantry beyond the kitchen—all our candles also. We were now actually in a sort of grave, and our death seemed but a question of time. I did not feel any horror at the thought; to live would have seemed the most terrible thing. But Zipf loved life, and Zina had a living lover beyond that world of snow; and Ivan's mother, pacing to and fro in the dim room, said over and over again:

"Courage, Ivan will come. I know my boy. He will come."

"She has gone mad," I said to myself; and I wished that I could go mad also.

The candle burned itself out, we sat in the dark. Ivan's mother, Zina and I huddled together on the bed. Zipf crouched somewhere on the floor, with the dog in his arms. It was not very cold, but the air was close and strange. Sometimes we drowsed a little; sometimes we asked each other how the time was going. No one knew.

"I am hungry," said Zina, at last. "I am beginning to starve." And then I knew I also was hungry. The feeling passed and came again, and left us once more, to return fiercely. I began to dream a little, and saw visions of fine feasts, of fruit riper and sweeter than any that ever grew; flasks of wine, crimson and amber, floated before me, and eluded my grasp.

"Mother," I said. She muttered something. "Mother," I cried again.

"Grapes, grapes," she said; "golden grapes. Who ever saw such things? Here, catch them, Petrea." She too had visions.

Then down in the darkness, on the floor, we heard Zipf's voice.

"I will kill the dog first," said he. "After that the women. I can live until the snows fall."

Zina shrieked. A horror fell upon me that aroused me.

"Ivan, Ivan!" I cried. The words drove his mother's dreams away.

"Is my son coming?" said she.

"No one can ever come to us," I said.

"Hush!" said she. "Hark!"

There was a sound—a low, dull thud.

"The rest of the house is falling," said Zina.

Again we heard the noise, louder than before—a sound of steady, regular strokes—something like a cry.

"It is above us," I said. Then came a crash. The panes of the window were beaten in. Snow fell upon the floor and scattered over us. A beam of pale light lit the room.

"My God be praised! They are digging us out," cried Zipf; and I strove to rise, and swooned away.

All was dark, all was silent for a while. Then I felt a warm bosom beneath my cheek, and I heard Ivan's mother say, faintly:

"I said you would come. I knew you would come—that all the snows that ever fell could not keep you."

The light fell in at the windows. Kind faces were about us. There was food and drink, and, best of all, I was in Ivan's arms.

The drifts had been worse in that little mountain clift than elsewhere. Few men could have crossed the valley and the mountains, but Ivan had done it. He had reached the pastor's house at last, and all the village had been at work helping him to dig his bride from the snow for two long days. What did it matter?—he had me now. His mother had been right. Ivan had come.

And the wedding was merry, after all. The snow glittered in the sun. The wedding dress was rumpled, but who heeded? Ivan's mother fastened the pearls about my throat, the flowers in my hair. The pastor uttered the good words that made us one. And Zipf, having knelt to beg our pardon for having promised to eat us, played upon his violin that we might dance. And as to be buried in the snow together puts an end to aristocratic feeling, Zina was married to her lover at the same time, and danced with us also.

That was twenty years ago. The snows are no longer so deep as they were. Seasons are changing. The houses stand closer together. And long ago Ivan's mother said to him:

"I shall wait for you in heaven. I know you will come at last."

Amen! Only let us go together, else my life will be darker than those days beneath the snow.

"Never Marry a Man who Drinks."

The writer who said *that*, said all in a few words. It is a motto that every girl might have written upon the wall of the peaceful little chamber where she dreams her maiden dreams, and often makes up her mind to marry the "dear, good fellow" whose only fault is taking a glass too much now and then, and reform him after marriage.

It is all the more necessary that it should be written there, because the men who "drink" are by no means the worst men in the world. We know that generous, warm-hearted men, men of intellect and men of power, have found the temptation too hard to withstand, and that many a man, otherwise contemptible and wicked, has never had "a glass too much" in his life; although it is also true that, under the influence of liquor, men have done deeds the very thought of which would have sickened their sober souls.

If only all men who drink were despicable in all other respects, there would be little need of the warning; but, as it is, let every girl remember it, let every mother whisper it. Whatever his charms or his natural virtues may be, no woman can be happy with a drunkard. And he who will not give up drink for his sweetheart's sake will never give it up to please his wife.

If anything can check a man in his career of dissipation, it will be the dread of losing the girl he loves. Say, "You shall never have me unless you forsake the bottle," and you may conquer him. Failing in that, all your wifely tears would fail also. Don't marry him. Better weep over your dead hopes, and go single to your grave, than suffer what a drunkard makes his wife suffer. Never marry a man who drinks.

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Making too Much of Little Troubles.

[*Religious Herald.*]

Is not a very large share of the temporal infelicity of men, as we see and know them, owing to the manner in which they forget great blessings and remember small cares? Here is a man who walks with clouded brow. What ails him? He has home and wife and children and friends and health, and everything he needs. Yes, but he hardly ever thinks of that. He is occupied mostly with certain little matters—relatively little—that are not moving just as he would like to have them. But death comes and takes a dear child forever away from his fireside; then his eyes are opened; and every time he sees the vacant place his heart cries out in anguish, "Oh, if I only had my little boy back again, I should be perfectly happy."

There are about 20,000 barrels of oil pouring out of the Pennsylvania wells every twenty-four hours of the day.

An exchange says that the times are so hard in Ontario that the clergymen announce they will marry folks in clubs of ten or twenty at much reduced rates.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write a few lines to your paper. We have four mules, two horses, twelve head of cattle, one calf, sixty head of hogs and six pigs. Well, I have written too much for this time.

CHARLIE B. CAMPBELL.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 18, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—Pa and ma are grangers and take your paper. I read the young folks' letters; I like them very much. I am eleven years old; I helped pa put in thirty-three acres of wheat and plant ten thousand apple root grafts and five thousand of small fruit and evergreens. We were going to Mitchell county to-day but it rained all night and we can't go until to-morrow. I have a cousin about my age out there; I will have a good time with him chasing jack rabbits.

MARLOW WOLVERTON.

BARNES, Kans., April 9, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for THE SPIRIT. Our school was out last Saturday. We had an exhibition and the house was so crowded that we couldn't see half that was going on on the stage when the curtains were dropped; they had an organ and two fiddles and a horn. I cannot say anything more about the exhibition. Sometime when I have time I will write the piece I spoke but I have not time now. Ma has fifty-five little chickens. We have two cows, and seven hogs, twenty-one geese and I don't know how many cats. Well I guess I must close now. Young folks, let us keep the column filled. So good-by,

ELIZA J. SMITH.

MARION, Kans., April 8, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I see nearly all the letters of late are from new correspondents. Where are all the young folks that used to write? I don't know what excuse to give for not speaking to you when you were round here lecturing for I wanted to. Our school commenced two weeks ago. There are twenty-five scholars enrolled I believe. I guess I will start next week. We are having very nice weather now. The fruit trees are in bloom and the woods are carpeted with blue and yellow violets. Pa is planting corn to-day. We have most of our garden made. We have had lettuce and onions to eat for a week past. We have got three little calves and about forty young chickens. We expect to plant about thirty kinds of flower seeds this summer. Wishing success to the "Young Folks' Column" I remain, yours truly,

ALICE ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., April 12, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in last week's paper that the "Young Folks' Column" is not quite full, so I thought I would help fill it. As I am very much interested in this column which you have so kindly offered us I don't like to see it neglected. Spring has come again and the fields have put on their emerald garments. The birds are singing, the sun is shining brightly and the peach trees are pink with blossoms. Although spring is delightful it brings work. Nearly every one is making garden and fixing up their yards. I love to go into the woods and gather wild flowers. Easter Sunday is next week. I haven't hid any eggs yet but I intend to. I have some beautiful ever-blooming roses and some very pretty plants in bloom. I am afraid if I write more I will crowd some other little girl's letter out, so I will close.

Yours truly, MAUDE MOODY.

PRINCEVILLE, Ills., April 14, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not seen a letter from this part of the country for some time, so I thought I would try to write you a short letter. We have had a very nice spring. My father is a farmer; he is through planting corn. Wheat is looking good. I am going to school this spring and study reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history, physical geography and Robinson's complete arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Miss Scott; I think she is a splendid teacher. We had an entertainment at our school-house on the 1st of April; we cleared four dollars after all expenses were paid. We are going to buy a globe if we have enough money. The young folks are going to have a fishing party next Saturday. I suppose our little town will be moved a short distance. I hope they will have better success than they did before; there will be several new buildings built—a depot and a mill, two stores and several others. The grangers are going to have a feast on the 1st of May; you must be *sure* and come down. I will close for fear of crowding some other letter out with my nonsense. I remain your friend,

LAURA D. MEADOR.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., April 10, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
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Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
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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, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMilian 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.
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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, E. St. John 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.
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F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
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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.
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.

Action of Sunnyside Grange, No. 1,010.

WHEREAS, God in His providence has visited us and taken from our midst our brother, Daniel Short; and

WHEREAS, Bro. Short was one of the charter members, and, for a considerable time, chaplain of the grange, and at all times acceptably discharged the duties imposed upon him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in him the grange has lost an active member and a wise counselor, and that we as a society will cherish his memory on account of his usefulness as a co-worker.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. May the love of God sustain them in their sorrow and may an undivided household meet him in heaven.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Blue Valley *Gazette* and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

MARSHALL COUNTY, Kans., April 13, 1878.

From Greenwood County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As there seems to be no one else that will let you know how this part of the county is getting along I will try to. Health is very good here at present, except a few cases of ague and fever. We are having splendid weather here now, just enough rain to make everything grow well and not too much to keep us from work. Wheat, rye and oats look splendid; we never had a better prospect for them than we have now. People are pretty much through planting corn and some corn is up and almost ready to plow.

The grange is doing something I guess. By the way, the grangers are holding meetings around in the timber and in the school-houses. There must be something up that we outsiders can't find out, but maybe time will tell us what they are trying to do. Yours, etc., H. S. G.

MADISON, Kans., April 15, 1878.

From Fifth District Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Last Saturday was a field day in Blue Rapids grange, No. 932. Cottage Hill, Blanchville and Amity granges finding it difficult to maintain and make their organizations useful, have disbanded, and their members are following up the idea of consolidation by taking state dimits and uniting in building up strong and powerful granges. At the time above stated five were admitted from Blanchville and Cottage Hill and eighteen new petitions were presented for affiliation from late Amity grange and two petitions for initiation. A pleasant feature was the reading of an essay by Mrs. Emma Lea, for which she was cheered and thanked, and a copy requested for THE SPIRIT, which is herewith inclosed. The neighboring granges at Irving and Prairie Ridge are doing considerable good work. It is probable that a consolidated grange will be formed at Marysville, embracing one-fourth of this large county. More soon.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS,
District Lecturer.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., April 15, 1878.

From Butler County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Spring is coming slowly upon us here in this neck of woods. We are daily visited by the healthful presence of Kansas "gentle zephyrs," sweeping over our broad acres, and we are truly thankful for the healthful and life-giving influences of these winds which come with loving hands to chase away fitful miasmatic disease that may be lurking in our midst and around our borders.

Winter wheat looks fine and promises an abundant crop in harvest. Spring wheat and oats, sown since the 1st of March, are coming up finely. The Odessa, as a spring wheat, has been quite in demand in this section of Kansas, and some farmers from counties north came and offered us $1.25 per bushel for some Odessa for seed.

The prospects for a good peach crop look well and we live in hope that we shall not be disappointed. With abundant crops of all kinds this coming harvest we shall be glad to welcome the coming tide of emigration among us, having plenty of the good things around us and to spare.

The members of our grange (Clarion grange, No. 525,) have fallen off, until we only number about fourteen working members. Bro. J. C. Slavin is master; Geo. McDuffie, overseer; Wm. H. Yazell, treasurer, and P. Early secretary. The hard times in this section of Kansas has lopped off lukewarm grangers. But what are left are trying to do our best to stand by our grange and the order of Patrons of Husbandry in our state while the order is true to her fundamental principles. Yours,

P. EARLY,
Secretary of Clarion Grange, No. 525.

PALMYRA, Kans., April 18, 1878.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking perhaps that some might be interested in this part of the country I drop you a few items. Wheat looks the best on an average that ever was known in this county at this time of year. Oats are up and doing well; some corn planted. Fruit prospects were never better and if nothing happens there will be an abundance of all kinds.

Our grange is still alive and doing well, considering the hard times; have had five new members by card lately. We are trading some through our agency at Humboldt and saving money thereby. Right here I will say that our grange sent me to Humboldt to meet the directors there, the 8th and 9th of this month, to see how our agency of the second commercial district was prospering, and I think that everything there is all right, and, with such a man at the helm as Bro. Neal, I think we are all right for I find he stands in the front rank in the community where he lives in a social, moral and business capacity. Now I want to say to the Patrons that all the agency lacks is patronage, while it is doing well. If every grange in the district would do what it could we would soon have an institution that every Patron in the state would be proud of.

Now, Patrons, wake up and while we have a success let us make it a grand success. Come out to your grange meetings, and don't say you *haven't time*, and when you get there talk business. Co-operate and buy your groceries through your agency and thereby build up our own institution, and if one grange is not strong enough to buy coffee by the sack or sugar by the barrel get your neighboring grange to join in with you and thereby practice co-operation and demonstrate to the world that in union there is strength. This is the way we are doing down here and think we are making a success. But if you can't buy in bulk buy what you can, for you can send in your bill and have it filled and all wrapped up separate if you wish and still save money. Once more I say, Patrons, come out to your grange meetings and don't let the busy season keep you away but come without fail and talk business and do business when there. Yours fraternally,

LEVI METIER.

LABETTE, Kans., April 14, 1878.

An Essay Read Before Liberal Grange, Coffey County.

The hope of reward! What an influence it has on the feelings and actions of mankind. Who would work if he did not expect to be rewarded for his labor? if he knew there was nothing to in some measure repay him for his toil and trouble? The farmer, when he plows the ground in the spring, sows the seed and then patiently tills it through the long summer days, plows and hoes and cuts the weeds. Does he not expect, and rightfully too, a bountiful harvest to reward his labors? Do you suppose he would do all this if he knew he would raise nothing? if he had no hope of being able to reap? No, indeed. He would quickly turn to other employments where he could be sure of a just recompense for his toil; or worse still, would loiter in idleness to be fed by another's charity. We must have something to eat and wear, and we must toil for it, else be sure we will not get it.

But we want something more than this. We do not wish to live just from hand to mouth, and have none of the enjoyments of life, nor do we live merely to eat and drink and sleep. We want some other reward besides mere living. "But," you may ask, "what else would you have? What more do you want? If we all get that much we have no cause to complain." We should be contented with that, do you say? No, my friend, we should not be contented; we should aspire to something higher. Do you think that is all we deserve? Perhaps it is, but we were placed here for a better purpose. Do you think that it is all our mind is made for? that we should be no higher than the brutes? But we can get more than this; we can get an education that will be worth more to us than piles of silver and gold, and will more than repay us for all the labor and trouble experienced in their acquirement. The pleasures of mind and of society are the best reward we have on earth. For this end our order was first established and for the social enjoyment of the farmers, scattered over this broad land so far apart they could seldom enjoy social visits. Then we have the hope of a better a more glorious reward, which stimulates us to greater activity and which will be eternal throughout the ages to come.

AN ESSAY

By Mrs. Emma Lea, Read Before Blue Rapids Grange.

WORTHY MASTER, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—I claim your attention for a few minutes while I read you a short essay on our duties as Patrons and co-workers in the glorious work we are engaged in. I presume there are none here who have not heard the purposes for which our order was founded, and it will be unnecessary that I say anything about that. I propose to speak of the grange from a social point of view.

I think if our time of meeting was changed to an earlier hour it would be much better. Let each one arrange his or her affairs so that they can come early, and let every one come and bring with them a good substantial lunch nothing costly or that hours of precious time must be consumed in preparing but whatever may be most convenient to get. We will transact the business of the grange and afterwards eat our dinners and spend an hour or two in social conversation by which means, as our grange now extends over a large scope of territory, we may become better acquainted with each other. In truth it will be one grand social reunion once a month.

Perhaps some may think the cares and duties of their household and farms demand their whole time and attention and they cannot come. I am well aware that it sometimes seems almost impossible to tear ourselves away from our work, but I think as a class farmers take too little recreation. It is an old saying and a very true one that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." One day out of each month is very little time to spend, considering the cause in which it is spent, and we will return to our home duties with renewed energies to battle with the work before us; and when a meeting has passed let us all arrange our affairs that when the month has rolled around we are eager to go again. Let its attractions be ever the one bright star on the horizon of our lives.

And now, my sisters, let me say a few words to you urging you on to greater zeal in this work. A lady, *once* a member of this grange, said in my presence, "I do not think I shall go to the grange any more; I always feel out of my place there." I do not think she knew the meaning of the word grange. It means a farm, essentially a home; and what would be a home without woman? It was said to Adam of old, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," and though to man has been allotted the sterner tasks of life it is woman's duty, by her gentle presence and words of cheer, to lighten his toil and make it a labor of love.

Let us make our grange so inviting and attractive to our husbands, fathers, brothers and sons that none may wish to stay away; and when the long winter evenings come we will contrive a series of entertainments and combine pleasure and profit by raising funds to purchase a musical instrument, as we are depending now on the kindness of friends for the use of one. Let us bend all our energies to the work before us that when our life's work is done and we are called to lay down our implements of toil on earth, and our forms are laid to rest beneath the cold, silent clods of the valley, it may be said of each one, "She hath nobly done her work."

And now, brothers and sisters, lest I weary you, I have done; but I should be pleased to hear from others, knowing as I do that there are many here more able to treat the subject than I.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry is not making as much show of force and numbers as it did four or five years since, and therefore capitalists, monopolists and middlemen are congratulating themselves upon its speedy demise. But they should be careful how they lay that flattering unction to their soul. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is not dead, nor is it dying. The brawling politician, the grasping speculator, the ambitious lawyer and the would-be farmer's doctor and all others who joined the grange merely to advance their personal ambition and ends, have found in the farmer element a principle that cannot be bought or bent to serve the purposes of their ambition. This, to the classes above named, was a grand surprise and great disappointment, and hence they have gradually withdrawn from the order, or have been weeded out by expulsion.

While the number of members of the order is not so great as it was years ago, those that are left are members from principle, and the order is really stronger than at any former period.

The order has already accomplished a great deal to advance the interest and promote the happiness of the farmer and laboring classes, and it is prepared to do still more in that direction. It has been the means of opening trade more directly between the producer and the consumer, and thereby has cut off the unreasonable profits of the middlemen, and have thus reduced the expenses of both producer and consumer. The order has opened up avenues of communication between the United States and Canada, by which the members learn the supply and demand for articles produced by them. They through this means of communication learn where they can buy what they want cheapest, and sell what they want to dispose of to the greatest advantage—in fact, they have gained and are still gaining a knowledge of their country, its wants and its resources—a knowledge of which they would not have gained in a generation but for the establishment of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The order has not only been the means of reducing the expenses of its members, but it has brought cheap goods, cheap implements and cheap railroad fare and freights to everybody.

While the order makes no war upon legitimate enterprise and reasonable profits upon every species of merchandise and for the risk and labor in handling the same, it will exercise its power to prevent monopoly, combination and extortion, by which the resources of the country are controlled by a few men, and the produce of honest labor is taken from the many and transferred to the few.

This power, to a great extent, is in the hands of the Patrons of Husbandry, and will be exerted whenever an occasion shall arise for its exercise. No wonder then that monopolists and extortionists desire the downfall and extinction of the order, and are already proclaiming its decay and loss of power; but they count without their host, and will find whenever they attempt again to put their practices into operation, the Patrons of Husbandry like a wall of fire opposing their progress and consuming them and their iniquity.

Such being the character, objects and power of the order, is it desirable by the great mass of the people that it should become extinct? We answer, no. We say more. It is both the interest and the duty of all well wishers of the country and of the laboring classes to encourage the Patrons in their onward course, and to hope that they may continue their organization and continue in well doing so long as there may be a monopoly in the land, or an extortioner to rob the laborer of his justly earned reward.—*L. W. B., in Helper.*

Women and the Grange.

The following extract from an article in the *Farmer's Friend* on this subject is suggestive:

I have one grange in mind that went so far as to discourage the attendance of sisters whom they had to receive at first in order to organize, and persistently rejected all female applicants for membership thereafter. Its meetings, as might be supposed, were loose and disjointed, its members inclined to rudeness and roughness in the grange; harsh words were of frequent occurrence, and overdoses of partisan politics often forced upon it. What wonder that it pined under such conditions, that they cannot muster a quorum once a quarter, and that its members all prophecy speedy dissolution? A few miles distant another small grange was established. They encouraged the presence of sisters, and brought them out as prominently as they could at their meetings. Decency and politeness characterized their intercourse. Politics or harsh language seldom came up in their presence, and to-day the grange is prosperous and flourishing, going rapidly forward, and stronger than ever before. I have known several similar instances in my limited experience, and the result has always been the same. Other causes may have been at work, but it was evident to any impartial observer that these were the principal ones, and that it was necessary to go no further to find the secret of their success or failure.

The following to the *Farmer's Friend* from an Erie county, Pa., Patron will interest our readers: "Corry grange, No. 55, Pa., is in a prosperous condition, having had five additional members the present year. Our meetings are well attended and very interesting. Any wandering granger who may be at Corry, Erie county, Pa., on Saturday, the first or third of each month, will find from fifty to one hundred and fifty live Patrons at their hall, at one o'clock p. m. You will find a grange that lives by its own vitality, and not like the mistletoe, hanging upon the limbs of another, and drawing its life therefrom. We had a very interesting visit a few weeks since from our worthy National lecturer, Brother Mortimer Whitehead, and if any of the granges are sickly, we advise them to send for Dr. Whitehead; and to save expense, let several club together and let him go around the circuit, 'giving each a portion in due season.' Then invite in your friends, and if he does not help you, you can make your will and send for the undertaker."

The latest report from the grange agent at Chicago is as follows: "The business of the agency has increased very fast since the meeting of the state grange; in fact, we have been so busy we could not find time to answer all our letters, and even executive communications remain on file unanswered."

What the Grange has Done.

A political paper of Georgia thus speaks of what the Patrons of Husbandry have accomplished for the benefit of the people of that state and North Carolina:

In all this land we are to-day experiencing the good results of the grand agricultural movement which began five years ago and crystallized into the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. The bountiful harvest of 1877, the cereals that fill our barns almost to overflowing, the cheapness of food for man and beast, the plenty which abounds in the rural districts, the unprecedented interest taken in agricultural matters by the government, by the press and by the people generally, and the mighty revival now going on in the farming element may be traced more or less directly to the agency, the teachings, and the example of the grange. As a school of instruction to the farmers, rendering them more conversant with the laws of supply and demand, cost of production and regulation of trade, the grange has been of much benefit. It has accomplished much towards restoring good feeling between the masses of the existing political parties in North Carolina. In a word, it has done a vast deal more than we could possibly mention within the brief space of this article to improve the condition of the farmers, its greatest work being the establishment of the department of agriculture, which owes its origin to the state grange, it having adopted at its annual meeting in Goldsboro last year resolutions recommending the general assembly to organize such a department. That work entitles it to the lasting gratitude of the whole people of the state.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Congratulates Himself on the Election of a Doorkeeper for the House, of Confederate Antecedents.

[*Toledo Blade.*]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
April 6, 1878.

The bustin of Polk, the doorkeeper, wuz one of the crooelist things which ever happened in a sivilized country wich kin pay taxes. Wat hed he done to merit such treatment? He hed to be electid, and to be electid he hed to do ez every Dimecrat does, wich hez to be electid. He promised every Dimecrat member uv the house wich voted for him, ez many positions under him, ez he the member, should want, and he made the promise in good faith. He wuz electid and tried like an honest man to fulfill his promises. He found he had 156 places to dispose uv and he found that each member wantid jist about that number, and that there wuz about two hundred uv them.

The poor man wuz in a dilemma. He used up his 156 places the first day, and then he threw hisself back upon his reservrites. "Ef yoo want more places under me," he said, defiantly, "make the places. My power to appint is commensurate with yoor power to create."

Then the Dimecratic members made a lot uv new places, wich he filled towunst with Confedrit soljers, on the recommendashun uv Dimercratic members, and still the supply was unekal to the demand. There wuz a hundred members howlin for their friends—they hed promised all uv em at home—for every one wich he had to dispose uv, and these fellows to whom the members hed promised places hed all of em come on to Washington, and none uv em hed money enuff to get home with. It wuz a crisis.

He and they was in a bad way. But they found a way out of it. He went to work, and he conseeved a brilyant ijee. He went to work and appinted everybody wich wanted a place whether he had one or not. Then he got loonatic, and raised the pay of sich ez didn't consider theirselves properly remooneraated for their services last fall, and he hed everything lovely. There wuz no trouble, for the members hed filled their promises and so hed he. And there wuz a smart army wich wuz happy, for the government (blessid mother to potlitikle orfuns!) wuz a supportin uv em ez they wantid to be supportid.

But the theevin Republikens wuz not satisfied. They hed to nose in and spile it. They hed to make enquiries, and institoot investigashuns and to do all sorts uv uncomfortable things. They hed the roll paraded, and they made public the delikit fact, wich any troo gentleman wood never hev tried to air, that there wuz some hundreds of people drawin salaries promptly wich the law didn't pervide for, and they bustid poor Polk. He went under, a most shinin example uv the danger of promises. There shood be put on his toomstun the legend, "Wat he promised he tried to fulfill but he promised too much. Moral to the young—Never bite off more than yoo kin chaw."

But I am consoled. Polk is dead, but Field lives and reigns in his stead. Gen. Field is a man after my own heart. He served with credit in the late war,—under Lee, and is therefore entitled to the gratitood uv every wellwisher of the Southern confederacy. He wuz with the lamented Lee when he surrendered to the bloo-koted minyuns uv the tyrunt Linkin, and probably sent as many Yankees to their last home ez any man in the South. The Confedrit soljers appinted by Polk will all be retained by Field, and ez many more will be appinted ez he kin make places for. There are a few of Linkin's minyuns still hangin about the house wich will be removed and the troo patriots uv the confedrit army put in their places.

I feel rejoiced for things are now as they shood be. The Northern Dimocrisy hev taken their proper place. They hev repentid in sackcloth and ashes for their deviashun from dooty durin the four years of the war, and hev gone down to where they belong. We uv the South are runnin the government. The gray yooniform is now a badge of honor, and we walk the streets of Washington with hed erect and with a scorn for them ez wuz wunst our oppressors. Wat we lost at Appomatox we hev regained at Washington. We control the house, next year we shall hev the senit, and in 1880 we will hev what is left of the presidency, wich is to say we will have a Dimercratic president, one in name ez well ez in fact. We uv the South will hev all the offices instid of a little over one-half, and we shel then hev things our own way, ez uv yore. Thank hevin the prospect is encouragin. I am not without hope that I may be postmaster of the Corners myself, before another month glides slowly into the future. In politix, now, almost enything is possible.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Waitin and Hopin.

P. S.—The silver bill hez passed, but I can't see that it has made eny difference with the hard times at the Corners. Silver circulates freely among—Bascom, but the Deekin, Issaker and Capt. McPelter are still leanin agin the bar and sighin for the releef that don't come. They say it is discouragin, and that if times don't change they shel give up entirely. There ain't no land plowed yet, in this seckshun, except by the nigger farmers over at Libertyville, for there ain't no labor. There is a complete stagnation here, and I see no signs of a let-up.

Plan for Holding a State Fair.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We submit the following as the general plan agreed upon by the committee for the holding of a state fair, and very respectfully ask that you call your people to meet and discuss, and take action in the matter, on Saturday the 27th day of April, 1878:

1. That the sum of $10,000 shall be *bona fide* subscribed, and placed to the credit of the committee in the banks of the several cities and towns where guaranteed.

2. That all the premiums offered by the committee shall be paid in full.

3. That in offering to the citizens of the state the opportunity to subscribe to this fund, it is with the assurance that every dollar received from the exhibition shall be returned *pro rata* among the contributors.

4. The present committee desire that an executive committee of one from each congressional district be appointed to assist in the general management and control of the exhibition.

5. That all accounts, papers, books, etc., are to be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by contributors during the fair for examination.

6. The amount of premium list not to exceed $6,000.

7. It is expressly understood that the committee will not take any steps in the matter until the said $10,000 shall have been fully guaranteed or deposited to the credit and use of the committee in the banks where subscribed, and the fact certified to the committee. The sum guaranteed for premiums not to be called for until the time of the holding of the fair.

8. There are no salaries paid to officers, except to the secretary and treasurer during the fair. Employes to be paid no greater sum than is paid for like labor by individuals.

The committee hopes that our citizens in all portions of the state will respond, and the sum to be used will be readily secured. The money only to be called for, with notice, as is required in the payment of expenses. Respectfully,

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
WM. SIMS,
J. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN KELLY,
Committee on State Fair.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 15, 1878.

Removal of the Tribe of Utes from Colorado to New Mexico.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

General Sheridan, obedient to the order of the president, has directed General Pope, commanding the department of the Missouri, to cause the Ute Indians to be removed from the state of Colorado to the territory of New Mexico, and to use what troops may be necessary to effect the transfer. The government authorities have determined upon this disposition of the tribe as the wisest step that can be taken under the circumstances. The question of removal has been under consideration for several months past.

The Ute tribe numbers twenty-two thousand men, women and chidren, divided into a dozen or fifteen bands. Two or three small bands have wandered out of Colorado into the adjacent territories, but they can be brought to the general rendezvous with little difficulty. Old Ouray, the big buck of the tribe, has a band of his own of some eight or ten thousand Indians. This branch of the tribe is located in the southwestern part of Colorado, at the edge of the mining region known as the San Juan country. The bands under "Colarow" and "Old Washington" have a sort of habitation on White river, just west of the Middle park. The balance of the tribe have no particular abiding place, but roam around the settlements on begging expeditions. They are a lousy, thriftless, treacherous people, with hardly enough energy to be warlike. Twenty years ago they were a match for any tribe on the plains, and it is tradition out there that they were victors in many a fight with the bloodthirsty Sioux and the impetuous Comanches. But the younger generation is more given to begging and stealing than to fighting and scalping. There is no telling, however, what they might do if crowded too much. Several times within the past three or four years they have hatched up some grievance or other and thrown the settlements into consternation by going about warning people to pack up and get out if they placed any value on their lives. But they have never executed any of their threats.

Their reservation in Southern Colorado was cut down a few years ago. Formerly it embraced all the rich mining section known as San Juan. The whites were crowding in there by hundreds, and the feeling between them and the Indians grew to be very bitter, and finally became intolerant on the part of the Utes. They were prevailed upon to relinquish a portion of the reservation—the part embracing the principal mineral discoveries. Ever since then their attitude toward the miners has been very menacing.

It is regarded in military circles as extremely doubtful if the tribe will submit to a removal without more or less resistance. It is even feared that there will be open rebellion, in which event there would be need for a good sized army. The Utes, though inclined ordinarily to peacefulness, might, if the original devil in them was once turned loose, make it extremely uncomfortable for the settlers and the soldiery on the frontier. They are crack shots, and are supplied with the best fire-arms and plenty of ammunition. The fears of resistance are strengthened by the fact that Old Ouray is known to have been inciting the Navajoes to rebellion against the miners of the San Juan region, and the tribes may form an alliance to resist the execution of the order for removal.

The president will set apart a reservation for the tribe in Camas valley. The particular tract of country selected for their occupancy is pictured as a landscape of surpassing beauty. It is well watered, supports a luxuriant growth of grass and is especially adapted to pastoral pursuits. Once located there, the Utes are to be supplied with cows, sheep and other animals, and instructed in the business of stock raising.

An order has also gone out for the transfer of about three hundred Apache Indians from Warm Springs, Arizona, to Fort Stanton, New Mexico. These Indians are a tough set of fellows, and are the same savages who went over into New Mexico last fall and harvested a few greaser scalps and replenished their herd of horses. They were hotly pursued and surrendered without fighting. They will have no chance of escape from Fort Stanton.

STORM TRACES.

Great Damage done to Vineyards and Gardens outside the City.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

The storm of Wednesday afternoon was much more severe and serious in its effects than was at first thought, and the damage inflicted both in this city and the surrounding country was considerable. No accurate nor even an approximate estimate can be made, as it is impossible to ascertain the different items of damage and the value placed upon the property destroyed, but it is considerable and foots up to many hundreds of dollars. The track of the storm or tornado, for it was a small specimen of the latter, could be as clearly seen as if marked out upon the map, its course being traced in the country by fallen fences, unrooted barns, shattered, broken and splintered trees, and vegetables beaten to the earth by the rain and destroyed by the hail, while in the city its course was marked by unroofed houses, broken window glass and destruction generally. The direction taken by the destroyer was up the valley lying at the foot of the hills about two and a half miles west of the city, having evidently struck at the point of Pilot Knob, rushing along from thence to a point at about the end of Shawnee street, and thence through the city. All of the vineyards to the southwest of the city toward Pilot Knob suffered more or less severely, as also did the gardeners and marketmen in that vicinity. All the fruit and early vegetables came in for their share of the destruction and damage, the hail doing the principal portion of the work. While the hail was very severe in the city, as hundreds of shattered window panes can testify, it did not approach in the matter of destructiveness, to that in the country. Out there it was simply terrific, and the principal amount of damage done to fruit and vegetables can be attributed to this source. After the storm had passed the hail lay upon the ground like snow, to some considerable depth.

A frame house, situated southwest of the city, near Mr. Hawthorne's vineyard, was torn completely to pieces, the timbers from the devoted structure being sent flying in all directions. Fortunately, it was empty at the time, the family formerly occupying it having moved out but a few days before. The wreck of the house was complete, hardly a timber or board being left upon the spot to tell what had formerly stood there. Whole sections of clapboarding were torn away from their fastenings and carried to a considerable distance, while shingles were taken from the roof and sent flying in all directions.

West Leavenworth, or rather that portion of the city lying west of Broadway and south of Cherokee street, suffered more severely than any other part of the town. Chimneys and fences more particularly caught the benefits of the fury of the gale, while trees were scarcely less fortunate. Three large shade trees on Pennsylvania avenue were completely uprooted, while others, from tender saplings to sturdy old-timers almost as thick as a man's body were broken off and ruined. The fair ground also suffered severely, the ampitheater being all but completely destroyed, and several buildings within the inclosure being more or less damaged. The loss by the destruction of the ampitheater will be several hundred dollars. A fine steer, the property of Mr. John Kirch, was also killed. There will be plenty of work to do in the matter of fixing up before the ground can be got ready for the next fair. With the exception of the great storm of May, 1876, not quite two years ago, which blew down the carpet factory, unroofed the new market-house, the old brick church which formerly stood at the corner of West Seventh and Oak streets, Odd Fellows' hall and numerous other buildings throughout the city, this one of Wednesday afternoon was the most severe and destructive which has occurred for many years, and it will be some time to come before the traces of its visit will be entirely obliterated.

A Dance of Death.

[*Ford County Globe.*]

On the evening of the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, six pistol shots rang out on the night, on the south side of the railroad track in Dodge City. Hurrying to the spot to ascertain the cause and result of the shooting, we found them to be as follows: A party of six "cow-boys" who had arrived in town in the evening, had been enjoying themselves with dancing and drinking, some of them evidently getting too much liquor for their own and city's good. Marshal Masterson and Policeman Haywood, being the custodians of the public peace of the city, were present, prepared to prevent any disturbance or trouble among the boys. One of the boys, named Jack Wagner, becoming more intoxicated than the others, got to be very noisy. About this time the city marshal observed that he was carrying a six-shooter, contrary to city ordinance, and proceeded to disarm him, which he accomplished without much trouble, and turned the pistol over to Wagner's boss, A. M. Walker.

The dance went on and all appeared to be peace and harmony. The marshal stepped out the front door to the sidewalk where he again met Wagner, and saw that Wagner was again in possession of his pistol. He at once attempted to take it from him, a scuffle ensued, a general rush was made from inside the hall to the sidewalk; Policeman Haywood stepped forward to assist the marshal, but just as he did so, two other "cow-men" drew their pistols upon him and held him in position. One of them snapped a pistol in his face which fortunately missed fire.

About this time a pistol was discherged and Marshal Masterson was shot through the abdomen.

Five shots followed in quick succession. A general rush was made from the scene and all was over.

Wagner being shot ran into Peacock's saloon and fell upon the floor, where he remained until carried away by his friends. He was fatally shot through the abdomen. He died on the evening of the 10th, and was buried on the hill near town at 4 p. m., on the 11th.

Walker, the boss herder, ran through Peacock's saloon, and fell some distance in the rear of the saloon, from whence he was carried by his friends to a room over Wright, Beverly & Co.'s store, where he now lies in a very precarious condition, shot once through the left lung and twice through the right arm.

Marshal Masterson walked across the street and entering Hoover's saloon, in the agonies of death, he said to George Hinkle, "George, I'm shot," and sank on the floor. His clothes were still on fire from the discharge of the pistol, which had been placed against the right side of his abdomen and "turned loose," making a hole large enough for the introduction of the whole pistol. The ball passed completely through him, leaving him no possible chance for life. He was carried to his brother's room, where in half an hour he died.

Bread that was Cast on the Waters Being Returned.

[*Smith County Pioneer.*]

The following note was not given us for publication, yet it explains itself more fully than other words could do. It is gratifying to see the spirit of kindness manifested by our Smith county people towards the less fortunate citizens of Lucas county, Iowa. Four years ago Smith county appealed to the charities of Iowa and other states, not only for seed corn, but for all other necessaries of life, and if we mistake not Lucas county responded liberally to the call. The continued wet weather last fall and winter damaged all the corn in that part of the state, and it should afford us pleasure to furnish from our overflowing granaries and cribs that which is most needed and asked for by those who helped us in 1874. Smith can and will, if it is needed, donate 100,000 bushels of good sound corn to those in Iowa or elsewhere and will then have a large surplus left:

WILL D. JENKINS—*Dear Sir;*—I start to the railroad to-morrow with forty-six barrels of seed corn, donated by the citizens of this vicinity for parties in Lucas county, Iowa, who came to our relief with seed in the spring of 1874. This is done on receipt of information that the limited supply of corn in Lucas county is inferior and damaged and not fit for seed. This contribution is not solicited, but an application was made by friends in Lucas to buy seed, and the above is the result.

Yours &c., E. W. SMITH.

Destructive Fire.

[*Troy Chief.*]

On last Saturday afternoon, the most destructive fire that ever visited Troy occurred. It commenced about half past four o'clock, in the grain elevator of Tracy & Leland. The elevator was new, and had been running but a short time, a new engine having been put in a day or two before. The hands were about quitting work for the week, having just a car load of corn in the hopper, with a car alongside to be loaded. A number of persons were about the elevator examining its workings. Some who were in the upper part discovered a flame of fire in one of the wooden spouts used for conveying the chaff from the grain. The water barrel was empty, and the boiler low, and there was hardly time to give the alarm of fire before the whole upper part of the elevator was in flames. Citizens hastened from all parts of town, but they at once saw that the elevator was a hopeless loss, and that the best they could do would be to save other property. There was a strong wind from the east, and the structure was speedily burned down, the fire communicating to the railroad depot, a few rods to the west, which was totally burned up even before the elevator. An attempt was made to save the large crib full of grain adjoining the elevator, but it was at once found useless, and attention was turned to the lumber yard close by. The piles of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., were quickly removed beyond the reach of the fire, and the liberal use of water prevented the fire from communicating to the lumber that lay nearest the fire.

A Republic County Woman Kills Herself for Spite.

The Belleville *Telescope*, of this week, publishes an account of a woman named Mrs. Charles Parker, who lives about seven miles from Belleville, who killed herself just for spite, simply because she and her husband had a little quarrel, by reason of his refusing her a trip to England. The *Telescope* says:

Mr. and Mrs. Parker came to this country, from England, some seven years ago, since which time they have been getting along very well, so far as the accumulation of worldly goods were concerned; but for some reason or other Mrs. Parker never appeared to be satisfied with living here, and her occasional scoldings and expressions of desire to return to England met with like opposition from her husband, who, too, is somewhat irritable. On Sunday morning last an altercation of this nature took place between them, and Mr. Parker, requesting her to shut up, left the house to attend the feeding of stock. About twenty minutes after he left the house Mrs. Parker came staggering to the door and called to her son, saying "Dannie, I have done a bad thing; I have taken that poison." The boy immediately called for his father, who assisted her into the house and sent the boy for some one to go for a doctor, but before time had elapsed for a doctor to arrive, and about forty minutes after she had taken the poison, she breathed her last.

The poison taken was strychnine, a small quantity of which had been left in the house for some time, and which had been purchased for the poisoning of wolves.

Deceased had no sooner swallowed the poison than she regretted the rash and foolish act, of which she informed her husband before dying.

Deceased leaves a family of three children, the youngest of which is about three years old, who have the sympathy of the entire community.

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

THOMPON, 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.

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.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.
M. Morrow keeps the
Largest and Most Complete Stock
—OF—
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE
In Lawrence.
IRON, STEEL, NAILS
—AND—
Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.
Also a complete stock of
WAGON MATERIAL.
All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place,
THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,
No. 107 Mass. street.
Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
KIMBALL BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
MILL WORK AND
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
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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.
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Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

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.
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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 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.
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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.
These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.
DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GRANGE.

We have thirteen officers of the state grange; they were elected for the term of two years. Now we want to ask these officers if they think they have performed their whole duty by simply attending the meetings of the state grange and filling their places as officers during the session? If this is all that is required truly the responsibilities are nothing. We think the officers were selected and elected as the leaders of the order. The membership throughout the length and breadth of the state are looking to their officers for suggestions and words of encouragement; they are looking to their officers to devise plans and ways of carrying out these plans. They expect, and they have a right to expect, that all their officers will work together in harmony for the very best interest of the order.

Some of the officers may say, What can we do? If you will allow a suggestion we would say: You can at least put your thoughts on paper and send them for publication; in this way you would reach a large majority of the members in the state and a great many in other states. Patrons, like other people, are sympathetic beings, and this is especially a season of the year when the members need words of encouragement and of exhortation as well as words of caution.

Brother and sister officers, shall we hear from you? The prosperity or adversity of the order depends largely upon the course pursued by the officers. If they are vigilant, energetic and prudent the membership will inevitably feel their influence for good.

DON'T DEPEND ON GOVERNORS.

In an editorial in the Leavenworth *Times* of the 18th inst. we find the following very sensible and timely remarks:

For many years the people of Leavenworth built great hopes upon the great things that were to be done for the city when we should "have a governor." Well, we have had a governor for ten years—Carney four years, Osborne four years, and George T. Anthony now in his second year—and what dime's worth of benefit has the town ever derived by reason of having the governorship? Having "had a governor" for ten years, can any man tell what good it has done us?

The people have thoroughly learned the fact that nothing is to be gained by such influences. The fact of having a governor, or any other state officer, while it may be of decided advantage to the individual selected, is of no benefit whatever to the community; they have learned that whatever is to benefit Leavenworth, and develop the resources of the town, must come through our own efforts. Knowing this, they have ceased to hope for assistance from any such source, and recognizing the fact that "the gods help those who help themselves," they have gone to work determined to conquer success through their own efforts, and the result now is that Leavenworth is already recognized throughout all this portion of the West as the manufacturing center of the Missouri valley.

Individuals may want, but let it be distinctly understood by the people of the state, that Leavenworth does not want a governor or any other officer. It is a fact that every attempt on the part of any one to secure office for a Leavenworth man has resulted injuriously to our interests. It has never done us any good and never will. Our coal mine, seven hundred feet below the surface, furnishes us with an inexhaustible supply of the best of coal in the state at ten cents a bushel, which enables our manufacturers to defy competition and adds a mine of wealth to our material interests, worth more than all the offices in the state.

These remarks of the *Times* are undoubtedly correct. In selecting all of our officers locality ought to be entirely ignored. It is not any particular city or county that the people want to represent them; but they do want the best men we have in our commonwealth—men who are in full sympathy with our people. Our people are largely in debt, both in a corporative capacity and individually, and the people of this state abuse themselves when they elect a man to the highest office in this state who publicly boldly affirms that he has "no sympathy with the debtor class." Political tricksters have been the curse of Leavenworth.

In our judgment had it not been for the hoggish manipulations of her tricky politicians Leavenworth would to-day occupy the proud position that Kansas City now holds. No-sympathy-with-the-debtor-class politicians have turned over the immense commerce of this state to a city in a sister state. Is it not about time the people of Kansas should wake up to their own interest?

MECHANICS.

An exchange speaking of mechanics thus eulogizes them:

They are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped in all the lordly dwellings of the rich that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill. The towering spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art and strength for their symmetry, beauty and fair proportions. There is no article of comfort or pleasure but what bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling! how sublime their vocation! Who dares sneer at such a fraternity of honorable men? Who dares to cast odium on such a patriotic race? Their path is one of true glory and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to higher posts of honor and renown.

We find the above in the New York *Farmer and Mechanic*. It is a rare specimen of the way in which society attempts to flatter those whom it wrongs. First swindle a man and then pat him on his back and tell him he is a splendid fellow, a great character. In the same way society reduces the reward of labor to the lowest possible rate, subjects it to the omnipotence of capital and puts the workman in such a social position that every upstart who wears good clothes and gets his living by his wits can look down upon him with a contemptible sense of superiority, shut him and his out of the means of education and refinement, and then shouts in his ears that his calling is exalted, his vocation sublime! That conviction must be a great consolation to a man whose unremitting toil can hardly bring the week around, and who is haunted by anxieties and fears from morning till night. The path of such a man may be one of true glory, but how does that contribute to the daily bread of his children, or prevent a reduction of his precarious wages from driving him to despair?

Let us have the reality first and then we may talk about the name; but while labor is socially degraded and plundered, let us not insult the victims of our injustice and oppression by declaiming with much "eloquence" that they are glorious heroes, and ought to be the happiest of men. Make society such that useful industry will really be a badge of honor and not of disgrace before you enlarge in ambitious paragraphs upon its essential dignity. Give to mechanics and productive laborers of all kinds their undeniable rights as men and useful members of society, but do not attempt to feed starving men with perfumed lies, even if they are served up in gilt platters. Take measures to make labor regarded really honorable and then it will not be necessary to insist so zealously upon the fact, in order to have the recipients of the honor aware of it.

Keep the Greenback Flag Flying.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your last issue I notice a letter from Gov. Charles Robinson, suggesting that the Greenback flag be furled for a season and laid away in lavender, while the Greenback men engage in the coming canvass in such a way as to insure the triumph of the Greenback wing of the old Democratic and Republican parties in caucus and convention, and finally, when Greenback men are nominated on both tickets, go in and help elect the best man.

I suppose the governor wrote this simply for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the Greenbackers of Kansas, and I for one am ready to respond. I am not in favor of any such tactics.

"My sentence is for open war,
Of wiles more unexpert I boast not.
Them let those contrive who need
Or when they need, not now!
For while they sit contriving shall the rest—
Thousands who stand in arms or longing wait
The signal for assault—sit lingering here
Like fugitives, and for their dwelling place
Accept a dark opprobrious den of shame"
In seat of Belmont's breeches?

or in some other quiet retreat where we can be made to render service to the lords of the money bags?

I am not in favor of playing fast and loose on the most important question now before the people. I am not in favor of the Greenback party of Kansas taking a Rip Van Winkle nap now, when the battle is raging all over the country, in the hope to wake up some day strong and vigorous after the fight is over; neither am I in favor of putting new wine into old bottles lest the bottles burst and the wine be spilled. The Greenback party did not come a day before it was needed, but it has come at last and come to stay till its flag shall float in triumph over the dome of the capitol. I am well aware of the greatness of the undertaking but I know it will succeed, for the people all over the land—East and West, and South and North—have nowhere else to look for temporal salvation, and they will rally to our standard if we do not hide it under a bushel.

In the time of the great rebellion men who were in earnest and wanted to fight on the side of the Union did not conceal their colors but put on the loyal blue, and took their place in battle line. Guerrillas only strove to play at "hide and seek," and to don the blue or the gray as circumstances might render advisable. From my standpoint the present struggle for an honest currency is quite as important as that for the preservation of the Union, for the Union itself as now managed under the manipulations of the money power is emphatically what Garrison called it then, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

I trust I do not express myself too bluntly, but I am anxious not to imitate the tactics of Gov. Anthony, who, in his late letter,

"Wires in and wires out
And leaves a person still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track
Is going on or coming back."

I belong to no party but the National Greenback party, and I am "for the wearing of the green" till its day of triumph comes. I fully concur with the governor in approving the votes of our congressional delegation on the silver bill, but that is no reason for disbanding our forces and laying aside our arms while the great battle is yet to be fought. So long as there is a national bank in the country, authorized to issue and draw interest on paper money while the government itself will not allow the issue of silver except in limited amounts; so long as those national banks draw double interest from the people on the same capital; so long as any power but the government itself can control the issue of money and make it plenty or scarce at will; so long as two thousand millions of dollars of property yielding the best income of any in the country goes untaxed, so long I shall be a Greenbacker and proud to bear the name.

Yours for honest greenbacks,

L. D. BAILEY.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

Answer to Gov. Robinson's Letter of Last Week.

HON. CHARLES ROBINSON—*Dear Sir*:—I have read with no little interest your suggestions on the political situation, as published in the Leavenworth *Times* and taken from THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS; and while some of the conclusions you arrive at are readily apparent, others seem to me to be far-fetched and without substantial basis. Your letter, to those who know your past life, your earnest endeavors to inaugurate reform in all the various responsible positions in which you have been placed by your constituency, perhaps needs no comment; but to many who have become associated and are to-day working with what is termed the Greenback party, desiring its principles to succeed and fully and entirely, the idea that it must be done by one of the old parties seems almost preposterous.

Is it true to-day that any more faith is to be or can be reposed in the old parties than could have been done one, two and three years ago? I think not. True, here and there is an individual among them who considers what the Greenback men ask, if we will be so gracious as to allow their confederates to do the work for us; but the masses of the public men of both parties are just as hostile to our views and until they are routed, *horse, foot* and *dragoon*, they will continue to do so.

It is very easy for an individual who is an aspirant to political position to swim with the current, and especially so when that current is likely to bear him nearer to the fruition of his hopes. But is it always safe to trust a noble cause to that class of pilots?

The platforms of both the political parties that really contended for the mastery two years ago was unmistakably hostile to *currency reform*. What assurance have we that they are *now* baptized in any other faith? Is there the remotest possibility of either the Republican or Democratic parties adopting the Greenback platform, and putting in nomination the men of whom you speak? I answer, not the slightest; and yet I have no doubt they may both indorse, in a certain degree, the Greenback policy, but the men they nominate will be of the "Uriah Heep" order until after election.

I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. Can we afford to, or, in other words, is it safe to surrender our organization into the hands of those who have heretofore been our opponents, merely because our members of congress and United States senators have for once by their votes reflected the sentiment of the people?

I concede all you say of the gentlemen named, and no person in the state will support them more heartily than I, on condition that the Greenback party is recognized as such. Last fall's election showed conclusively that both the Democratic and Republican parties of the state cast a much less proportionate vote than was cast two years ago, while the Greenback vote was largely increased, which of itself is cause for encouragement.

No, friend Robinson, let us not become weary in well doing; let us march on and attack the cohorts of the enemy with line unbroken and with leaders of *our own choice*. Change of base is hardly admissible under the present circumstances. The latest elections in several of the states show plainly the sure advance of our principles. The people are gradually but quite as surely becoming educated that they can comprehend something of our financial policy; they are watching with eager eyes for that change which promises better times, and if they see such men as Gov. Chas. Robinson waver can the result be otherwise than disastrous?

Douglas county to-day holds a proud position in the Greenback party. The eyes of many of the Greenback men of the various portions of the state are watching to see the action taken by her prominent men in the approaching canvass, and *I for one* do not expect to find a single one backward in the cause, so strongly based on *right* and demanded by *simple justice*.

I do not believe the Greenback party has fulfilled its mission by any means, notwithstanding the croakings of its enemies. I believe it has but just attained that point that it can make its influence be felt; that it is now a very important factor in the political situation and as such can be used with effect. Of course we cannot tell what may transpire, such changes may take place within the next few months as will astonish old politicians.

Keep the organization perfect; make no entangling alliances but let us bide our time, bearing in mind always that to the general good every personal end or aim should be freely sacrificed.

Your obedient servant,

A. B. CORNELL.

P. S.—This is not intended for publication, only scribbled that you may know my personal views as to the situation. Of course I cannot expect to take any prominent part in the political arena. A quiet home life is far more to my taste than the strife of political ascendency, but this question of currency reform is of great moment and demands attention at the hands of every lover of his country. Sometimes I feel that if I were but thirty-five years of age instead of verging on sixty I would rejoice to *wade in*, but my years admonish me that a quiet life is best for me.

A. B. C.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please insert the above, as I deem it worthy of publication. When all have been heard I may ask for space for a few more words.

C. ROBINSON.

General News.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Kansas City *Times* dated Pueblo, Col., April 19th, says: "For some days both the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande companies have been watching each other's movements from this point, and, as if by common impulse, both companies started parties of surveyors and graders to the grand canon of the Arkansas. Last night the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe forces were in charge of W. R. Morley, and went through from this point by teams, arriving in Canon City about noon to-day, only about an hour ahead of J. A. McMurtrie, chief engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande, with a train load of men, mules and tools, to go to grading. The Canon City people sympathize with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and turned out in force with tools, etc., and rushed into the entrance to the canon and went to work. By the time McMurtrie's party reached the canon they had fully a hundred feet of road-bed graded and are, to all intents, masters of the situation. Their survey through the canon is platted and filed in compliance with the law of congress and they will doubtless hold the fort. There has been no fighting yet, although McMurtrie's surveying party charged through Morley's gang of graders and set stakes on the graded road-bed Morley dispatched messengers to all the difficult points between the canon and South Arkansas to raise parties and begin the work. Leadville is the objective point of the two roads."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—An English surgeon who has just returned from Erzeroum, says 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and the Russians have lost 21,000 men by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzeroum.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg indicates that a new hitch has occurred in the negotiations. One correspondent says that Germany proposed that a congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Russia accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it, and again insists on her original conditions.

It now remains to be seen whether the dispute might now be settled by a preliminary conference. Another correspondent says yesterdays sanguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue and may still lead to a successful result.

A special from Vienna reports that all convalescents in Russia have been ordered to join their regiments in Turkey as quickly as possible. A dispatch dated Vienna, Friday night, says: "It is semi-officially stated here that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result." A Berlin correspondent says: "Russia does not hesitate to intimate privately that she will not object to a congress discussing all of the important clauses of the treaty, but declines to make its validity dependent on the consent of the powers. A preliminary conference to settle whether this offer will be satisfactory, is still possible, but doubtful."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Special Agent Curtis, of the treasury department, to-day continued his statement before the house appropriation committee in relation to the large number of claims for customs drawbacks claimed by a number of New York lawyers as attorneys for importers. He reviewed at considerable length a group of twelve cases, amounting in aggregate to $42,201, designated as cases which had been adjusted but not paid, and said there was but one case in the group that should be paid, and that was the case of H. Pastor and others against Barrey, amounting to $314. He said the attorneys upon obtaining access to the papers altered them, and that the work was left mostly to government clerks. He read statements of clerks, acknowledging that they had performed services for outside attorneys, and had received compensation therefor. Jordan, an attorney representing a large number of claimants, said the allegations of Curtis were very surprising to him, and asked that time be given to consult other representatives of claimants, in order to determine whether or not they should undertake to rebut the case of the government before the committee, or resort to the courts. The counsel subsequently concluded to take the cases into the courts for legal determination.

The committee on banking and currency gave a hearing to-day to Richard B. Pullan, of Cincinnati, a retired merchant and author of a book recently published on the subject of finance. His idea is that the only money that ought to be allowed to circulate is that issued by the government, and that the government's prerogative to issue money applies with much greater force to paper money than to coin. He thinks that upon that subject the public mind has been mistaken for generations. The banks, he thinks, might better be allowed to issue coin than paper, because the intrinsic value of coin is near its actual value, whereas the only value of paper money is that impressed upon it by the government.

G. Wiley Wells, late consul-general at Shanghai, was to-day further examined by the house committee on expenditures in the state department, with reference to the charges preferred against George F. Seward, minister to China, and O. B. Bradford, the consular clerk. Wells showed that there were many illegal fees charged to the government, and that there were illegal fees exacted from prisoners. In one case in which a man was convicted of embezzlement of $200, the fees amounted to ever $1,000.

Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs the commissioner from Greensborough, North Carolina, that the raiding party just returned from Greenville, South Carolina, reports that Rufus Sprins, deputy marshal, was shot and instantly killed by parties in ambush.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine	$3.70 @ 3.90
XX	4.50 @ 4.75
XXX	4.80 @ 5.15
Family	5.15 @ 5.20
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.12½ @ 1.13¼
No, 4 red	1.06 @ 1.07
No. 2 spring	1.06½ @ 1.07½
Corn—No. 2	37½ @ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26 @ 27
Rye—No. 2	58 @ 60
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 42
Pork	9.10 @ 9.15
Dry salt meats	3¾ @ 5
Bacon	4 @ 5½
Lard	6¾ @ 7
Eggs	6½ @ 7
Butter—Dairy	20 @ 25
Country	12½ @ 18
CHICAGO, April 23, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 3	1.06 @ 1.06½
Corn	40 @ 40¼
Oats	22 @ 22½
Pork	8.70 @ 8.75
Bulk meats	3¾ @ 5½
Lard	6.90 @ 7.00
KANSAS CITY, April 23, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.06 @ 1.06¾
No. 4 fall	99 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32½ @ 33½
Oats	20 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	39 @ 40

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.25 @ 5.15
Poorer grades	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.20 @ 3.50
CHICAGO, April 16, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.90 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.25 @ 3.75
KANSAS CITY, April 23, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.20 @ 4.80
Good to choice, do	4.00 @ 4.20
Native butcher steers	3.50 @ 3.75
Stockers and grazers	2.90 @ 3.25
Fair to choice fat cows	2.40 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	3.00 @ 3.12

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 12@15c.; medium 10@12c.; common, 8@10c.; cheese, 8@11c.; eggs, 6@7c.; white beans, $1.00@1.25, hand-picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 70@80c. ℔ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, $8.00@9.50; chickens, live, per doz., $1.50@2.00; potatoes, 20@40c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; dried apples, per lb., 4@5c.; cranberries, $9.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 6½c., green, 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 63c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18@22c. ℔ lb., tub washed 25@27c., Colorado and Mexican, 15@20c.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.13 to $1.13¼, April, and $1.14 to $1.15, May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.10¼ to $1.11, April; $1.10¾ to $1.11, May, and $1.09 to $1.09⅝, June. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is $1.06 to $1.06½, April, and $1.06 to $1.07, May.

Corn is 54c. in New York and 54¾ in Baltimore.

We quote wheat and corn at about the same figures as last week. Spring wheat in Chicago has advanced. Corn is a small fraction lower in some markets but is a cent or two higher in New York.

The railroad war continues and freights are still low but they have been raised from 8 cents to 13 cents on grain from Kansas City to Chicago and from 5 to 8 cents to St. Louis, yet even at these figures it does not pay the railroads and they are in no hurry to furnish cars to shippers.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 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.

THE Y. M. S. C. give another entertainment at their rooms to-night (Wednesday). All friends of the club are invited to be present.

LAST Sunday being Easter the various churches where this day is observed and special services held were beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

IF you want to see your babies healthy, hearty and pleasant go to Crew & Newlin's and purchase one of those best, cheapest and neatest baby carriages that are to be found in the city.

BEN AKERS shipped five car loads of fine horses to Kansas City, yesterday, where they will be sold at public sale in a few days. Mr. Akers is disposing of the greater portion of his live stock, preparatory to moving to Colorado.

EVERYBODY that has looked through the *new stock* of boots and shoes at G. W. & J. Hume's are satisfied that the only way they can continue to sell the best goods so cheap is to stick to their motto, *Cash* and *one price* to everybody.

THE members of the order of Odd Fellows are making extensive arrangements for anniversary exercises and for the reception of Rev. S. W. Lloyd, of St. Paul, Minn., who is to arrive in Lawrence on Friday next and deliver an address on Odd Fellowship, at Liberty hall, in the evening.

MARRIED, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, north of this city, Mr. Chester Hill to Miss Savannah E. Adams, Rev. J. S. Brown officiating. Mr. Hill is the son of Forester Hill and his wife is the daughter of Martin Adams, both old and well known farmers of Douglas county. We wish for the couple a long life of happiness.

ON Thursday night of this week the DeMoss family will give a mixed concert at Liberty hall. The main feature of the entertainment will be selections from the cantata of Joseph as arranged by Prof. DeMoss. Another feature will be a performance on the violin and piano at the same time and by one person. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents; children under twelve years half price.

DIED, in this city on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Deborah J., wife of Mr. J. C. Walton. Mrs. Walton was ill only a short time and it is hard for her friends and those who loved her to realize that she has been called to a higher, better land, to meet them no more on earth. She was a kind and obliging neighbor, a loving wife and mother, and her loss will be deeply felt by all with whom she had been associated. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the whole community in their affliction. The funeral took place from the family residence in North Lawrence, on Sunday afternoon last.

Reception at Mrs. Gardner's.

What is there that the ladies will respond to more promptly than an invitation to be present and see a display of the latest fashions, made by their milliner at the opening of a season? Very few things indeed, for our ladies are not to be found getting behind the times in these matters. On Thursday last Mrs. Gardner received her lady friends and patrons in large numbers, and she had an endless variety of beautiful spring and summer goods to show them; in fact, the store fairly shown with the cheerful colors that are so appropriate for this the brightest season of the year. Judging from the exclamations of delight that were heard on every hand we come to the conclusion that the styles and selections for this season are uncommonly pleasing. Hats, bonnets, plumes, ribbons, ties, gloves and what not. Ladies, we cannot describe all these things. Go and see them. Mrs. Gardner will take pleasure in explaining everything at any time.

Window Blinds—A Good Thing.

Mr. H. P. Scott, recently arrived in this city, has established an institution for the manufacture of what is known in the Eastern states as the "improved ventilating window blinds." This ingenious contrivance is one of the neatest and most satisfactory substitutes for the old style, always-in-the-way inside blinds that we have yet had the privilege of using; in fact, it is a complete shade in every respect and needs no further improvement. The blind does not open in the center and swing to either side as in the old way but hangs at the top upon two hooks and is run up and down and stopped at any point, and it is operated with the same ease and in a similar manner as the modern window curtain. When let down so as to entirely cover the window the slats can be adjusted to admit as little or as much light as is required. At house cleaning time the blinds can be taken down in an instant and without the trouble of taking off hinges or pulling out screws or nails. The first premium was awarded this invention at the Centennial exposition, 1876; also silver medal at the Cincinnati Industrial exposition, 1873. Its cheapness, attractiveness, usefulness and durability make it the favorite of all blinds wherever introduced. Mr. C. B. Wynne, of this city, is general agent for Kansas and will be pleased to answer all questions and take your orders at any time.

AT THE

CITY SHOE STORE

YOU WILL FIND

THE LOWEST PRICES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

The Best Quality

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN LAWRENCE.

PRICES TELL. COME AND SEE US.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Personal.

H. J. RUSHMER is on a business trip in the western part of the state.

DR. COWAN has returned to Lawrence. He expects to remain for a time.

REV. G. W. HENNING, of the M. E. church, left yesterday morning for Omaha, where he expects to meet his family who are on their way from California to Lawrence.

MISS FLORENCE HENDRY, expecting soon to leave for Russell, Kans., there to remain during the summer, entertained about fifty of her friends at the residence of her father on Friday evening last. The occasion was a very pleasant one and the midnight hour had passed before the company dispersed.

Successful Music Teaching in Topeka Public Schools.

In response to an invitation from Prof. Foote we visited the Topeka schools, one day last week, for the purpose of seeing and hearing what was being done by the professor in the way of teaching the children to sing. We had visited these schools at a former time on the same errand, therefore were prepared to witness improvement but we did not anticipate a surprise. Teaching children to sing—not to guess at it, carry their part from the harmony, or making wild jumps at the space, but the actual science of music—is no small task and especially when it is taught in the old fashioned singing school way. Prof. Foote has introduced in the Topeka schools his own method. This method we will not attempt to describe but we can say that it is a complete departure from the old complicated way and the children understand at once the steps as they are advanced, and their cheerful faces, as the class in music is called, indicate the interest and pleasure they find in the study. We first visited what the professor calls his infant class and it was truly surprising when the children not only sung correctly both forwards and backwards a long list of difficult skips but actually wrote the music as it was called off. Time would not permit a visit to the intermediate grades so we next called on the highest or high school class. Here were students from 15 to 21 years of age and their singing would have done credit to some of our old musical societies. Prof. Foote is doing a good work in the Topeka schools and its results will continue to be realized long after the children have grown up and passed out into the world to do for themselves.

Fruit Growing in Douglas County.

N. P. Deming, in his report read before the Douglas County Horticultural society, at its last meeting, held on Saturday, the 20th inst., at the state university, made the following encouraging showing, prepared from the report of the county clerk for November and December, 1877:

NUMBER FRUIT TREES IN THE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIP.	Apple..	Pear..	Peach..	Plum..	Cherry..
Clinton	7,046	221	3.687	100	2,460
Eudora	5,784	91	8,595	404	2,288
Grant	1,301	12	1,910	9	351
Kanwaka	9,449	329	6,767	90	2,041
Lecompton	4,836	179	3.921	146	1,145
Marion	3,304	18	3,652	42	690
Palmyra	32.007	1,259	21,142	977	5,253
Wakarusa	26,811	922	13.360	515	6,527
Willow Springs	10,876	290	13,718	157	3,013
Total	101,413	3,318	76,752	2,440	23,778

NUMBER ACRES SMALL FRUIT.

TOWNSHIP.	Raspberries.	Blackberries.	Strawberries.
Clinton	¾	2⅜	11-16
Eudora	1¼	⅞	5-16
Grant	3½	4½	1
Kanwaka	4	4½	¼
Lecompton	2¼	2¼	.....
Marion	.....	.....	.....
Palmyra	13¾	9⅝	2⅜
Wakarusa	13⅛	20	7
Willow Springs	1½	8⅛	.....
Total	40⅛	52½	11⅛

	Not bearing.	Bearing.
Apple trees	106,992	101,414
Pear trees	12,488	3,321
Peach trees	30,867	76,745
Plum trees	1,733	2,440
Cherry trees	10,302	23,768
Total	162,382	207.688
Number acres of vineyard		216½
Number acres of forest trees		371¼

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

BIG stock of all kinds of paints and oils Leis Bros. are selling cheap for the cash.

Examination of Teachers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I think there is nothing so demoralizing to teachers as the yearly or biyearly examinations to which they are subjected by the school boards of most of our cities. Of course there are times and circumstances when an examination is necessary. A person comes into a community as a stranger, a written examination gives the school board an insight into his knowledge of the common school branches, but it is only by trial of him in the school-room that his possession of those subtle qualities of mind and disposition which are necessary to true success are discerned. Having then given him that trial, proved him and found him "not wanting," having fairly introduced him into the schools and found him successful, why should he not be treated as a member of any of the other professions would be?

The minister having once finished his theological studies and having been admitted to the pulpit thereafter stands on his own merits. Is he studious, earnest, progressive, interested in his work, full of enthusiasm, there are parishes enough which stand ready to give him a call. Is he unsympathetic, unprogressive, wanting in enthusiasm and zeal, he gets no invitation to settle, but quietly falls out of the ranks.

Is a lawyer energetic, wise and enthusiastic, he has clients. Is he wanting in those elements of success, the clients are also wanting.

Why not let the teacher take his chances in the same way? Is he full of enthusiasm in his work? is he studious? abreast with the times, seeking new ways, leading his pupils to walk eagerly in wisdom's ways? Does he gain their affection? are the parents satisfied with him? and do the visiting committee in their visits to the school find him wide-awake and earnest? Then why not let their satisfaction be known and let the teacher feel that his position is secure as long as he continues to satisfy?

There is a world of encouragement in a little merited commendation. Let the teacher feel that his efforts are appreciated; that his place is secure; that he can look forward to making himself a home and remaining in it, and what an incentive to greater exertion he has.

The argument for frequent written examinations is that they spur the teacher to study. Do they do this? Is not the teacher merely driven by them to waste his strength and time in reviewing the elements of common school branches instead of broadening and widening his vision by larger studies? I know that it is so.

A teacher of fifteen or twenty years' experience may fail in a technical examination which he could have easily passed when he first graduated from the college or the normal, yet he may be, and probably is, a better teacher than he would have been had he kept posted in those technicalities which would have enabled him to pass the examination. B.

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.

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

Address, WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For wind either of these remedies have no equal; burns [illegible]re that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that or any s[illegible]ing and brought to a healthy condi need clean[illegible] are very easy cured. I would tion, then the[illegible] remedies to the public as a recommend the[illegible]edy. Every bottle of oil cheap and safe f[illegible]nted to give satisfaction and box of salve w[illegible]onable people. if used as directed, by re[illegible] W. S. RILEY, D[illegible]unty, Kansas. Lawrence, Douglas co.

A Card.

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

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.

DIVORCES, in any state, without publicity Send stamp for the law. G. R. SIMS, Chicago.

HOT SPRINGS At home. Secondary syphilis cured in 40 days without mercury or inconvenience to business. Pamphlet free. Lock box 548, Chicago, Illinois.

WHISKY, Brandy, gin, etc.; the secret of their modern manufacture. Sent to any address. Send name on postal card for information, free, to JOHN E. WOOD & CO., Compounders, Chicago, Illinois.

GRAY HAIR Dyed instantly black or brown with Gay's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No mineral or poison. Convenient for ladies. One-third the price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago.

YOUNG FOLKS' RURAL

For young farmers and farmers' families; to cultivate a taste for rural life and enhance its pleasures and profits. CASH PRIZES to subscribers. Subscribe NOW. $1 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents; sample, 6 cents, postpaid. Good pay to agents. Address "YOUNG FOLKS' RURAL," 116 Monroe street, Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at $650, for $199 in Kansas City, or $175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS'" and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchanise.

Nature's Cure

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

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

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

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

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

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

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

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FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
Insurance reserve	2,025,708 20
Unpaid losses and dividends	86,298 19
Net surplus	851,439 35
TOTAL REALIZED ASSETS (Jan. 1, 1878)	$3,363,445 74

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

'GRAND' CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of All

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

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

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

OFFICE OF JUSTUS HOWELL,

138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers:

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

LARGE SUPPLY —OF— IMPLEMENTS

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

Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

—AND—

O'BRIEN HARROWS,

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

UNION CORN PLANTER

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

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Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

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Horticultural Department.

KANSAS AS A FRUIT STATE.

An Essay Read Before the April Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, by N. P. Deming.

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:—In presenting my views before this society for the past year, in regard to orchards and their products, I shall only give you the result of my own observations. In the first place, the year of 1877 was a bountiful one. The apple crop was large, the fruit was exceedingly large and fair, and it has brought remunerative prices. This is encouraging to the fruit growers of Kansas. It has removed the most of those doubters and grumblers who say they have no faith in Kansas as a fruit state; it has strengthened those who never have given up their belief in this state being one of the best in the Union for apples, peaches, cherries and grapes.

I believe the high heading of trees, as we used to in York state or Ohio, will not do here. Wherever I find low headed orchards as a rule I find them the best and in the best condition and giving the best results. One great fault with the fruit growers of this state is they have planted too many varieties. I know of some who boast of from fifty to one hundred varieties or even more. I wish I could boast of only from ten to fifteen instead of forty or fifty varieties.

In speaking of varieties I will only say a few words. If the Missouri Pippin does the best for Mr. W. Barnes, of Vinland, and brings him the most greenbacks, let him say "glory" for that apple. If the Rawles Genet will do the same by G. C. Brackett, let him "glory" too. If Mr. Watt thinks the Rome Beauty will bring him the most let him say "glory" for that apple. If Mr. J. Savage thinks the Winesap the best he is entitled to "glory," too. If *I think* the Ben Davis will bring me the most I also will say "glory!"

Now, as this state will soon be known as a fruit state, I will only refer you to the Agricultural Report of 1875, as giving the number of acres of orchards in each county. I have for my own benefit made an estimate of the number of fruit trees in each county, as per report of 1875. I base my estimate calling seventy trees per acre. We find Douglas county having the most trees. Hurrah for Douglas county!

I will now give you the list of counties and the number of trees in each, and then give you the number of fruit trees in the state in 1875, as per report:

County.	*No. of trees.*	*County.*	*No. of trees.*
Allen	169,680	Linn	257,950
Anderson	135,170	Lyon	167,230
Atchison	175,000	Marion	42,350
Bourbon	328,090	Marshall	105,350
Barton	4,270	McPherson	22,330
Brown	195.650	Miami	252,980
Butler	140,070	Mitchell	6,230
Chautauqua	97,300	Montgomery	245,980
Chase	28,910	Morris	32,900
Cherokee	266,700	Nemaha	106,750
Clay	29,260	Neosho	248,150
Cloud	26,180	Norton	1,260
Coffey	170,170	Osage	177,310
Cowley	125,650	Osborne	3,990
Crawford	208,600	Ottawa	20,020
Davis	26,110	Pawnee	1,610
Dickinson	54,810	Phillips	2,030
Doniphan	196,490	Pottawatomie	72,660
Douglas	352,800	Reno	14,560
Edwards	840	Republic	23,940
Elk	980	Rice	4,690
Ellis	280	Riley	35,840
Ellsworth	3,570	Rush	980
Ford	350	Russell	280
Franklin	234,500	Saline	26,670
Greenwood	117,670	Sedgwick	76,300
Harvey	59,850	Shawnee	186,340
Jackson	148,680	Smith	7,350
Jefferson	210,560	Sumner	45,500
Jewell	9,100	Wabaunsee	45,640
Johnson	258,510	Washington	70,560
Labette	302,400	Wilson	195,790
Leavenworth	280,280	Woodson	96,250
Lincoln	3,080	Wyandotte	157,430
Total			7,116,760

Also will give the number of fruit trees and their product, number of acres of berries and grapes, and value of product of all for 1877, as per report:

APPLE TREES.		
Number in bearing	1,204,274	
Number not in bearing	3,448,915	
		4,653,189
PEACH TREES.		
Number in bearing	3,593,708	
Number not in bearing	3,681,690	
		7,275,398
CHERRY TREES.		
Number in bearing	345,591	
Number not in bearing	480,126	
		825,717
PEAR TREES.		
Number in bearing	28,648	
Number not in bearing	134,096	
		162,744
PLUM TREES.		
Number in bearing	58,919	
Number not in bearing	136,116	
		195,035
Total number trees of all kinds		13,112,083

PRODUCT OF TREES.

Number bu. apples at 2 bu. per tree	2,408,548
Number bu. peaches at ½ bu. per tree	1,796,854
Number qts. cherries at 4 qts. per tree	1,384,396

BERRIES AND GRAPES.

Number acres of raspberries	1,715 81-100
Number acres of blackberries	1,369 9-100
Number acres of strawberries	450 40-100
Number acres of grapes	3,304 67-100

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

2,408,548 bushels apples @ 60c	$1,445,128 80
1,796,854 bushels peaches @ 30c	539,056 20
1,384,396 quarts cherries @ 10c	138,239 60
Vineyard product	19,468 49
Pears, plums and small fruit	707,060 00
Total value of products	$2,849,153 09

One of the oldest of our fruit growers and members of this society says to me, "The society will 'peter out.'" I guess not, we should begin to "peter in," we should begin with renewed vigor the coming season. One thing, we should bring our children to our meetings and train them in the work of orchards. As for me I do not expect to last as long as my orchards; the children will soon have to take our places. I should like to see double the membership and more young people at our society, and more interest than ever taken in the work.

Seed Potatoes.

A writer in the *London Garden* objects to keeping the seed in pits or other warm situations, because it induces sprout growth. He advocates broad, open shelves, placed somewhat closely one above the other which admit of a large quantity of seed potatoes being stored in any fair sized shed, and if plenty of air be given when the weather permits, the tubers will remain firm and almost dormant until planting time. And adds: "It is an undoubted fact that a seed tuber, if kept dry and in an airy place, will never throw a shoot above an inch or so in length, and with it a few partly developed roots. It is only when kept secluded from light and air or where there is moisture, that this growth is made."

In relation to manure and cultivation the correspondent says: "Raw manure should never be applied to land intended for the growth of potatoes, but the deeper the soil is worked the better. Let all redundant moisture get freely away from the roots, and rather induce a medium-sized, hard-wooded haulm than a coarse, succulent one. The comparative freedom from disease that has in years past characterized certain kinds arises from the fact that the haulm is of a firm, fibrous nature; and if such kinds be grown in soil of but moderate quality, one free from raw manure, a sound crop may be almost assured."

Selection of Fruit Trees.

It is an established fact that there are few varieties adapted to all localities. Fruits that are the most popular in the New England states are discarded in the Middle states; those varieties that do best in the North are worthless in the South. In the West there are varieties adapted to the soils and climate. We have but few kinds that are profitable all over our broad domain; therefore we may look for disappointments and discouragements if we plant a few trees each of the almost innumerable kinds that are pronounced number one at the place of their origin. We urge the necessity of planting only those varieties that are known to do well where you intend to plant. In selecting varieties do not discard a kind that is growing around you, that has all the requisites for your purpose. I say do not discard it because it has no history or is without a name, or has never appeared on the list of some live nurseryman, but plant largely of it. If you go to catalogues for your selections, do not be influenced by the fine showy plates, or even the fine appearance of the sample of fruit, if it is grown in some adjoining state, or even in a distant part of your own state, for there are many things to be considered before you decide what to plant. Some fruits require light, sandy soil, others do best on limestone lands, and yet others delight in deep alluvial formations. All these points must be looked to, and after a thorough and careful survey of the premises, first knowing what your market requires, and having found the thing that will meet your demands and are satisfied you can grow it successfully, plant largely of it. If you could find a single variety for each of the four seasons that would give a succession, plant only the four kinds; but four varieties cannot give a succession, therefore I enjoin it upon the planter to seek for the lowest possible number of varieties that will.

There are many reasons for not planting many varieties: First, as I stated in the outset, we have but few real good varieties that are adapted to general culture. Second, we have hundreds of worthless sorts, and if we plant many varieties we are sure to get a large per cent. of them. Third, it is easier for us to understand the habits and requirements of a few varieties than of a hundred; hence it is less trouble to grow a great many trees of a few varieties, than a few trees of a great many varieties. Fourth, it is much less trouble to gather and store, or prepare for shipping one hundred barrels of apples of one sort, than it is five barrels each of twenty sorts. Fifth and lastly, large lots of one kind will command better prices and quicker sales than twenty varieties, amounting in the aggregate to the same number of barrels.—*J. S. Beatty, in Patron's Helper.*

The Household.

Be Courteous at Home as Well as in Society.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I write for the benefit of old and young. So many folks are the very pink of courtesy and good breeding when in society, but when in the sacred precincts of their own homes are boorish and uncivil. Of course it is right and natural that every one should desire at all times to appear to the best advantage, but it is not right to show the world your gilded side while you turn to home the tin. How many people there are who seem to be satisfied with a sort of animal household instead of a refined home. They go about silent or nodding, scolding and snarling, and apparently without the least idea that they ought to restrain any emotion or the indulgence of any whim. Old clothes, shabby dressing gowns, slippers down at the heel, petulence and selfishness are quite good enough for home; but if they go out to call or dine nothing is too pretty to wear, nothing too sweet to say, no politeness too fine to display. A little inconvenience is nothing to them then, oh, no! it is for the world. But look out for them when they are at home; they seem possessed with the idea that home is a sort of natural eating and sleeping establishment; that pleasant manners, sweet smiles and gentle words would be wasted if used at home, it is to the world they owe suavity and mealy-mouthed speeches.

How many brothers and sisters make home the scrap-bag or lumber-room, as it were, for caprice and wretched moods of all kinds, while they carefully hide them from visitors and strangers, who are shown into the velvet carpeted parlor of politeness and courtesy, while only "home folks" are admitted into the lumber-room. How many ladies go about their homes daily in untidy toilet, and at night the tired husband sees the same loose wrapper and unsmoothed hair that he parted with at breakfast, unless some uninterested visitor should happen to have called, and then for their sake the wife is freshly and becomingly attired.

A good many men and women seem to exhaust all their desire and ability to please each other in their personal appearance during the period of courtship, and when they settle down after the "honey-moon" the wife thinks to herself, "Oh, it's only John," and the husband, "Oh, it's only Kitty;" and thus love's whetstone is dispensed with.

People nowadays, especially women, are educated to show off; they are veneered with the silver and gilt of a superficial education, which serves perhaps to bait some luckless young man on to matrimony, but which cracks and peels off during the wear and tear of married life. But there are faults in men, too, glaring faults. They do not exercise sufficient judgment in choosing a partner for life; they expect too much. They are charmed with a pretty face or vivacious, effervescing manners and take it for granted that the owner is sweet tempered, modest, domestic, industrious, unselfish, willing to give up to them everything and have no will and opinion of her own. They don't take the trouble to find out before marriage, and afterward it is thrust upon them, and they are surprised to find they have been deceived by appearances—have judged the book by its cover—and they turn home into shades by undertaking the Herculean task of immediately changing the woman's whole nature, so that the angels will round off and fit smoothly the vacuum of their own deficiencies. Respect is the root of courtesy, but a selfish boor cannot be respected by a woman, nor a mere pretty doll by a man.

Let parents talk much and well at home. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company they enter, and yet dull, silent and uninteresting among their own household. A dull, silent house is a stupid place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can; they will feel shut up and gloomy there, and the child who does not love home and cannot find attractions there is in danger of seeking them in other and oftentimes less eligible quarters.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that you will find my letter long and dull so I will close by wishing all my sisters a long and happy life. Yours truly,

COUSIN LOLA.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 19, 1878.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

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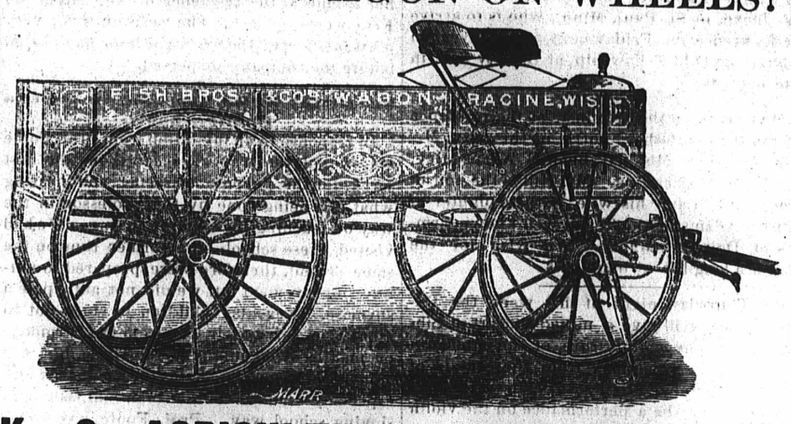

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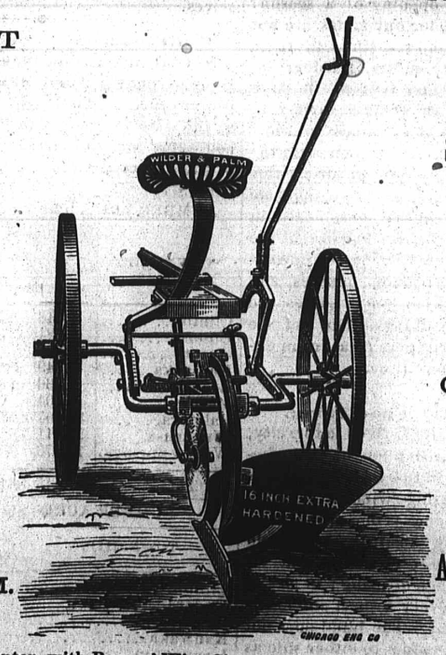

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Farm and Stock.

In England it is stated that the average yield of wheat on farms where sheep are kept is fifteen bushels greater than on farms where these animals are not kept. The difference, of course, being in the manure made where the sheep are fed.

A Large Wheat Crop.

If our news from different parts of the world are correct there never was so good a prospect for an enormous wheat crop. Not only in our own country but in Europe the prospect is better than for many years. Should this large crop mature without any drawback, the world will be full of bread. Prices this fall and during the entire year will undoubtedly rule low. It will be well for our farmers to keep posted as the season advances and thus be able to judge what they may expect for their wheat.

What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer to attain success must know almost everything. He must know—

How to plow deep, how to plow shallow;
How to grow beef, how to make tallow.
How to poison bugs, how to fix mice;
How to raise chicks, how to kill lice.
How to fat pork, how to make mutton;
How to plant sweet corn, how to grow Dutton.
How to break colts, how to yoke steers;
How to prune with the knife, how with the shears.
How to raise plums, how to raise cherries;
How to thin pears, how to have berries.
How to salt butter, how to press cheese;
How to make soap, and how to catch fleas.
How to grow cabbage, how to make krout;
How to breed mink, how multiply trout.
How to sow grain, how to plant beans;
How to sift seed, how to fix screens.
How to cut grass, how to make hay;
How to feed hens, and how make them lay.
How to milk heifers and get a pail full.
How to sow turnips, how to plant beets;
How to use marl, how to prepare peat.
Hew to get a farm in South, East or West;
How to get married, how to die blest.

Cultivation of Wheat.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* states that he sowed several acres of winter wheat in autumn, with a drill, leaving out every other tube, making the rows fifteen inches apart, and only using one peck of seed wheat to the acre, which was found to be ample. The following March, as soon as the ground was dry enough, a shovel plow wide enough to stir up the entire width between the rows was passed through only once, a very trifling task indeed. Yet that portion of the field produced thirty bushels to the acre, while that purposely sowed as usual, with double the quantity of seed, and double the number of rows, yielded twelve bushels to the acre.

Such an experiment is certainly deserving of general repetition everywhere. A more perfect and oftener repeated system of culture would probably have been still more beneficial and profitable.

Skies are Bright.

Up to present date wheat, fruit, and in fact all kinds of farm products give indications of a bountiful harvest. The ground is in good condition as regards both warmth and moisture to receive the seed, to plant trees and to set out the small fruits. Hogs and stock in general have wintered well. There is an encouraging prospect ahead for the stock raiser, the dairyman and the general farmer in whatever branch he is engaged. For a few weeks the husbandman will have to exert his utmost strength of brain and muscle. But he must with all his activity of body and mind possess his soul in patience—cherish a cheerful, hopeful disposition—rely firmly and trustfully on the sure promise of God that "seed time and harvest shall round out the year."

It is not hard work that uses up the farmer. It is hard work attended with anxiety of mind, loneliness of condition, lack of interest, want of social intercourse, destitution of means to carry on his business successfully, and that poverty which is so destructive of good, healthy, manly living. If the farmer could be assured there were better times ahead for him it would be a grand stimulus to work on; he would pluck up courage, nor think of weariness or failure. That better time will come. We are just as sure of it as we are when we see the sun set bright and clear that "it will be a goodly day tomorrow."

Fruit and Vegetables.

It is an old saying that tailors' children go half clad, that coblers' children go without shoes, and so on. Perhaps it is upon this principle that farmers' families are poorly fed so far as garden vegetables are taken into account. Of all classes we venture to assert that farmers have the poorest gardens. The mechanics in our villages and day laborers even have, as a rule, better gardens than some of our large farmers of the West. They seem to think that every hour's labor expended in the garden is so much time lost.

It will not probably pay a farmer to lay out an acre or two of land and employ men educated to the business to take care of it. We are fully persuaded, however, that a garden will pay better than any other portion of the farm of like size if it can be thoroughly cultivated and made to yield those fruits and vegetables which are so necessary for the comfort and health of the farmer's family, and which the farmer himself, with the help of his wife and children, can manage at a cost of time and labor but little larger in amount than that bestowed on the same quantity of land devoted to field culture.

Is it not a reproach to those who are the feeders of the world that their own families are not so well supplied with fruits and vegetables as the mechanics and laboring men in the country villages? We believe that there is a change going on among farmers for the better, in the direction of having better gardens, yet truth compels us to say that there yet exists quite too small an appreciation of the money value, the healthful influence, the table economy and family comfort of a fruit and vegetable garden. We hope our farmers will meditate upon the subject at eventide when the mind is clear and calm, and resolve that another season shall not close without witnessing an improvement in the line indicated.

Osage Orange Hedge.

It has been a matter of surprise to us why our farmers do not make more use of the osage orange for fencing in their farms and inclosing their fields. That this hedge plant is hardy and will stand our summer's drouth and winter's cold remarkably well is proved beyond doubt. That it makes a good and permanent fence, if properly set out and cared for, is equally certain. That it can be more cheaply constructed than any other fence offering equal security is a well attested fact. The main reason why this fence is so little used is, we suspect, the length of time that it takes to establish it so that it will answer the purpose of turning stock. In those counties where there is no herd law the cultivated fields must be secured at once against the depredation of cattle, and the farmer cannot wait for the slow growth of the hedge to attain an end that must be realized at once. Still, the board or rail-fence first constructed will in a few years decay and need replacing, and what kind of fence can be made more cheaply to take its place than the osage orange?

The land for the line of the fence might be broken some time in the summer or fall. A man with a good team in a single day could turn over the sod of a strip a mile in length and wide enough for setting the plants. Another day's work in the early spring would suffice to prepare the ground for the reception of the plants. Six days' work of a deft hand would be enough to set them out. The plants themselves would cost not over ten dollars. If the plants were such as they ought to be and were carefully set out not one in a hundred would fail to live and grow. The first cost of preparing and planting 320 rods would not exceed 18 cents a rod. The necessary labor of cutting back and trimming the hedge for the four years, requisite for its firm and permanent establishment, would not cost more than the first setting, so the whole cost of the fence would at these figures amount only to about 36 cents per rod.

If the above calculations are accurate, and we do not think they can be far out of the way, the osage orange hedge would be cheap and give general satisfaction. We know that many attempts to grow this fence have proved failures; but these failures have uniformly resulted from want of due care and attention in the selection of living plants, in the careless preparation of the ground or heedless manner of setting the plants. Where there has been a strict compliance with these three conditions of success, which have been hinted at, we do not believe that a failure could happen in one case out of twenty.

That more beautiful hedges do not inclose our fields and surround our farms is owing to a spirit of hot haste among our farmers. They cannot wait with patience. If they cannot reap the harvest the same year they plant there is no satisfaction in working. They must see immediate results. The reaping must follow close upon the sowing. Grand opportunities of permanent success are lost by a compliance with this reckless spirit of haste. It is a good thing to look forward and plan for the future. The best fruits of our best work are long maturing and we must learn to do our work well and to wait patiently.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

Farm Architecture.

THE ICE-HOUSE.

The principles embodied in the construction of an ice-house are the same in the large as in the small buildings, the object being to protect the ice from the exterior air by non-conducting walls, and to provide proper drainage and ventilation for the vapors that may arise. Blondel, in his *Decor des Edifices*, says: "An ice-house is a room hollowed out in the ground to preserve the ice, which is amassed in winter, in order to procure in summer fresh and cool water. Its shape resembles an inverted cone, and care should be taken to provide shade about it, either by means of trees or sheds. The custom is to make them twelve or fifteen feet in diameter at the top and diminish them regularly to the bottom, the depth being ordinarily about eighteen feet. However, this size can be changed according to the requirements, guarding always the same proportions. The more spacious the ice-house the better it preserves the ice, according to the opinion of many experienced men. They are constructed differently; some inclose them from the bottom to the top with a light wall of masonry of about one foot in thickness and plastered with mortar, and a pit is dug in the bottom two feet wide by four feet deep, covered over with an iron grating, for the purpose of draining the water from the melting ice."

I make this quotation to show how ice-houses were built in France one hundred and fifty years ago. The ice-house of to-day, in the United States, is quite a different affair. It is usually rectangular because that is the cheapest form, and is better adapted for the storage of square blocks of ice. For convenience the building should adjoin the milk-house, or be very near to it, and should also be close to the kitchen. The size of it depends altogether upon the amount of ice required for use in the family. An ordinary household will require about fifteen pounds per day through the heated term or say ten pounds per day for six months; this, for 180 days, would only be 1,800 pounds actually used. But it is neither economy nor good sense to put up a building of only sufficient capacity to contain that amount. We will suppose then a building ten feet square and ten feet high inside, this will contain, when loaded to within two feet of the top, 48,000 pounds of ice if properly packed; allowing one-sixth for melting, we have twenty tons remaining. This is sufficient to supply those of your neighbors who are so unfortunate as to be without, and to leave a handsome surplus to tide over the next year, if there should chance to be a poor crop.

The building should have a basement or cooling cellar under it. The walls of the basement should be two and a half feet thick, and the walls of the superstructure, if of stone or bricks, should be two feet thick; if of wood they should be of the same thickness, built by a double row of studs, set the proper distance apart, boarded up and filled up with sawdust. The floor of the cooling cellar should be of clay, unless it may be desirable to flag or brick it. The floor joists of the ice-room should be 2x12 inches, and set six inches between centers, bridged twice through the middle. The floor should be laid with the inclination to the center and should be water-tight. There should be a space of six inches left all around the sides, without any floor. Now set a row of 2x6 inch studs all around the inside standing off from the wall six inches, corresponding to the six-inch space left as above. Board these studs upon both sides and fill in the intervening space with sawdust; secure the top to a strong plate to prevent spreading, although the lateral pressure of the ice will be but slight on account of the central inclination of the floor. The ice-room should be above the level of the milk pans so that the ice-cold drainage may be carried there by means of a pipe leading from the center of the floor. The door of the ice-room should be upon the north side and should be about four inches thick, double, and filled with sawdust; it should be located near the top of the room.

In storing the ice care should be taken to cut the blocks of a uniform size, so that it will take an even number of them to fill out to the sides without cutting; they should then be stored just as closely as possible. Use no straw or sawdust until you get through, then put three feet of the former or twenty inches of the latter all over the top of the ice. As the ice is built up by the exterior door loose boards should be set in. If the weather is cold it is advisable to throw water over the entire body of ice every two or three layers; this freezes and prevents the air from getting in. Never throw in your ice loosely and in irregular sized cakes; it will waste much more rapidly than by the other method.

Breed Your own Stock.

The following editorial from the *Rural New Yorker* gives good advice:

The experience of many thriving farmers all over the country proves that a better run of animals is obtained by breeding them on the farm than by purchasing them. More care is bestowed in selecting the likely offspring of tried animals, they will go on fattening more rapidly and uniformly than strangers picked up here and there, for it takes some time before these get acquainted and become contented enough to lay on flesh kindly in their new home; and moreover, the tendency of prices for young stock is upwards, and the probability is very strong that ere long it will not pay farmers to go into the market for young animals. In any case it is as a rule more profitable to breed the stock one handles than to purchase it.

Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his power for labor. Farmers' horses that work little during the winter may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots.

The Exportation of Horses.

Several hundred head of horses were sent to Europe last year, and recently a number were shipped through the agency of Mr. Stoddard, of 626 Greenwich street, New York. This, we believe, is the first shipment from New York, and is the beginning of an important business which must grow to large proportions in the course of time. We have a class of horses that are admirably fitted for cavalry purposes, and for road uses. For this we have to thank the breeders of trotting horses, who have, during many years of careful improvement and training, supplied the country with a most useful class of animals. The racing horses of Europe cannot compete with our trotters, either for the road or for the purposes of war, and now that the value of our horses has been discovered, we look for a permanent market for them in Europe. The frequent European wars call for a large supply of horses, to be kept on hand even in times of peace, and in war the consumption is very great. Every few years European journals are alarmed at the scarcity of horses, and just now the English people are anxiously asking where a supply could be procured for their cavalry, in case of war. In this event there would certainly be a demand for our animals, larger than we could supply, and in any case it is probable that all our surplus stock will find ready and profitable sale in foreign countries.

In view of these circumstances, it would be well for us to consider how we can improve our stock, so that farmers may be able to take a share of this business. It has been too frequently the case that farmers have not only begrudged the cost of the services of a good sire, but they have also reserved for breeding only the poorest of their mares, lest the better ones might be forced to lose a few weeks' work in the spring. Spavined, wind-broken, worn-out mares, have been used for breeding, until a vast number of horses are constitutionally prone to disease, and are of little value from their birth. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, and if farmers would keep a good brood mare or two, and would secure good sires, a mare might be made as profitable in her increase as two good dairy cows, without considering the value of her work, which, at the least, will pay for her feed. It is an established fact, although it may seem at first sight to be an anomalous one, that the more we substitute railroads and steam-engines for horse-power, the greater demand we create for the services of horses. Horse-power is, after all, only a feeder for steam-power, and the more steam-power we use, the more horse-power we shall need to supply it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Veterinary Department.

Rheumatism

I have a very fine mare which became lame some two months ago. First she became sore or stiff when taken out of the stable; then it seemed to settle in the right fore leg or shoulder. Still the shoulder does not shrink or fall away. She has been stiff for the last two weeks as if pounded. Please prescribe.

ANSWER.—Rheumatism in horses is often caused by cold and moisture, though sometimes high feeding is to blame. If the animal is fat, treatment consists in first decreasing the food rations. By way of medication, give the following ball night and morning, until the bowels are freely opened, when it should be withheld until purgation has ceased, and then recommenced: Take of powdered colchicum, two drachms; calomel, one scruple; powdered aloes, one drachm; powdered capsicum half a drachm; linseed meal, two drachms, and treacle sufficient to form a ball. The animal should not be used for work of any kind, and should be kept in a comfortable and well littered box stall.—*Western Rural.*

Atrophy of Shoulder Muscles.

My mare has the sweeny. She is sunk in the shoulder, but the skin does not seem tight. I think it came from working too large a collar on her.

ANSWER.—In non-professional parlance, *sweeny* is one of the most prolific sources of lameness, but in veterinary science it has no place. It amounts to nothing more nor less than an atrophy (shrinkage) of the muscles of the scapular region, due to functional derangement. An animal becomes lame usually in the foot or feet. The consequence is, the parts, the muscles of the whole extremity, get less work than they were wont to, and atrophy follows as the result of a perverted nutrition. Perhaps it would be well to explain: All the tissues of the body receive nourishment according to the work they have to do. The blood is the pabalum by which they are fed, and when their function is normal, just enough is carried to the parts to keep up a natural development, but when that functional activity has been interfered with, the supply is either increased, which superinduces a hypertrophy (excessive growth) or decreases, which causes atrophy or less growth. Now, we infer from your communication that the animal is or was lame, and the trouble referred to is the result of that lameness, though we will not presume to say nothing else could cause it, as we know that either a tumor pressing upon, or a thrumbus in the artery, from which that part of the animal economy draws its supply, could cut off or diminish that supply sufficiently to have that effect; if, as we suspect, the animal is lame, treat the cause and the effect, the shrinkage, will take care of itself; if no lameness should exist, clip the hair from the parts, apply an active cantharides blister, and repeat it in the course of a month if necessary. If the animal is not already lame, you need have no concern about the shrunken shoulder, as that alone will not cause lameness.

Phthiriosis Equi.

I have a bay mare that ran off fall before last and staid out all last winter, subsisting on a very poor range until she was almost starved, and when I got her in February last she was nearly destitute of hair, but there were no sores or scabs of any kind. She never lost an opportunity to rub, and when she could not find anything to rub against would scratch with her teeth all the parts she could get at. I have ridden her nearly every day since. She is now fat and appears in perfect health, but on her neck and withers the skin is in thick wrinkles and about an inch thick, with no sign of hair on the shoulders and neck, the skin presenting more the appearance of an old mangy dog than anything else.

ANSWER.—From your description, we are inclined to think the trouble is due to lice, it being a well known fact that when an animal is allowed to come often in contact with a henery, or where poultry roost, the parasites will collect on them in great numbers; in short, they will be the victims of poultry lousiness, and in their efforts to rid themselves will rub the hair off in patches, and sometimes irritate the dermis to such an extent as to destroy the hair follicles; and in consequence, the hair refuses to grow, and the animal will have to go through life with denuded spots. The probability is that while running out, the animal in rolling upon the ground, got more or less dust in her coat, which has a tendency to either destroy or drive the vermin away. We would suggest that you try to resuscitate the hair follicles, and induce the hair to grow by having the denuded parts washed once a day, for four or five days, with castile soap and warm water, always rubbing dry with a coarse cloth; then take pulverized cantharides two, yellow wax and resin of each, three; raw linseed oil, fifteen ounces; melt the oil, wax and resin over a slow fire; stir in the powders, and allow it to boil up once or twice, remove from the fire and stir till cold; apply to the bare places with smart friction, and if after ten hours the parts are not slightly irritated, repeat the application. After three days have elapsed, apply a little pure lard, and the chances are that in about twenty days the hair will start.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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