

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VI.—NO. 13.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MARCH 29, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 269.

### "ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING."

The noisy streets are supremely green,  
And all the clans are in order;  
A thousand waving flags are seen,  
And each has green for its border.  
Arrah! But the land is all ablaze,  
The bells have sounded their warning,  
And the only tune the wide world plays  
Is "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

Each lad appears all neatly dressed—  
No monarch ever was bolder—  
With a spray of shamrock in his breast  
And a sash thrown over his shoulder;  
And the lass she smiles upon the lad,  
And turns no more in her scolding,  
For she couldn't resist his suit, bedad,  
On "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

Och! sure but the streets are a gala sight,  
The people are all so frisky!  
With here and there a bit of a fight,  
The result of a drop of whisky!  
If Mike and Pat came out of a spat  
With eyes of their own adorning,  
Divil a bit do they care for that  
On "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

You may traverse the world from northern main  
To the line of the hot equator;  
You may go from Sahara's desert plain  
To Vesuvius, close to the crater;  
You are certain to find an Irishman there,  
If you come with niver a warning,  
And he's sure to be humming the darling air  
Of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

But, though you find him in distant parts,  
And whether at sea or on dry land,  
The tenderest spot in his heart of hearts  
Is reserved for the Emerald Island.  
The soil of his birth is his proudest boast,  
And he'll give you a whack for a warning,  
If you fail to respond to his patriotic toast  
Of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

### AN APRIL FOOL.

BY MARY KYNE DALLAS.

He had bought a new pocket-book. Who he was is not of any importance, and as nobody will attempt to parse this story, it is excusable, perhaps, to begin as I do. He had bought a new pocket-book, and having put his money into it, had some doubts as to the best way of disposing of the other. Suddenly, as he furled its dilapidated leaves, a boy in the street yelled: "April Fool," and looking out of his window he saw an indignant old gentleman endeavoring to unfasten a dirty bit of old matting from his coat-tail.

"Why, it is All Fools' Day," said he, and knew what to do with his pocket-book. He took a bit of paper from his desk and wrote on it—April Fool.

Then he stuffed other bits of paper in it to make it look portly, as a pocket-book full of riches might, and fastened it well, and threw it out of the window.

It hit the curbstone and glanced into the street.

He who threw it sat watching for the coming dupe for awhile, and then forgot all about it, and sauntered away.

When he returned the pocket-book was gone.

"I wouldn't have missed seeing whoever picked it up open it for a dollar," he said. "It's the first April-fool trick I've played since I was a school-boy."

How little we guess what we say, or what we do sometimes!

Fifty people had passed that pocket-book. Some did not see it. Some remembered that it was the first of April, and knew what a plethoric pocket-book, lying in the gutter, meant on that day. But, at last, there came crawling around the corner a figure like none of the rest that filled the street, so set apart was it by rags and tatters and misery.

It was that of a tall young man, who should have been handsome. His face was as pale as death, his hands thin as a skeleton's. He looked as people look who have suffered from the strange, low fever that attack the poor. He wore a dingy, gray-brown coat, pinned across his throat to hide the want of linen; from his elbows his sleeves dropped in rags, and it ended in a mere fringe.

The rest of his dress was a sort of mystery of tatters and patches. His toes came through his shoes. He held himself together, as it were, and walked close to the gutter's edge. His reason for doing so was this—there might be something eatable lying in the gutter. He had never begged yet, and never would; but he would have eaten any crust or cabbage leaf he might have come across, he was so nearly starved. The name of this unfortunate man was Daniel Gordon. He was the son of a prosperous farmer, and a year before had quarrelled with his father and left home. The cause of the quarrel was a match that two old men desired to make between two young people who had no fancy for each other.

Daniel had not been turned away from home. He had left it of his own will, and he had found work to do, and had worked at it, until he grew ill; and while he lay in the hospital something had happened that threw hundreds of the men of his craft out of work. Stout, hearty men stood idle at the corners, or vented their wrath on the powers that were, in curses in the drinking-places.

Employers who sent able-bodied workmen from their doors by scores, could scarcely be expected to employ a man not yet strong enough to do a full day's work. And this was the end of it. Daniel had lived on the proceeds of the sale of his silver watch and his comfortable wardrobe, until half starved, and with the very garments that decency required dropping from him as dead leaves drop from the trees in autumn, his pride had broken down. He remembered his home—his mother, always kind—his father, who, at least, would not refuse him shelter. He stood on the wharves and watched the steamboats gliding up the river, and knew that they would pass within sight of the peaked, red roof of his old home. Perhaps his mother would look out as she heard the scream of the steam-whistle at the landing, and think of Daniel.

Alone amongst cold-hearted strangers, penniless, ill, starving, Daniel Gordon longed for his home, and found it as unattainable as though it were in the remotest star.

Once he had asked a gentleman to lend him the small sum necessary to reach his native place with—promising that his father would return it at once. He knew the old man's pride too well to doubt it.

But the confidence-men who infest the city had made that story one of their chief means of swindling tender-hearted people.

The gentleman had laughed and said: "Young man, I'm an old New Yorker—and that's an old game. I can assure you you'd have done better to have begged of me."

And Daniel had sworn an oath never to ask aid of any one any more. And here he was to-day staggering along the street, looking for scraps to eat in the gutter, while women who seemed never to have known of care or want, so gay were they and so gorgeous, rustled past him in their silks and velvets; and prosperous men cast a glance at him, as they went home to dine, without a thought that this was a man and brother in great need, and that it was their duty to aid him.

Yet who can blame these rich people—deceived again and again in the early years of their life, until the milk of human kindness curdles, and they come to the honest belief that rags and a miserable countenance are but the lividity of imposture?

Set apart by his rags and destitution from all respectable people, Daniel crept on, finding not even any scrap of such food as he hoped for, when suddenly his eyes were caught and riveted by an object that lay upon the stones of the street. A pocket-book! Nothing more nor less than a pocket-book! A moment before he had been inly praying that God would send him some assistance. Now he said to himself: "Heaven has heard me. Heaven is merciful!" And he suddenly darted toward it, caught it in his hand, and hid it in the bosom of his tattered coat.

His heart was beating wildly. He was confused, frightened—he knew not what. He felt the pressure of the pocket-book in his breast. He knew that it was not an empty one. His fingers felt that too. It was something he had no right to. It had been lost by somebody. It might be taken from him. In a terror, that made him giddier than he was before, he turned down a side-street, and hurried away. He must open it somewhere where no one could see him. Even here there were too many people—children, always inquisitive, and women of the lower order, who make nothing of staring open-mouthed into any one's face. Further on still he must go. Down to the dock. People were all leaving work; he could find a solitary spot there.

What was in the pocket-book? He felt with his fingers. A great deal of money, plainly. Some rich man had lost it. Well, he was not dishonest. He would save himself from starvation; that was his duty. He would buy some rough clothes, and a pair of shoes, and pay his passage home. Then he would advertise in the New York papers, find the owner, and working as farm-hand on his father's farm, if need be, would earn money, and pay back what he had borrowed.

He felt the pocket-book again, not daring yet to take it out of its hiding place. Perhaps it might not be so well filled as he thought, but at least there would be enough in

it to take him home, otherwise why, as he had prayed for help, should it be cast in his way? His mother believed in special providences—that good Christian, his mother! This was plainly one. A pair of shoes, and money to get home with, of course, would be there.

The dock was under his feet, but there was a man coming up toward the street, a man who looked at him. Would he stop him and say, sternly, "Have you found a pocket-book?" He half-expected it. He wholly expected it, as the man drew nearer. But it was only a newly-arrived Irishman, very poor himself, no doubt, who called out, "God save you, neighbor," as he passed.

"Amen!" said Daniel. And it came into his mind that this, the first friendly word that had been spoken to him for days, was a good omen. And now he was alone. He sat down on the edge of the dock and took out the pocket-book. Slowly he undid the clasp; as he did so, he resolved not to be disappointed if he found but a very small sum. "The prodigal went home in rags," he muttered.

Now he held the pocket-book open in his hand. At first sight it seemed full indeed. Then a little chill ran through him. He drew out the first thing his fingers touched. It was a crushed piece of paper. Another bit—and another—still another. He spread them on his knees and turned them over. They were fragments of some old circular. He cast them away.

"There cannot be much money here," he said. "I must remember how thankful I should be for a little."

Then he took out other pieces like the first—they lay on the dock at his feet, and the wind fluttered them about—and now he saw a little clasped division of the pocket-book.

"What a fool I am," he said. "The little money I am to find will be in there. It may be a dollar note, or only a few shillings, though it might be much more."

"That pocket-book was thrown to me by Providence. I know it. I have faith that my prayer was answered."

But he trembled. For a moment he dared not touch that little clasp. Then he gained courage. The two folds of Russia leather parted, and, behold! something neatly folded, could it be only paper again?

Daniel Gordon spread it out upon his knee and read: "April Fool!"

April Fool! The whole truth flashed upon him at once. He remembered that it was the first day of April. He recalled the tricks he had played on that day in his boyhood. No chance of money in that pocket-book. Even the five-cent piece that might have bought him a loaf of bread would never have been cast away on an April-fool catcher.

He who threw that pocket-book into the kennel would scarcely have rejoiced over its opening had he been there to see. A devil could not have taken any joy in that sad spectacle. Down on his knees—at first upon the dock—on his face afterwards—moaning in his agony—crying aloud that God had mocked him afterwards.

Then rising, sick and faint, his eyes shaded with the burning tears that he had, shed, he stood leaning heavily against a rude post to which boats were tied, looking out upon the river.

Evening had come. The faint silver moonlight mingled with the purple twilight, and upon the river shone crimson and golden lights.

The low beat of an engine caught his ear. A flag fluttered. There was a sound of music. One of the great river steamers had started on its trip up the Hudson.

"Mother!" cried the youth. It was the last word he ever uttered.

There is a man in the employment of each coroner, who claims, as his perquisites, the clothing and any little matters found on the person of unknown drowned people.

A body was found in the Hudson when the next day dawned, and when his duties were performed, this functionary picked up a handful of dilapidated rags.

"I'm in luck this time," he said, with a sneer. "Look here, though. There's an old pocket-book, hooked by its strap, to the one button left on the suit. Empty, of course."

"Never say a pocket-book is empty till you've ripped it up, Jim," said his wife, who had made her way to the place where he was busy—not many cared to visit it. "Give me the thing, and let's see."

He tossed it to her, and she took out her scissors.

"I scarcely ever knowed a pocket-book that

some bit of money hadn't got in at the back—under the lining. Ah, I'm right. There's something hard here. It's sewed in—been mended, you see, this pocket-book has. It's only five cents—but five cents is five cents, Jim—"

She uttered the last word in a low, breathless cry.

Jim looked. "Hallo!" cried he: "a ten dollar gold piece?"

It was true. He who had owned the pocket-book had had such a coin which had slipped behind the lining, and been attached in by a well-meaning young sister. It was supposed to be lost. He had cast it into the street, quite ignorant of its existence.

And Providence had cast in Daniel Gordon's way the means by which to reach home and friends. In his hands lay what he had prayed for, and he did not know it.

His prayer had been fervent, his faith strong, and heaven had been merciful—yet in vain. Who can understand it?

And the gold piece went to buy the woman who had found it a new dress. And Daniel Gordon lies in an unmarked grave in the spot in which they bury paupers. And on the porch of the red-roofed farm-house the mother watches, at eventide, when the river-steamers stop at the old landing, and wonders whether they will ever bring her boy home again.

### The First Prayer in Congress.

In *Traveller's Military Journal* under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical first prayer in Congress, made by Rev. Jacob Duché, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is, an historical curiosity:

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from thy throne, behold all dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of oppression, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring henceforth to be dependent only on Thee, they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now alone cast their vote; take Thou their part; Thou Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council, and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanerinary purpose, O let the voice of Thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from unnerved hands in the day of battle! Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation; let order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them, and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. We ask all these things in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

### A Condensed Novel.

He was a mail agent on the Union Pacific railroad, and had a wife and little daughter at Omaha. Whenever he left home for a fortnight on the rail he would take the little girl with him a block or two from the house, and then, kissing her good-by, would send her back to her mother. Jealousy took possession of him without cause, and one morning about two years ago he carried off the child from the wife whom he believed to be faithless. The mother waited for the pattering of the little feet and the sound of the little one's voice, and finally ran to the station, where she learned that her husband had gone West with the child. She telegraphed to him, she wrote to him; but he received no reply. Convinced that he had deserted her, and he would never return, she sold her furniture, paid a visit to some friends in Wisconsin, and procured a divorce and a decree giving her the custody of the child. She then went to Oakland, Cal., where her husband and her daughter were boarding, and took legal measures for the recovery of the child. About a fortnight ago husband and wife met in a law office—she with countenance cold and stern, and he with a hang-dog, sheepish look. The lawyers went out to knock and left the estranged couple together. When they returned husband and wife were holding hands. The writs were not served; there was a re-marriage the next morning.

There has been a skipper in New York who has been across the Atlantic so often that he knows every wave by sight.

A heepled husband said, in extenuation of his wife's raids upon his scalp, "You see, she takes her own hair out so easily, she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out?"

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend who, while walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water.

"No matter," said the friend, "I have found it."

### Young Folks' Column.

Messrs. R. J. Borgholthaus and H. J. Rushmer, two prominent business men of this city, have consented to decide, on the 4th of July next, which of our young correspondents is entitled to the silver cup. In writing letters to compete for the premium our young friends should not neglect to state in a blank sheet these words: "Mr. Editor, this letter is written to compete for the silver cup." By doing this, you will save the editor considerable trouble. Now let us see who will win the prize.

DEAR EDITOR:—I do not take your paper, but I thought that you wouldn't care if I wrote a letter for it. I go to school in the high-school department, and study arithmetic, politics, spelling and language lessons. Arithmetic is very hard for me; I do not like it very well. I like politics the best of any study. I just began to study politics this month. I have been through the language lessons, and am now reviewing it. I go to dancing school and like it very much. There are twelve evenings in a term. We have had ten. A little while ago the teacher held a reception; we had a very nice time—at least I did.

I send you a charade:  
I am composed of eight letters.  
My first is in manger, but not in stable.  
My second is in table, also in able.  
My third is in roller, but not in case.  
My fourth is in call, but not in weasel.  
My fifth is in hawser, but not in cable.  
My sixth is in also, and also in babel.  
My seventh is in not, and not in bought.  
My eighth is in lot, and also in caught.  
My whole is the name of an occupation.  
ADRIAN NORTON.  
WAUPUN, Wisconsin, March, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl thirteen years old. Our school was out last Friday. I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. My pa and ma are grangers. My pa takes your paper; I like it very much; I like to read the letters very much that are in it. It is rainy to-day. My teacher's name was Lillie Todd. We have seventy-five hens. Pa and ma went out to the grange store yesterday. This is the first time I have written to your paper and if you print this I will write you the next time.

Yours truly,  
SARAH E. MCCARTY.  
LA CYGNE, Kansas, March, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a few lines for your paper, for the first time. I am ten years old; I have been going to school this winter, but now it is vacation. I studied reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. I have two brothers and one sister. I have a gray pony, her name is pet. I send Eva A. Foster a name for her call; she must call it Ruby. I will now quit, and wait to see if you publish this, and may be I will try again.

EFFIE H. THOMPSON.  
EMPORIA, Kans., March 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I forgot to send you my monthly average at school the last letter I wrote, but I will send them this time. John and father are digging trees to-day. The farmers are all getting ready for spring work. There is a great deal of sickness in the country but no deaths. Yes, I would like to hear from Aunt Helen very much.

Yours truly,  
LYDIA B. WILSON.  
GREENWICH, Kans., March 14, 1877.

[Lydia is progressing in her studies we think.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith send you two charades:  
I am composed of five letters.  
My first is in millet, but not in hay.  
My second is in bee, but not in wasp.  
My third is in town, but not in insect.  
My fourth is in many, but not in few.  
My fifth is in Naman, also in Haman.  
My whole is a girl's name.  
I am composed of six letters.  
My first is in ladle, also in paddle.  
My second is in sow, but not in reap.  
My third is in harrow, but not in drill.  
My fourth is in high, but not in low.  
My fifth is in hall, but not in snow.  
My sixth is in thrash, also in thrash.  
My whole is the name of a person spoken of in Romans, of the New Testament.  
FRANK WARNER.  
TINLOAN, Kans., March 16, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you an enigma.  
I am composed of twelve letters:  
My 1, 10, 3, 8, 11, 9, is a boy's name.  
My 6, 12, 4, 7, is between mountains.  
My 2, 5, is an interjection.  
My whole is the name of a town in the Western hemisphere.  
Tell Aunt Helen I would like to hear from her very much.  
LAVINA HOVRY.  
WELLSVILLE, March 27, 1877.

Several "Young Folks'" letters stand over to appear in our next issue.

Received at the office of the Spirit of Kansas, Lawrence, Mo., March 29, 1877.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Keller, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county. Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.

Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Flora—Mrs. B. A. Oils, Topeka, Shawnee county. Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2 Cowley county, J. O. Vansardal master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch. 3 Sedgwick county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. Reynolds secretary, Junction City. 4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard. 5 Waukegan county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove. 6 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire. 7 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford. 8 Shawnee county—no report. 9 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phinney secretary, Ft. Scott. 10 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta. 11 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Belleville. 12 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, LeLoup. 13 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neiderland. 14 Cherokee county, Joseph Columbus master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus. 15 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Riley. 16 Johnson county, D. D. Stahler master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley. 17 Wabanssee county—no report. 18 Douglas county, V. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence. 19 Neosho county—no report. 20 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield. 21 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit. 22 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia. 23 Chase county, R. J. Young master, T. M. Wor-ton secretary, Cottonwood. 24 Osage county, John Behring master, Miss Belle Reese secretary, Osage City. 25 Allen county, M. C. Myers master, J. P. Sprout secretary, Jedd. 26 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Emporia. 27 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, E. M. Bonner secretary, Burlington. 28 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Lawrence. 29 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunders secretary, Washington. 30 Jewell county, A. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Garden. 31 Jefferson county, J. F. Willis master, J. N. Inaley secretary, Oskaloosa. 32 Greenwood county, F. A. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Garden. 33 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove. 34 Montgomery county, A. J. Orwin master, Liberty, Secretary not reported. 35 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City. 36 Ottawa county, G. E. Wreth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis. 37 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. E. Lampton secretary, Labette. 38 Brown county, R. W. Young master, A. Cur-others secretary, Hiawatha. 39 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Ce-harville. 40 Wilson county, W. S. Sanna master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia. 41 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Al-len secretary, Manhattan. 42 Nemaha county, W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huroa.

DUPLICES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. B. Hann, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-son county. George Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Huroa, Atchison county. S. D. Underwood, Junction City, Davis county. S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county. George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county. D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county. James W. Williams, Riley, Marion county. E. E. Ewald, Great Bend, Leavenworth county. C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county. Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county. L. M. Earnest, Garden, Anderson county. John C. Fore, Maywood, Waukegan county. F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county. J. C. Payne, Hill Grove, Allen county. G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county. W. R. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county. W. R. Carr, Lawrence, Pawnee county. W. H. Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county. W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county. Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county. John Behring, Fairfax, Osage county. E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. A. Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county. G. S. Wreth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county. J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county. H. M. Cate, Gardner, Johnson county. W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county. T. O. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county. Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county. R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county. W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county. J. H. Bradt, Prairie Grove, Republic county. P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. A. N. Case, Honeck, Saline county. C. E. Spaulding, Hildale, Miami county. J. C. Gandy, Humboldt, Allen county. A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county. J. Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county. W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county. J. O. Gandy, Humboldt, Allen county. H. O. Clark, Rippon, Labette county. W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county. W. H. Linton, Benton, Butler county. S. H. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. B. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county. G. A. Rudledge, Abilene, Dickinson county. J. F. Hanes, Greenfield, Elk county. W. W. Goss, Dover, Shawnee county.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—The grasshoppers are hatching slowly; a great many of the eggs are spoiled. Our co-operative store is doing a good business under the management of Bro. J. Lockwood. The majority of our granges are alive and in a prosperous condition. Yours fraternally, A. J. TRAVELER, MARYSVILLE, KANS., March 25, 1877.

For the Spirit of Kansas. I Want to Join the Grange.

BY MRS. E. M. WING.

I want to be a granger. And with the grangers stand, A wreath upon my forehead, A staff within my hand.

And wear the little apron, So cunning and so neat, With the sash adjusted gracefully, I would be fixed complete.

And then 'twould be such pleasure When they're called to meet, To give the wanted signal, And just to take a peep.

And see old farmers and their wives Go marching round the room, I'm sure, had I a fit of blues, It would dispel the gloom.

There are so many Patrons, All o'er the United States, I would like to join their number, And pass within their gates.

And oh! they have such suppers, That the farmers' wives prepare, I'm sure there's nothing that is good, But what they bring fit there.

Yes, I'd rather join the grangers, Than any other band, And help protect the farmers, From the swindlers in the land. RIVERDALE, Clay county, Kansas.

Patrons of Southern Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I think my name has never appeared on your books as a subscriber, although I have frequently had the reading of your valuable paper. In order to become better acquainted I will subscribe. I wish to become more familiar with the grange movements and other important matters of our own State. A report from the Cherryvale Grange (of which I am a member) may be read with interest by some of your many subscribers, and stimulate them to greater efforts to advance the interests of the farmer, and all that earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. We are still living and are getting into working order. There is nothing like work to give life and health to a grange. Such has been our experience.

We have had an election, and the present officers are as follows: J. N. Bradney, Master; L. A. Marshall, Overseer; W. E. Lyons, Lecturer; C. Rose, Steward; Thomas Herd, Assistant Steward; Thomas Kose, Chaplain; S. E. Eason, Treasurer; George Rose, Secretary; L. Patterson, Gate-keeper; Sister Brantley, Ceres; Sister Rose, Pomona; Sister Lyons, Flora; Sister Marshall, Lady Assistant Steward. Our present number is twenty, and five more are taking their degrees, which makes lively times for us. We have taken stock as a grange in the Patrons' Commercial Agency, second district, Humboldt, Kansas, and intend hereafter to do the bulk of our buying and selling through that channel. Furthermore the grange has bought the right to use and sell farm rights of P. Pattysen's riding plow and latest attachment in Ross township, the proceeds to go to fill up the treasury of our grange, thus giving us capital to do business on. I wish to speak more fully of the merits of this attachment. From what I have seen and known of it, it comes the nearest of anything I have ever seen in the plow and harrow arrangements to supplying the wants of our farmer. In the first place, it is simple and sturdy, so much so that any good blacksmith can make them, or they can be cast. They are now being cast at Fort Scott. 2. They are strong and durable, having but little wear about it, will last a man's lifetime. Should they break through carelessness or accident, the nearest blacksmith can mend it. 3. The farmer can use any plow he has on the farm, either right or left-handed or breaking-plow. The better the plow the better the work.

4. The plowman can ride and control his plow better than he can that of any other plow; can use and lower his plow with a lever that regulates the depth of the furrow; can remove rubbish that clogs the plow with the foot; can shake his plow when passing through hard ground or sod to lessen the draft; can plow a wide or narrow furrow, and even cut and cover, and if necessary, ride the beam. All this he can do without stopping his team. 5. The team is hitched to the end of the beam the same as to a working plow; so if the wheels pass over clods or rough ground, it does not affect the depth of furrow—that is uniform. 6. In turning around the end of a land, you can raise the plow from the ground or turn it on one side and let it run around the same as in walking; can hitch it up on a hook and go from one field to another. 7. When your plowing is done, you can remove the plow and attach a harrow and ride to do that weary work. 8. There is one item in this plow attachment that is all-important, and will recommend itself to every farmer that is not troubled with a full purse, it is its cheapness; a pair of wheels, tongue, axle and a square frame over the axle and a seat, comprises the running gear which nearly all a farmer can make, if he has any mechanical genius about him; and then the attachment with some iron work and the right to use it, that will not cost over fifteen dollars, and you have a sulky plow complete that will do just as good work as any plow that costs from fifty to seventy dollars. It has been tested several times with sulky plows, and decision rendered in its favor.

I witnessed a trial last fall, where four sulky plows were in the field with the Pattysen plow. The ground was very hard and dry, so hard that a walking plow could not do good work, in a part of the field the weeds were as tall as a man's head. Most of the plows performed their work well, the Pattysen plow holding its own with them all, covering the weeds complete and finishing up the land the best, leaving a narrow, dead-furrow. The unanimous decision of the spectators was (all things considered), that the Pattysen plow and harrow attachment are just what the farmer wanted. So well pleased were they, that after the trial a number of Patrons met and formed themselves into a joint-stock company and bought the right of this attachment for fourteen counties, appointing James Skidmore as their general agent. The counties are Linn, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, Elk, Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery and Chautauque. Their object was to keep it out of the hands of speculators and place it in the hands of the grange, that they might control and reap the benefits. Furthermore, J. Skidmore is the agent of the entire State. He and his partner will spend the coming season in canvassing the fourteen counties, and others as far as they can, and meet with as many granges as they are able, and give them an opportunity to buy farm or town rights. They will take with them a full rig, that all may see it work, and judge for themselves of its merits. Any one wishing further information in regard to this plow attachment, can correspond with J. Skidmore, who will give them the desired information, or if any grange wishes a visit from him, they

can send him their invitation and it will be remembered. His post-office address is Columbus, Cherokee county, Kansas. In conclusion, I would advise all Patrons that are contemplating buying a sulky plow this season, to see this plow attachment before they part with their sixty or seventy-five dollars. Fraternally yours, J. M. MOORE, COALFIELD, Cherokee county, March 23, 1877.

Riley County Patrons and the Local Question.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange met the other evening, and, after the usual business was transacted, the subject of grasshoppers was taken up and discussed for the purpose of finding the best and most practical manner in which to get rid of the little fellows. Different plans were suggested; some appeared to think there could be but little done to help our condition, while others thought to get the prairie grass in a shape that it could be burnt just to suit the times, so that when the grass was cut and placed there would not be a general fire; and then when the little 'hoppers make their appearance and the wind drives them to the grass on one side of the field to fire the grass, and when the wind changed, so as to drive to the grass on the other side of the field, fire it there, and by so doing burn more 'hoppers, and with less danger of damage being done by the fire than to use no precaution nor care of any kind and have a regular run-away fire. While one brother, more given to ridicule, suggests digging a ditch two and a half feet deep and of the same width, and fasten a row of strings in the bottom of the ditch, the strings to have needles on and then a piece of leadstone just over the ditch, opposite each needle, so that the point of the needle would stand perpendicular, and the string stretched tight, and then let the 'hoppers hop in the ditch and drop on the needles and string themselves, and then the 'hoppers to be dried, and kept for hard times. While another brother thought the best plan to get rid of the pest would be to get down on our knees and beg the Great Ruler that sent them here to take them away; for he says there is no use to spend time trying to kill them. He claims that they will not go to the grass to be burnt, or but very few of them, and that there will be so many of them if the eggs all hatch out, it will be impossible to kill enough to amount to anything, as the members of the grange were scattered over too much territory to co-operate to any advantage, and this is a movement that requires co-operation, and there are so many farmers and even some of the Patrons of Husbandry that will not take hold and help us, that the question has to be decided at the next meeting and study more upon the subject and upon the nature and manners of the young 'hoppers. I fear there can be but little done for the grasshoppers this spring except what the earl would do, and that is, to burn the grass off at the proper time, as it is very hard to get the blind to see, so it is hard to get some people to see their own interest and unless the greatest majority take hold it will be a failure, as the time for spring work is at hand and there is no plan agreed upon yet, and a great many men do not manifest a willingness to do anything only to out-general the grasshoppers by raising or trying to raise a crop that they cannot or will not eat, by raising broom-corn or not planting their corn until the 'hoppers have hatched out and gone. The harvest will be light in this part of the country; this season many men do not manifest a willingness to do anything only to out-general the grasshoppers by raising or trying to raise a crop that they cannot or will not eat, by raising broom-corn or not planting their corn until the 'hoppers have hatched out and gone. 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Kansas State News.

GREENWOOD county has a horse fair on the 7th of April, at Eureka.

OUR State exchanges report that wild ducks are uncommonly numerous this year.

MR. GEORGE W. TIPTON has sold out his interest in the Crawford County News to Mr. J. W. Lamoreaux.

THE fruit growers of Montgomery county met in Independence on the 20th inst., and organized a county horticultural society.

A TRAPPER at Florence has secured a forty pound beaver, and claims to have earned three dollars per day during the whole winter by trapping in that neighborhood.

A NUMBER of Labette county farmers are building fine, new houses, and otherwise extensively improving their farms. This certainly is indicative of prosperity.

A FARMER was in the city yesterday who, last year, sold a wagon-load of potatoes to Gordon Bros. for three dollars. He got \$26.35 for the same kind of a load at the same house last night. So says the Leavenworth Times.

SCARLET fever, which of late has been such an enemy to children in Wichita and other points in Southern Kansas, has appeared in Independence. One child, says the Tribune, was buried last Monday and another is quite ill.

THE Great Bend Register says: "Three thousand acres of government land were taken at the U. S. land office, in this district, in one forenoon, from 9 to 12 o'clock—three hours—one thousand acres per hour. This was on Monday forenoon of last week."

Says the Commonwealth of Topeka: "John Peck, one of the oldest farmers of Shawnee county, died on his farm, about four miles from Topeka, on Monday night last. He had one of the best improved farms in the county. He was a member of the Congregational church of this city."

Says the Junction City Union: "A letter has been received in this city from A. Lewis, of Zanesville, Ohio, stating that he will be here about April 1st to look up a location for himself and friends. He represents some fifty persons, mostly farmers, and they will be a valuable acquisition to the population of our county."

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy, named Daniel Ladd, living on Mall Creek, Clay county, committed suicide, on the 16th inst., by taking strychnine. No cause is assigned for the commission of the deed, except that his sister had remonstrated him for neglecting to perform some duty in the way of chores about the premises.

SAYS the Louisville Reporter: "Thomas Dawe has the largest tree on record in this township. Two men have been working on it for about ten days and have worked out four hundred fence posts, four cords wood and there are three cords in the tree yet to get out, making in all, seven cords. The tree measured fifteen feet in circumference."

THE Chanute Times says: "Two young men named J. A. Coulter and P. H. Reed, who attended a school in district seventy-nine, on Big Creek, are able to repeat by rote the constitution of the United States. They are evidently the kind of men needed in all departments of business, and can hardly fail of success in anything they undertake."

THE Oswego Independent says: "Esquire Wimmer, of Elm Grove township, whose extensive premises we have heretofore described, some time since constructed a large artificial lake which is fed by springs, and stocked it with choice fish. He now luxuriates on fine fresh fish whenever disposed, of which he has an abundant supply. Farmers in this country can live like princes if they only try."

THE Commonwealth says: "J. M. Owenby, formerly of Tecumseh, and of late Southern agent for the Kansas Pacific at Chattanooga, is in jail for passing counterfeit money. Mr Owenby went South in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. Instead of sending emigrants to Kansas he was guilty of the wickedness of sending them to Texas, and now he is beating his head against the cold walls of a jail. So men go on from bad to no better."

ANY one knowing anything of the whereabouts of John Bellis will confer a great favor by notifying his brother, Barton Bellis, who lives at Shivelton, Platte county, Mo. John Bellis left Platte county, Missouri, as a sergeant in Captain Robertson's company, Confederate soldiers, in the fall of 1863. He was last heard from directly after the battle of Pea Ridge. At this battle Captain Robertson was wounded, and subsequently died. He was attended by the said John Bellis. Exchanges will confer a great favor by making mention.—Atchison Champion.

THE Commonwealth of the 23d says: "Messrs. Solomons and Hynes, the agents of the A., T. & S. F., came in last night with a large party of prospectors from Illinois and Wisconsin. One hundred and twenty-five came through yesterday evening, forty were to arrive during the night, and some sixty were expected to 'catch up.' The party broke up into squads and stopped at different hotels. A large number registered from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, stopped at the Fifth Avenue; the Metamora, Ill., delegation stopped at the Topeka house. The party go down the road this morning at seven o'clock."

WE thought this man had left the country, but here he is again. His name is Beggs. He is by nature a beggar or dead-beat. He travels with a wagon and two horses and a boy. Just before entering a town, he sends the boy and one horse into town first, then with one horse and the wagon, in a very crippled and helpless condition, he makes his way along the streets, representing that his horse died last night, and begging for help. He says that he raised

nine dollars in Manhattan, thirty dollars in Leavenworth, and other amounts in other places. He attempted his game in Junction City, but was exposed by a young man who saw him arranging his plans in the suburbs. When detected, he promptly hitched up his team and rolled out. Pass him around.

THE Leavenworth Times of the 21st says: "Marshal Frank Gilbert, of Weston, Mo., accompanied by Constable James Evans, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, in search of two men supposed to belong to a gang who endeavored to throw the afternoon train on the K. C., St. Joe & C. B., road from the track, while it was passing near Weston, yesterday afternoon. It seems from the statements of the officers, that the gang had piled a quantity of rubbish and stones on the track, and waited until the train came along. Finding that their efforts would prove unsuccessful, the marauders began to throw stones into the car windows and did much damage. The two suspected of being leaders in the outrage, were traced here by the officers, and if caught, they will have a taste of prison fare for awhile, at the very least."

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels out a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Is now prescribed in cases of Strufula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature, in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially recommended, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, J. M. PESTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pestingill & Co., 15 State St., Boston. BOSTON, NOV. 28, 1872.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, R. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 124 1-3 dozen (322 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 11, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrophulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours, A. L. GILMAN, 463 Broadway. To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 82 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous. The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chills, Lock-Jaw, Paley, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"INDIAN HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 23, 1873. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chills. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.' BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expressioner says of it:

"New York, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.' H. MASH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'B. PUTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'A. S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evil, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livestock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

HONEY.

Fitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are so efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, from the recipe of Samuel Fitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

MONEY TO LOAN

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

J. B. WARD & CO., Address them at Lawrence, Kansas. Kansas, Mo.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House, Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



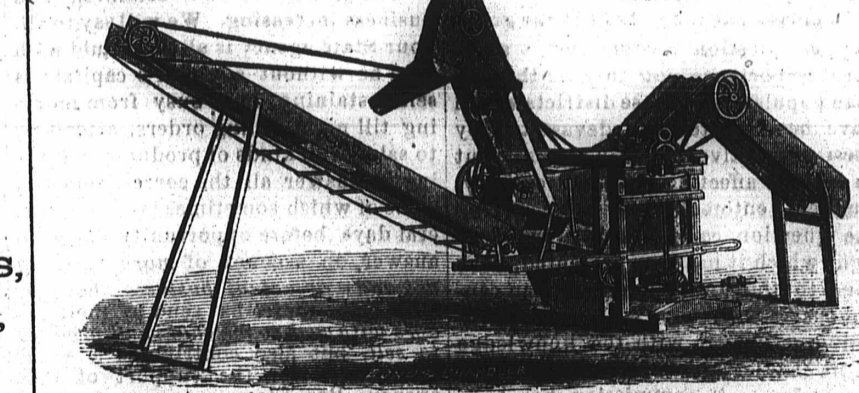
We desire to call special attention of the farmer to the Quincy, and ask a thorough inspection of its many points of excellence and superiority, among them the CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.



Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING FLOWS,

Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM, 116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST. BET. 4TH & 5TH, KANSAS CITY, MO. Commissions Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

THE UNITED STATES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

No one who is interested in the prosperity of our country will raise objections to the entertainment of a proposition for a United States' representation at the Paris Exposition in 1878. Our own great international show at Philadelphia last year, at which all foreign commissions acknowledged the superiority of many of our mechanical productions over any other of like character, and the subsequent adoption of many new articles of American manufacture in foreign countries, makes it plain to see that a display of those manufactures where representative men of other nations may examine them as often as opportunity affords, will result not only in establishing for us an incomparable reputation all over the world, but will create an increased demand for the superior articles that will materially assist in consuming the surplus products of American factories and furnish work for hundreds of unemployed mechanics now calling for bread. The Russian government recognizing the superiority of our agricultural improvements over their own, recently purchased ten thousand American plows for distribution among their farmers. American watch movements are being called for almost within the shadow of Swiss factories. We might enumerate a long list of goods for which there is a growing demand in the old country, and this demand has largely increased since the Centennial Exposition. As to the cost of making such an exhibit as would be a credit to the United States, we find a special telegram to the Inter-Ocean from Washington, which reads:

Nathan Appleton, who has been in consultation with the late Centennial authorities, has presented to Secretary Evarts a sketch of the organization for the proposed American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, together with an estimate of the necessary expenses. He estimates that \$300,000 is the least amount with which a proper exhibit can be made, and this is on the supposition that the goods will be received at New York in government warehouses and shipped to Havre in United States government vessels. He believes, however, that \$500,000 should be appropriated to do the country credit at Paris. Gentlemen who are shaping the present movement entertain strong hopes that the president will be able in some way to accept the invitation of the French republic at an early date, as they find there is a very general desire among Americans to take part in the Exposition, not only to keep up our national friendship with France, but also as a matter of business.

Our farmers, too, would be pleased to submit some splendid samples of grain for the inspection of their brethren across the water. Already there is a heavy draft upon American wheat and corn crops, but we supply it, and stand ready to satisfy a draft for double the amount. We hope that those in authority will leave no stone unturned for the accomplishment of an object that will surely result in great value to our people and the nation.

THE GRASSHOPPER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Congress has taken hold of the grasshopper question recognizing it as of great importance not only to the human population of those districts which have been visited and devastated by these destructive insects in the past, but as directly affecting the whole country. Eminent entomologists, after giving the question careful study in every light which it has been presented, have come to the conclusion that man cannot successfully cope with the red-legged grasshopper with the knowledge of its character and habits now in his possession. A commission has been appointed therefore, consisting of able men, to go into the sections of country from whence these little machines of destruction come, and in which they have caused so much sorrow, for the purpose of inquiring into their habits and character, and to devise remedies, prevention measures, etc., that may be successfully applied to rid the country of the pest. The following noted entomologists compose the commission: Prof. C. V. Riley, State entomologist, Missouri; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State entomologist, Illinois; and Dr. A. S. Packard, of the American Naturalist, Massachusetts. A dispatch from Washington of the 21st inst., concerning the matter, says:

The commission will have its headquarters at Washington in Prof. Hayden's office, and their western office, in which the larger part of the industry work is to be done, at St. Louis. They expect to get into the field in a few days. Prof. Riley will occupy himself more particularly with the whole country east of the mountains and south of the forty-eighth parallel, also the west half of Iowa and the whole of British America. Prof. Thomas takes Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and East Wyoming, while

Prof. Packard will make Montana, West Wyoming and the Pacific slope his special field.

We sincerely hope that these gentlemen will be so far successful in their investigations, that in the near future our people may be put in possession of implements of war sufficient to come as near annihilating this common enemy, as lies within the power of man.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

We spent last week in Franklin county. A good many of the granges in this county are alive and active, and have entered into the work of co-operation in earnest. They have a co-operative store with about eighteen hundred dollars capital; this store is doing only a fair business. The trouble is, a good many of the Patrons neglect to patronize their own store. Instead of trying to remedy any defects they may see, a good many stand around and do an immense amount of growling. The consequence of this conduct is, the store is not doing as well as it should. However, a good many are renewing their allegiance to the order and say, "the grange shall prosper in Franklin county." There are about fifteen live working granges in the county, some among the first organized in the State; these have never faltered in the work, nor doubted the ability of the farmers in this country through this order, to finally emancipate themselves from the burdens put upon them by organized capital. We found a few granges dormant, and a few so dead that it would be a hopeless task to attempt to put new life into them. Some died because some of their members tried to make capital out of the order for their own personal ends, and because they failed to accomplish their objects through the grange; they quit the order and said it was a humbug. We think the live, earnest Patrons of Franklin county are fortunate in being rid of such drones.

Now to the Patrons of Franklin county, who through this order can see freedom from oppression in the future, we say: renew your energies; concentrate your efforts; all rally round your co-operative efforts; if you make mistakes, rectify them as quickly as possible; as you value your life keep aloof from party politics and politicians; keep yourselves thoroughly posted on all subjects that pertain to your best interests; take the papers that are friendly to your cause, and pay for them; never go to law; be quiet, peaceful citizens. Do these things, and you will as certainly succeed, as light comes with the rising sun. We know it will require nerve and energy, but how much better it will be to put forth the necessary amount of energy, now, and be successful, than to cry, we can't! we can't! and be made the laughing stock of intelligent mankind.

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS:—It probably is a matter of some interest to the members of the order to know what this agency is doing, and if self-sustaining and business increasing. We will say to all, your State agency is all you could wish it to be without a dollar's capital; it is self-sustaining, kept busy from morning till night, filling orders, attending to sales of all kinds of products and trying to answer all the correspondence, some of which sometimes lays over several days before opportunity offers to answer, on account of more pressing demands of actual business that not only helps those that send us their orders with cash to purchase and produce to sell, but also contributes a small commission for the support of this agency. Bro. Stevens, too many of our people simply use this agency as a lever to break down their home traders, writing us for figures on every article they may want, and then presenting such figures to those in the trade at home, make some compromise or concession, and leave this agency to sustain itself as best it can. We think it would be more in keeping for our members, when they think traders at home are asking too much for articles, to send their money to this agency and say, if you can send us such and such articles for less than so and so, giving the figures, we would be doing nearer what is right with this agency. We are now, as we have always been, of the opinion that there is nothing our people need and buy and sell, that we cannot make a saving to them, if they will only do as we recommend. Buy coffee by the sack, sugar by the barrel, tea by the caddo, tobacco ditto, mullin, sheeting, prints, etc., by the bolt, boots and shoes by the dozen, hats and caps ditto; and in clothing, great savings may be made; in fact, in everything you eat, drink wear or use. Will our people ever arrive at the point so many of us desire, and are working to make them understand? Our Peoria plows go off like hot

cakes; the only trouble is we cannot get enough of their make of sulky plows, but we will say to those wanting sulky plows, we are prepared to furnish other makes at fair figures, and as good as any in the market outside of the Peoria. Say to our brethren that we only send the best articles of merchandise and implements on all orders when left to our own discretion to purchase, and anything we send if it does not please, can always be returned at our expense. Can we make it any better or fairer?

We thank you for the welcome information that one-half of the required stock is already subscribed necessary to make a beginning with our State Co-operative Association. Could our people fully understand the extent of relief this association would bring to them, one week would not elapse until the full amount of stock would be subscribed and paid up; but I suppose we will have to wait your movements, as I understand little is doing only where you visit. Can't you lend a little of your inspiration to some one else and start them in other portions of the State? If you can, try and get the executive committee to commission such person and start him or her on their mission of teaching the way out of darkness to broad daylight.

Fraternally yours, A. T. STEWART, State Agent.

CO-OPERATION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to call the attention of our agents to the importance of prompt action. All those who are at work and agitating the question of co-operation, send us very cheering reports from the different counties in which they live. But, unfortunately, quite a number who were appointed to act as agents have failed to make any effort to obtain subscriptions to the State association; consequently there is a large portion of the State where there is nothing being done to forward this enterprise, and therefore the Patrons, where we have no agents, know nothing about what is being done in the matter, unless they happen to take the SPIRIT; for it is the only paper that says much about it, or seems to be in favor of the Patrons helping themselves or trying to better their condition, by all working together, or in other words, by co-operation. Now, brother agents, as our numbers are few, it will take more time, of course, and stronger effort on our part, in view of which let us redouble our energy, and use every possible means to bring this subject before as many as possible, and that immediately. I have never failed to get stock taken where the objects and aims of the association have been fully explained. I am in hopes that the executive committee will put some more live men in the field; men who are alive and active, and who understand the subject, and also feel the necessity of such an organization. For the encouragement of all who feel an interest in this subject, let me say that the work is nearly half accomplished, and is going right ahead as fast as the force we have in the field can do it.

Fraternally, M. C. MOWRY. LAWRENCE, MARCH 27, 1877.

THE NEW BIRD LAW.

AN ACT For the protection of birds, and to repeal chapter 82 of the laws of 1876. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time, to catch, kill or trap, net or ensnare, or to pursue with such intent, any wild bird, except the wild goose, duck, hawk, owl and snipe; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not more than fifteen dollars, nor less than five dollars, for each and every offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the proper county; Provided, That it shall not be unlawful to kill the prairie chicken between the first day of August and the first day of February, and it shall not be unlawful to kill quail from the first day of October to the first day of January of each year: And provide further, It shall not be necessary on the trial of any action or prosecution to prove the true name of the bird caught, killed, trapped, netted or ensnared, it being sufficient to show that a wild bird other than those excepted in this act was caught, killed, trapped, netted or ensnared, by the defendant or defendants.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person intentionally to destroy or remove from the nest of any wild bird any eggs or the young of such bird, or for any purpose to buy, sell or have in possession, or traffic in such eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of any wild bird; and any person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of five dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, railroad corporation or express company, or any common carrier, knowingly to transport, or ship, or to receive for the purpose of transporting or shipping any wild bird in or out of the State of Kansas; and any common carrier so offending shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered in any action brought in the name of the State of Kansas by any person against any court of competent jurisdiction, in any county into or through which said game may be taken; and any agent of any such person, corporation or company, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this section, by receiving or shipping any such game, as the agent of such person, corporation or company shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; and the having in possession any wild bird, dead or alive, shall be deemed and held as prima facie evidence that the same were killed or taken by the company, corporation or persons having possession of the same, in violation of the provisions of this act: Provided, That such penalty shall not apply to the transportation of such wild birds in transit through this State from other States and Territories, or to the importation of insectivorous birds.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who shall kill or catch any wild bird or birds for the sole purpose of preserving them as specimens for scientific purposes, nor to any person who shall collect the eggs or nests of any wild birds for such scientific purposes: Provided, That in a prosecution for the violation of any of the provisions of this act it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the killing or catching of any wild bird, or the taking of the nests or eggs, as the case may be, was not done for scientific purposes.

SEC. 5. All prosecutions or suits under this act shall be commenced within three months after the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the court before whom any action is prosecuted under the provisions of this act shall tax as part of the costs of the case against the defendant on conviction the sum of ten dollars, to be paid when collected to the attorney prosecuting such action.

SEC. 6. Chapter 82 of the session laws of 1876 is hereby repealed.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NEW YORK SUN of the 23d inst. says: "Herr Buschmann, the most noted cattle dealer in Holland, arrived in the steamship Rotterdam yesterday. He weighs 328 pounds. His mission is to speculate in the export trade in American cattle. He will send 200 head by the steamship Schotten next week."

GEO. L. WHITING, a book-keeper in the Brooklyn bank secured the combination to the safe and took away \$160,000 in securities and cash. He then sent a note to the president of the bank stating he would return half of the funds if he was secured against arrest. The matter was given to the police, who finally arrested the thief and secured \$120,000 of the money, and after some parley Whiting confessed where the other \$40,000 were secreted.

A NEW YORK DISPATCH, of the 24th, says: "No more suits against Wm. M. Tweed will be brought to trial. It is also finally settled that in a few days Tweed will be released from custody. The pending suit against Peter B. Sweeney is also in course of arrangement, and a son-in-law of Richard B. Connely has gone to Europe expecting to secure a settlement for that distinguished exile. The amount to be obtained by the city from the settlements with all the members of the ring is not expected to exceed one million dollars. Ex-Mayor Hall has not the money needed to purchase peace, and has gone to Europe."

The atmosphere in Turkey still seems warlike. A dispatch from London of the 26th inst., says: "The Belgrade correspondent of the Times says that in Bosnia the Turkish Rfidars are under arms, and the national militia are being armed and drilled. A commission has been appointed to see that no person liable shall avoid military service. The militia have received Snider rifles, and money, shoes and horses are given to the authorities for the newly mobilized militia, and camp equipage is held ready for use. The Ulimans and Dervishes continue to excite warlike feelings by fanatical addresses, and insurgent bands are appearing in hitherto undisputed districts, and as the weather is becoming mild enough to make life in the mountains endurable, these bands will receive accessions from the Hayah population, driven to desperation by misrule. Letters from Bosnia and Bulgaria assert that the tax gatherers exact tythes twice, the second batch declaring that the first was unauthorized. The confusion is becoming aggravating every day. The town of Kustouage has been strengthened, and Odessa is completely secured against a sea attack, and garrisoned by 10,000 men, while other troops are in the neighborhood.

A TELEGRAM from Stafford, Conn., of the 27th, says: "The dam of the Staffordville reservoir gave way this morning causing fearful damage in this village. The railroad freight house and all the cars contained in it were washed away, leaving only the passenger depot. The Stafford National and Congregational churches and about fifteen other buildings have been washed away. The damage to the railroad track is heavy. Later—The flood came upon the village suddenly, and its effects have been very disastrous. Three miles of the railroad track is washed away, and also two Howe truss bridges between Stafford and Holland. The flood caused trouble all along the line of the railroad. The telegraph was promptly brought into requisition and the neighboring towns were warned of the mighty rush of waters that was causing great destruction of property and threatening loss of life. Among the losers are the Granite mills,

\$50,000; the town of Stafford, \$50,000; ten dams, about \$35,000; Smith & Co., \$30,000 to \$40,000; G. O. Cleveland, \$10,000; Thompson & Wheton, \$10,000; L. W. Craney, \$10,000; Congregational church, \$25,000. Most of the others lose from \$10,000 down. The whole region is devastated. The damage below Stafford Springs is not included in the estimates of this dispatch."

A DISPATCH from Topeka of yesterday morning, gives an account of the fatal culmination of a personal quarrel between two newspaper men. The dispatch is dated March 27th, and says: "About six o'clock this evening a shooting affray occurred between J. Clarke Swayze, editor of the Blade, and John Wilson, formerly of the Topeka Times, in which Mr. Swayze was killed. The testimony before the coroner's jury now in session, shows that Swayze drew his revolver first but that both fired simultaneously. Wilson received only a slight flesh wound on one of his cheeks. Wilson was arrested and is now in jail. Mr. Swayze was shot through the heart." Another from Leavenworth says: "The telegram from Topeka, announcing the killing of Swayze, editor of the Blade, by John Wilson, created an intense excitement. Three of his children, one boy and two young ladies, aged respectively sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years are compositors in the Times office. The terrible news overwhelmed them with grief. The youngest daughter went into convulsion and her mind remains unsettled. They are all intelligent persons and of more than average ability and are highly esteemed for their courteous conduct. A strange story connected with this tragedy is the possession of a letter in this city, written by Mr. Swayze March 13th, in which he says he has information that Wilson would kill him as he was informed that parties were influencing him to commit the deed." The Times has the following special: "It seems that Swayze and Wilson met in the alley in the rear of the Blade office. No one heard anything until they were started by the report of a pistol shot. Wilson is wounded in two places but it is not thought seriously. Swayze was shot only once in the left breast, the ball reaching the heart and producing almost instant death. He was carried to the editorial room where he expired in a few minutes. He was unconscious from the time he was shot."

THE WORST COUGHS are cured by Dr. Jayne's Expecto-rant, a good remedy also for pains in the breast, and soreness of the throat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with columns for Market (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City), Commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.), and Price. Includes sub-sections for Produce Markets and Live Stock Markets.

What has improved since last week; quotations are about five cents higher. The demand from millers, on account of improved price of flour, has increased the demand for wheat. The foreign demand is also increasing though at least one ship-load has been returned from Liverpool to New York.

Corn is a little higher in St. Louis, but unchanged in other markets. Cattle have been active the past week in Kansas City; but were a little dull yesterday. The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says: "In stock and feeding cattle we have no change to note, save that the demand coming from feeders from the Western States continues steady and strong, and has increased somewhat of late. Offerings, as usual, light, and mainly of common that sold at slight quotations in absence of anything better. Beef cattle were active and strong, and we may say, on account of the scant offerings of good grades, half a cent per pound higher. Local dealers and speculators were out in force and were strong in their inquiry for fair to choice native steers that brought from \$4.20 to \$4.75." Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: No. 1, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.50; No. 3, \$3.25; No. 4, \$3.00; No. 5, \$2.75; No. 6, \$2.50. Gold closed in New York yesterday at \$1.042.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent...

City and Vicinity.

READ closing-out sale notice in another column, of fine cattle and horses, which takes place on the 6th of April at the Jewett farm, near Reno station. This will be a good opportunity to buy stock cheap.

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. H. FRENCH, wife of C. D. French, died in this city, on Tuesday evening, after a long and painful illness. The funeral services take place this afternoon from the family residence, at half past two o'clock. Mrs. French was 41 years of age.

RHEINSCHEID & LUCAS announce themselves to the front, with a new stock of agricultural implements among which we notice the celebrated John Deere plows and Adams & Weir cultivators. Consult their advertisement in another column, and give them a call.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending March 27, 1877, and each dated March 13, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: T. Hansberry, exterminating grasshoppers, Padonia; C. Kundgraber, vehicle wheel hub, Wyandotte; S. Leigh, washing machine, Cherokee.

The Globe-Democrat.

There is perhaps no other large city paper that suits the majority of the people of Kansas better than the Globe-Democrat. It is Republican in politics; devoted to Western interests; reliable in its reports of the markets, crops, live-stock statistics, etc. For rates of subscription, see prospectus in another column.

NOTICE to all stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association, of Douglas county, Kansas. You are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the annual meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Saturday, March 31, 1877, in Miller's hall, in the city of Lawrence, in said county, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. S. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

We called at the office of Rogers & Rogers, and were surprised to find the boys fixed up so nicely. They report business good. Judging the future by the past three months, their business will overran two million dollars a year. We would bespeak for the boys the patronage of our friends that their brightest anticipation may be realized. Their office is at the Kansas City stock yards, and any business entrusted to them will receive their prompt attention. Give them a call and satisfy yourselves.

Mr. W. W. FLUKE has come to the conclusion that a big business can be done in this part of the country in the way of musical instruments as well as Singer sewing machines; he has therefore, added to his business a department for the sale of the popular Chickering pianos, Mason & Hamlin and Loring & Blake organs. If you entertain a thought of purchasing a fine piano or organ, don't fail to call at Mr. Fluke's establishment, one door north of the post-office, where he will make you figures on superior instruments that will certainly be satisfactory.

GEO. S. HAMPTON, Esq., and family, left for Kansas City on Monday, at which place they will make their home. Mr. Hampton has long been connected with the business interests of our city and has made for himself many friends who will regret his departure, but will nevertheless join with us in wishing him and his abundant prosperity in the new field of labor which he has chosen. The law firm of Hampton & Borgholthaus is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Borgholthaus succeeding to all their business and will continue the practice of law at the old office, No. 60, Massachusetts street.

Suicide.

On Friday night last, a German dressed in the garb of a laboring man, arrived at the Durfee house, in this city, registering as Rudolph Feuerstein, from Dalton, Mo., and took lodgings. After eating his breakfast on the following morning, nothing more was seen of him until night, when he again made his appearance, and registered the same as at first. At about nine o'clock he called for a candle, and retired to room No. 7, on the second floor. Between ten and eleven o'clock, and when the house was wrapped in silence, the proprietor, Mr. J. S. Place, who had not yet retired for the night, heard groans as of some one in agony, issuing from the second floor, whether he immediately repaired, and after listening in the hallway for a few moments, ascertained that the sound came from room No. 7. He rapped upon the door several times, and called loudly upon the inmate but could elicit no response; then returning to the office he procured a pass key and opened the door. What a sight met his eyes! There, with his head pressed against the wall, and his body lying diagonally across the bed, was the German lodger, apparently in a dying condition. Doctors Mottram and Simmons were called in, but too late. The wretched man had taken a heavy dose of morphine and was beyond human assistance. He died at twenty minutes after 8 o'clock, Sunday morning. The following letters, found in the room, give a partial history of the man and show that he deliberately took his own life.

LAWRENCE, 25, '77. Born in Bremen, Austria, March 31, '48. Went to military school in '60 at Strass, Btyr-

ia. Run away in '62. Learned painting in Landau, Bavaria. Went journeying to Passau, Linz, Vienna, Ulm, etc., in South Germany. Came home in '64. February, came to this country. New York, 84 Greenwich street, 8 Broadway, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Savannah, '66. Augusta, Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Home, Buffalo, Erie, Ashaburg, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Memphis, Cairo, Pecan Point, Ark., St. Louis, '68. Ottumwa, Macon City, Glasgow, Brunswick, Heartstall, Sedalia, St. Louis. New Orleans to Memphis, regular army, September. St. Louis arsenal, Omaha, Corinne, San Francisco, Salt Lake, Denver, Pueblo, Atchison, Leavenworth, New York, Centennial, Philadelphia.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 25, '77. DEAR SISTER:—Some one stole, on my way from Dalton to Kansas City, all my money. Got mad over it and bought morphine and poisoned myself. I hope you will not do that; I could not do otherwise.

Your brother, RUD. FEUERSTEIN. Under this is written, "Address Mrs. Pauline Martin 330 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J. Please send this to the above address—my sister."

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 25, '77. Mr. HENRY GREISING, 84 Garden street, Newark, N. J.:—Yesterday I left Dalton and somebody stole my valise. Got mad about it and bought morphine and poisoned myself. Your loving, R. FEUERSTEIN. Give my regards to Filomena and children. Adieu.

Please send this to the address above. St. Louis, Dalton. The candle gives no time for details. Valise stolen on the way from Dalton to Kansas City, at L. & K. Junction, while eating supper. Tired living. Struck a streak of bad luck on March 11 when I was born; another March 1, '54, when my father died; another March 20, valise stolen, and had in my checks this night, March 24 to 25, '77, it morphine I bought in Kansas City is any account. I am sorry I cannot tell my whole history, it would be worth \$20,000 to somebody, but the time is over. R. F. For my funeral expenses, send to Newark and Hoboken, New Jersey. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above statements. His remains were buried in Oak Hill cemetery, Sunday afternoon.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury. There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

PLENTY of blue glass at Leis' drug store. Go to the Burt shoe store for the best bargains. ELSHA PARKER. A big stock of paints and oils at Leis' drug store. SEED SACK for sale or to loan. Apply at Wilder & Palm's, 116 Massachusetts street, Lawrence. A big stock of paint and whitewash brushes, feather dusters, etc., which shall be sold at manufacturer's prices, at Leis' Bros' drug house. Stray Notice. Strayed from the farm of H. T. Davis, on March 18th, two and a half miles west of Lawrence, one light bay filly, three years old; about fourteen hands high; dark main and tail; one white hind foot; a few white hairs in forehead. Any one giving information of said colt will be liberally rewarded. H. T. DAVIS. TWENTY thousand pounds of strictly pure white lead; twenty barrels lined oil; fifteen barrels Paris white, all of which will be sold to farmers and grangers at a small profit above cost, at Leis & Bros' drug house. For Sale. ONE thoroughbred Maltese Jack, a sure animal, or will change for stock or a good team. Enquire of B. D. Palmer, Clerk District Court, or of S. B. Norton, three miles northwest of the city. 51-3m ONE dark bay stallion, five years old this spring, fifteen hands high, sound in every particular. Sired by General Mitchell, dam of Canadian stock. Call and examine the horse at my farm, at the Hutchinson bridge, Wakarusa, or address, JACOB CHROWEL, 12-4t Lawrence, Kansas. FIVE HUNDRED pounds of fresh sassafras bark at Leis' drug store. Centennial Barber Shop. Mitchell & Anderson proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office. Burtshoe store running in full blast; handing out goods at same old reasonable rate. Go there and see for yourselves. ELSHA PARKER. MOTHERS who have weak and irritable children, can secure health for the children and rest for themselves by using Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. It contains no morphine or anything injurious. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and is certain to cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels and expel worms, or teething children there is nothing like Castoria. THE latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for rheumatism, wounds, swellings, burns, caked breast, &c., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the stronger kind—which is yellow in color—is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals. Their effects are wonderful. Merchant Tailor. George Hollingsberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neatly and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all work in his line. Why should you buy garments ill-shaped and disproportionate, ready made, when for a slight advance, you can have a perfect fit may be obtained. Mr. Hollingsberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give him a call.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup cures the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh colds.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Are You Going to Paint?

We propose to turnish the House Painter, the Farmer, the Builder, the House Owner, in short, all consumers, with a Chemically combined Paint unlike anything, in some respects, ever before presented to the public.

A paint that has for its base the purest Lead and Zinc, chemically combined with soluble Glass and other ingredients in a manner that makes it far more durable than Lead and Oil mixed in the ordinary way; makes a harder and more beautiful finish, which covers a third more surface, gallon for gallon. A paint that resists the action of every change or condition of climate that costs no more, and at the same time is already for use, must of necessity prove superior. It is not an article that took but a few hours' thought to produce by inexperienced experimenters; but was the result of years of hard study, labor and expense. Such is the character of the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, and we confidently assert to those who contemplate painting, that if they desire a paint that possesses the qualities, (in an eminent degree), of a good covering properties, opacity, that spreads easily and smoothly under the brush, which retains its color, and lastly, which is as durable under exposure to the sun and storms as it is possible for a paint to be, the J. F. Wooster Paint fills all these requirements. Try it. Read the following testimonials:

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, and the result is such as to be perfectly satisfied with it. E. B. GOOD. D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kansas, says: I used the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint on my house about one year ago, and my experience is such as to be perfectly satisfied with the same. My house faces the south and is exposed every day in the year to the action of the sun; consequently it is a severe test on paint. I find your paint to be as durable and firm as when first put on. Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock-raiser and drover should use these powders in all urinary ailments, and from the skin on 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.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Kidney 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 any other of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people. DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

The "Iron Trail"

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and of the beauties, scenery and pleasures of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan. 16-t

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—AND— HINGRAVER, WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE, 75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

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—AND— NOTARY PUBLIC,

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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THE BURT SHOE STORE!

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR, SUBSTANTIAL

KIP AND CALF GOODS.

Everything in our line, from a twenty-five cent slipper to the finest kid.

Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

Price our goods before buying elsewhere.

E. PARKER.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

The Favorite and Leading Newspaper of the West.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The success of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, since the consolidation of which it is in fact and in name the product, has been such as to excite universal comment. Its circulation has steadily increased since its first issue, and its general business prosperity has kept pace with its circulation. Thus encouraged, its proprietors are determined that in the future no effort will be spared to keep it in the front rank of Western journalism. Politically, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is a supporter of the measure of the Republican party, believing that organization to be best adapted by its principles and policies to perpetuate our form of government, and to secure its administration in a manner best calculated to promote the good of the country.

The popular demand is not only for an organ of opinion, but for a history of the times—something that will come fully up to the poet's idea of "A map of busy life." Its fluctuations and its vast concerns. In this respect we claim for the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT a reputation second to that of no journal in the West, yielding to no rival in our efforts to obtain the news, and to present the same in an attractive shape. Our aim is to publish a newspaper adapted to the wants, tastes and interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley. To this end we pay special attention to editorial correspondence in Missouri and the adjoining States—to watch their progress, and to assist, in so far as we can, in their development.

The Weekly Globe-Democrat.

Now an Enlarged Edition of

Fifty-six Columns,

is emphatically a paper for the People—and essentially a Family newspaper. Containing as it does a complete summary of the latest and of all the important news from all parts of the world; a number of Editorials on current topics; a carefully selected and interesting Miscellany; valuable matter for the farmer, housewife, merchant and mechanic; the latest and most reliable Live Stock and Crop Reports; a Financial and Commercial Column—long known as complete, and more reliable than that of any other paper published in the West; and the special attention always given to the progress and the rapid development of the resources of the Great West, can not but make the WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT a most welcome visitor to every household.

Advertisements Payable in Advance.

Agents wanted at every post-office in the West. Send for circular, specimen copies and special rates to agents. Send subscriptions, at our risk, in registered letters, or by money order. Address: GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CLOSING OUT SALE

At the Jewett Farm, three-fourths of a mile south of Reno station, Leavenworth county, on the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1877.

The following property will be sold at auction, without reserve: One hundred acres of wheat and a lot of corn in the crib. Ninety-seven (97) head of HIGH GRADE CATTLE, consisting, in part, of 15 head of four-year-old steers—4 three-year-old steers, 20 head of cows, a number of which are fine milkers, 20 head of two-year-old steers and heifers; 28 yearlings; 1 Jersey bull, 1 thoroughbred Short-horn bull; 31 head of mules, mostly three and four years old.

Ten Head of Horses, Mares, and Colts. Two Gilpen Sulky Plows (16 inch). Two Buckeye grain drills. One 2-horse corn planter. One 2-horse wagon and one sulky rake. OTHER IMPLEMENTS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. Also the well-known stallion

ASHLAND CHIEF.

TERMS OF SALE: For cattle, cash will be required. On other property, all amounts of ten dollars or under, cash. On sums over ten dollars a credit of nine months will be given, to be secured by notes with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN JEWETT.

SWEET POTATOES.

I have a large stock of choice Sweet Potato Seed, of Yellow Nemond, Red Bermuda and Southern Queen varieties. Prices, \$4.00 per barrel. Address, EDWIN TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kans., or Kansas City, Mo. Plants in their season.

J. K. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 36 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 28 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 25 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 60 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

F. BARTELDES & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers. IN ALL KINDS OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS & PLANTS. TO THE PUBLIC:—We herewith take pleasure in notifying our friends and patrons that we have our new stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS completed now. Being engaged for years in the Seed business, we have made it our principle to select our seeds, personally, from first-class seed houses; this enables us to obtain NONE BUT GENUINE New and Good Seeds, Which we will sell at just as low prices as they can be bought of any other seed house east of us. Special attention will be paid to grangers and parties clubbing together to get a large quantity of seeds. Catalogues and price lists, and any information desired, will be promptly furnished on application. Respectfully, F. BARTELDES & CO. Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. RAYMOND—The Maatin Bank.

FOR SALE.

A splendid 300-acre farm cheap; one mile only from one of the best railroads in Illinois. Full particulars had by addressing FARM, Box 10, Chicago.

Horticultural Department.

Douglas County Horticultural Society. The monthly meeting of this society was held at the university on Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Committee on Small Fruits, Mr. Underwood, of North Lawrence, reported as follows upon the propagation and pruning of the Black Cap raspberry:

The Black Cap is a decided success with me. I commenced the cultivation of a small patch six years ago. During that time they have never failed even in the most unfavorable season to yield at least half a crop.

Upon the report, Mr. Coleman said: I concur in the report of the committee, as to the first clipping of the canes, but in the second, I would cut much shorter, and follow with several clippings, so as to secure more laterals.

E. A. Coleman, committee on Small Fruits—The plants of this class of fruits have passed this winter, and appear at this time in a better condition than has been the case for several years prior.

Secretary—Late planting of strawberries has not failed with me; have passed the winter in fine condition, and in many instances at this time show a newly formed leaf.

Mr. Ayers—I would plant blackberries four feet apart in rows, and rows three and one-fourth feet in height. The canes upon my grounds formed so rapidly the past year were tender and injured by the winter.

Mr. Manwaring—I would ask Mr. Coleman if he allows his raspberry canes to fruit the first year after planting?

Mr. Coleman—I would not, but cut the canes back to the ground. Mr. Da Lee's raspberries fruited for eight or ten years. He manured heavily.

Mr. Smith (North Lawrence)—Would plant raspberries two feet apart in the rows, and rows six to eight feet apart. They become self-supporting in the rows at two feet.

Mr. Coleman—I would use a trellis with a single wire, two and a half feet from the ground, and not crowd the plants into a two-foot space for self-support. I would like to hear from our secretary on the condition of the strawberry.

Secretary—Reported his strawberry plantation in satisfactory condition. Mr. Watt—Two feet apart for raspberries in the rows, will not do. Four feet is near enough.

Mr. Smith—I cannot see any more objections to hills at two feet, with three or four canes in a hill, than at four feet, with six to eight canes, as proposed by some.

Mr. J. Savage—I fully believe in the plan of using sections of blackberry roots in planting as the cheapest and it is satisfactory in results.

The committee on Entomology invited Prof. Snow to address the society upon the subject, who came forward and exhibited a female of the spring canker worm, which was captured upon the fruit grounds of Mr. Weeks, in this city.

doubling up, hence is frequently known by the common name of "Measuring worm." They are distributed by the transportation of trees in the spring of the year, from sections where they are prevalent.

The secretary stated that it had been generally accepted that no conditions could induce the codling moth to pass from its pupa state to the winged condition during the winter season.

Prof. Snow explained, that to the remarkably warm weather in February could be attributed the appearance of this moth, but that in no probability would many of them appear.

The secretary asked that if such a condition of weather should continue, would it be the means of destroying this insect in numbers appearing so out of season.

E. A. Coleman, chairman special committee to report on the proposition of the officers of the university, to make a home for the society in one of the vacant rooms, offered the following:

That this society is offered the free use of either of these rooms in which we are now assembled and have been using for meetings, the deposit of insect specimens, wood growth, collections of fruit, books, etc., for a library and the assembling of the society during regular and special meetings.

The report was accepted and committee discharged. Committee on Vegetable Gardening, H. Manwaring, made a valuable report, in general review of varieties tested by him in Kansas, presenting a list of the most valuable for use.

The president moved that when we adjourn, it be to meet at the university, on the third Saturday in April, and said that he was highly gratified with the most cordial welcome which had been met us on every occasion, by the officers and professors of the university.

Mr. Deming stated that the Legislature had made an appropriation for fencing the university grounds, partly upon the guarantee of individuals, that this society would adorn the premises with groups and belts of trees, and as an earnest in the work, he moved that the society co-operate in this undertaking.

Mr. Coleman asked if the grounds could be properly prepared in time to commence planting this season.

Chancellor Marvin was inclined to the opinion that the land could not be prepared until rather late. Mr. Coleman moved to amend Mr. Deming's motion as follows: "That as soon as the land is prepared, the chancellor notify the society, and it then proceed with the work."

The secretary called the attention of the society to the offer of Dr. Howsley, to furnish clons of the varieties of apples which he has been testing for the purpose of determining their value in our State—a list of which had been published in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, March 8th, by the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

A vote of the society was given for the generous offer of Dr. Howsley, and the officers of the university for their kind reception. Adjourned. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Effect of Draining an Orchard.

The Gardener's Chronicle once related a case of an orchard of apples and pears, plums and cherries, which was planted in a heavy clay, trenched down to an iron pan on which it rested. The trees grew very well, as long as their roots were near the surface and got the warmth of the summer's sun, but as they advanced downward the growth became small, and by degrees less and less, till at last the trees ceased to grow, and nothing flourished except gray lichens, with which the branches soon became covered.

D. Z. Evans makes the following statement in the Rural Home in relation to planting the Duchesse d'Angouleme pear: "This variety is likely to be of increased value, if the pear blight continues to be destructive, as we find it to be less affected with this disease than any other sort, so far as present experience goes.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so CHEAP FOR CASH That all dealers need not go out of the State.

The Household.

COFFEE CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—One and one-half cupful coffee, the same of sugar, one cupful butter, half a cupful molasses, a heaping tea-spoonful soda, one cupful each of raisins and currants, a wine-glassful of wine or brandy; a little citron, and spices to taste; stir with flour as stiff as fruit cake.

PREPARING SMALL FISH.—Any kind of small fish may be prepared in the following manner: After being well washed and wiped it is put in a pan with a little butter, and sprinkled over with pepper, salt, and crumbs of bread scraped from a crusty loaf, with an onion chopped small, and fried in the oven twenty minutes to half an hour.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cupfuls New Orleans molasses, one cupful melted butter, two eggs, two even table-spoonfuls soda dissolved in hot water, one table-spoonful ginger, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins; mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD, II.—Two cupfuls molasses, half cupful butter, one cupful boiling water, one tea-spoonful soda, flour sufficient to make a thin batter; dissolve soda in molasses, add ginger, then butter; beat well; add boiling water, then flour; bake quickly.

A BOTTLE of ammonia is one of the most necessary things to have always at hand. It will remove grease or soiled spots from almost any goods without injury, is invaluable in cleaning all woolen goods, and one of the very best washing fluids is made of equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. It makes rubbing the clothes almost unnecessary, and also makes them very white without making them tender.

WATCH-CASE.—Cut out of a pasteboard a piece almost exactly like the sole of a slipper, and another piece like a small pocket, so that when the two are put together it will resemble a sandal. Now suppose you make your case of blue silk cover one side of the largest piece of pasteboard with silk put on perfectly plain, and cover the other side with silk quilted; the back of your watch-case is done—that is if the seams are all turned in nicely and neatly over-stitched; proceed to cover the pocket in the same manner; the inside lined plain, the outside quilted; in the center work an initial letter; so do so draw or trace on thin paper the letter any size you wish. Then sew in on the pocket and cover with small pearl beads; make a fringe all round (scaloped). I think you will have no trouble, even if it is your first attempt. Don't forget to put a loop on the case, by which it can be hung.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms.

L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

BUGGIES

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

175 MASS. ST., Lawrence, Kans. Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KANS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so CHEAP FOR CASH

J. N. ROBERTS & Co.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London. Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible. Everybody has heard of Milton Gold Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population.

50-CENT LOT. One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price, \$4 00. One set spiral shirt studs, retail price, 75. One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price, 75.

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$4.

\$1.00 LOT. One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting, \$1 25. One set elegant spiral studs to match same, 1 00. One beautiful ladies' hand engagement ring, 2 00.

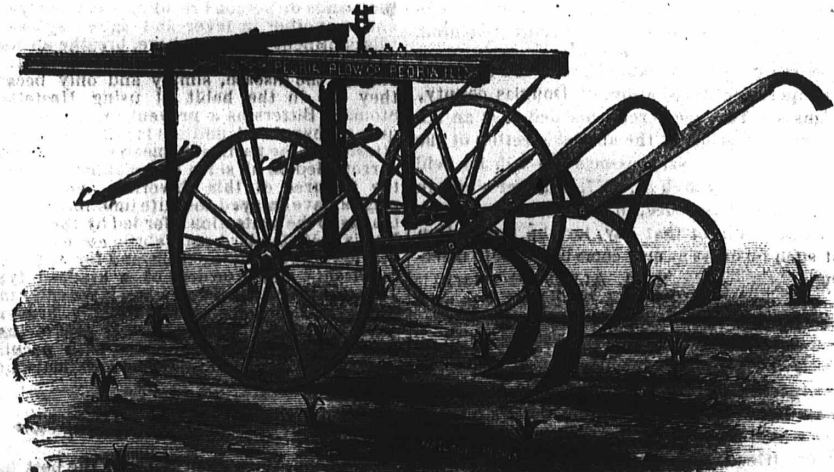
The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE. On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper.

Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

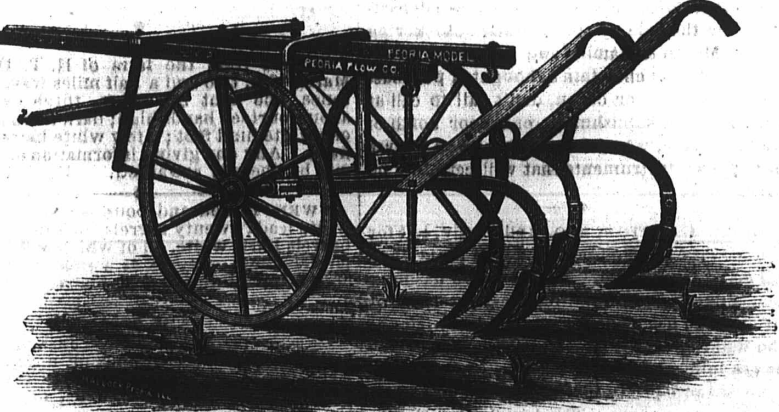
RALSTON JEWELRY CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

THE PEORIA PLOWS.



FOR SALE BY A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows IN ALL VARIETIES.



All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows, for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

N. W. COR. 3D AND MAIN STS., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the same. The manufacture and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the last thirty years, fully establishes its claim to the confidence of the public. The business having gradually grown during the period mentioned, from a very small beginning; till now, its annual sales are numbered by the thousands.

Farm and Stock.

American Fat Cattle in England. The fact that American bullocks have arrived in England, not a single cargo under exceptionally favorable conditions, but shipments in repeated instances for several months, and that the flesh of these bullocks, according to the testimony of the highest authority, has proved fully equal to the best of the renowned English-bred, has occasioned a good deal of uneasiness among parties interested in the rearing and feeding of cattle throughout Great Britain.

This has been occasioned, we are told, "by the apparently successful importation of American cattle." "The new year opens," the same paper says, "with an appreciable disturbance of the meat market, and already the gloomy prophets of evil are predicting a time of increased pressure when the English farmer's last resource shall be taken from him."

Our British contemporary endeavors to show that the extent of this competition from American-bred cattle is greatly overestimated—that from the Southwest, beef of the quality to suit English taste cannot be sent—that from the West and Northwest the expense of transportation to tide water must heavily handicap the competitor—although from this region it is admitted that, "possibly, during part of the year, dead meat may be exported."

We quite agree that the magnitude of the danger to the interest of the British farmer is overestimated—just as our own farmers in the older States have always overestimated the depressing influence upon their own products of the competition of the occupants of the cheap and fertile lands in the Far West. As to meat, especially beef, our experience has been, that consumption has constantly increased faster than their production.

Nevertheless, the fact seems now established, that American beef can be successfully placed upon the British markets, in the best condition, at a cost that will leave a moderate profit. In reference to this latter point, however, it must not be forgotten that the cattle sent have been of our best grades and that the freight, by rail, from the West to New York, has been exceedingly low, during the past season—so low that the managers have been unable to make their customary dividends—and it is not likely that such rates can be had the coming year.

However this may be, with the growing foreign demand, and the rapid increase of consumption at home, it is but reasonable to anticipate that in the future, as in the past, the rearing, grazing and feeding of good cattle for beef must be fully equal, in profitable returns, to any other branch of American agriculture.—Live-Stock Journal.

To Restore Rancid Butter.

There is no need of either selling or using rancid butter, owing to the fact that it may be easily restored to as good and perhaps a better condition than that which characterized it when entirely fresh. No matter how strong, proper management in the plan we are now going to set forth will make it all right, every time.

Place in a clean barrel three pounds of fresh, unslaked lime, and pour over it twenty gallons of pure cold water. Let it remain one day, stirring occasionally, then let it stand ten or twelve hours without stirring, to give it a chance to settle. At the end of this time pour or draw off the clear liquid and strain through three thicknesses of fine domestic or muslin, place into a clean barrel and it is ready for the rancid butter.

Out the butter into thin slices—as thin as you can cut it conveniently—and place it directly into the lime water. Put in as much as the water will cover, then place over it a clean, floating lid and weight down sufficiently to prevent any butter from being exposed to the air. Keep it in this condition about forty-eight hours, stirring three times a day with a clean stick.

At the end of this time the butter will have lost its rancid condition, the lime having completely neutralized the acid. The solution should now be drawn from the barrel, and its place supplied with pure cold water, to stand undisturbed for six hours. Next take out the butter, let it drain an hour or so, then rework and resalt exactly after the manner of managing new butter. This process will leave the butter quite white, and therefore, if for the market, you will need to color it, which you can do with a preparation of annatto, now sold for this purpose in most drug stores.

If you desire to convert the butter restored as above into a first-class article, fully up to the best "Goshen," you will take say fifty pounds of it, which you will place into a revolving churn with six gallons of new milk and a pint of the juice pressed from carrots. No other but a revolving churn will answer, for the hardness of the butter will prevent the motion of a dasher. Start the churn briskly and keep it going for half an hour, after which take out and handle the same as new butter. No other coloring will be needed—the carrot juice will have imparted to it a rich yellow color. It will have also added to the flavor, making the flavor resemble that of new butter in every particular.—Journal of Progress.

Feeding Horses.

The vigor and duration of the horse depend much on proper feeding. Like the cow and sheep, he may be made to subsist on animal food, fish, and almost every species of nutritious vegetable. But his natural and proper aliment is the grasses, grain and roots. In the middle and northern sections of this country, his dry forage is almost invariably good meadow-hay, generally timothy, which is the richest of the cultivated grasses. At the South, this is often supplied by the blades of Indian corn. But in all the States, a great variety of the grasses and clover are used.

When put to hard labor, grain ought always to accompany hay in some form. Of the different kinds of grain, oats are peculiarly the horse's food, and they are always safe, digestible and nutritive. Barley is the best substitute for it. Wheat and Indian corn are sometimes given, but both are unwholesome; the first is too concentrated, and the last too heating. They ought to be sparingly used, and only when ground and mixed with chaff. The ofal of wheat is never objectionable.

Grain is always more advantageously fed when ground or crushed, and wet some time previous to eating; and it is still better when cooked. On both sides of the Mediterranean, in the Barbary States, in Spain, France and Italy, much of the food is given in small baked cakes, and the saving in this way is much greater than the expense of preparing it.

Horses ought to be fed, and if possible, exercised or worked regularly, but never on a full stomach. This is a frequent cause of disease, and especially of broken wind. If their food is given at the proper time, and the horse is allowed to finish it at once, without expecting more, he will lie down quietly and digest it. This will be much more refreshing to him, than to stand at the rack or trough, nibbling continually at his hay or oats. What remains after he is done feeding, should be at once withdrawn.

They should have water in summer three times, and in winter twice a day. Soft or running water is much the best. While working, and they are not too warm, they may have it as often as they desire. Neither should they be fed when heated, as the stomach is then fatigued and slightly inflamed, and is not prepared for digestion till the animal is again cool. Salt should always be within reach, and we have found an occasional handful of clean wood ashes, a preventive of disease and an assistance to the bowels and appetite.

The Fertilizing Influence of Snow.

Snow is often called the "poor man's manure," and if it is true that it has any manual value the farmer's prospects for the next season are certainly very flattering. The body of snow on the ground in all the Northern and Middle States is very great, and millions of acres of land are covered by it as with a blanket of the whitest wool. It is probable that seldom, perhaps never, has so wide an area of our country been covered as during the month of January, 1877. The question whether snow is capable of affording to lands any of the elements of fertility is one often asked, and in reply it may be said that it probably is. The atmosphere holds ammonia and some other nitrogenous products, which are undoubtedly carried to the soil by snow-flakes, as well as by rain drops. Experiments, both here and abroad, would seem to prove the truth of this conclusion. Rains are not only valuable for the moisture which they supply, but for what they bring to us from the atmosphere. During a thunder storm nitric acid is produced in considerable quantities, and dissolved in the rain drops to a high degree of attenuation, its effects upon soils are highly salutary.

Sowing on Horseback.

Numerous as have been the instructions of late for preserving the almost "lost art" of sowing grain by hand, there remains one mode that has escaped mention, and which, when mentioned, will probably be derided by those who have not tried it. I allude to sowing on horseback. Sulky rakes, sulky rollers, etc., are regarded as useful contrivances for the saving of human labor; but none of your correspondents appear to have thought of making the horse perform the labor of walking and carrying seed-bag and sower to and fro across the field during the operation of sowing the grain. And yet, after a long experience the writer has found that he could distribute seed-grain more regularly from the saddle than on foot, and with far more ease and comfort—as any good seedman will find after a short practice. Grass seed, however, being lighter than grain, are best sown on foot.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a mare five years old that has been suffering at times with a severe pain in her head ever since last fall. I at first thought polt-evil was settling in, but she is still the same; at times her head was swollen between the ears and her neck became stiffened for a few days, then all appears to be well for several weeks at a time. When the pain is severe she throws her head forward drooping her ears and groaning; her appetite is good, but she does not improve in flesh as she should. Please give me a remedy, and tell what I had better do for her, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER. TOLEDO, Kans., March 20, 1877.

ANSWER.—Your mare is suffering with inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain. The first step to be taken is to regulate the digestive organs; to accomplish this, give internally one table-spoonful twice a day of the following, thoroughly mixed together: Gentian, two ounces; canabus hydrastis, one ounce; ginger, two ounces; sulphate of iron, powdered, two ounces; shorts, two quarts. Make a poultice of one-half pound powdered poke root and one quart of bran. Apply to the head, changing as often as poultice becomes cool. Keep poultice on for two days. After removing it wash the head clean, and should the head feel soft replace the poultice and keep on for two days more and then open the abscess. But if the head is not soft after using poultice two days do not continue it but apply once a day of the following mixture: Oil of hemlock, one-half pint; spirits of turpentine, one-half pint; tincture aconite, four ounces; belladonna, two ounces. If there is fever present mix ten drops of aconitum with two ounces of water and give internally ten drops of this mixture every thirty minutes for two hours. If the fever abates give only three times a day. Follow directions closely.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

Cracked Heels, Grease, etc., in Horses.

In a simple case of cracked heels, when not arising from any constitutional derangement, local applications will be sufficient, such as a cerate of alum or sugar of lead, or the iodine ointment composed of iodine and iodide of potassium of each one drachm, and lard two ounces; a little well rubbed in twice a day will effect a cure. But in severe cases it is necessary to poultice the heels and follow with a wash of carbolic acid and glycerine one to ten, and it is often beneficial to touch the cracks occasionally with lunar caustic.

The treatment in case of a confirmed case of grease must depend upon the state of the system at the time. If in a plethoric state administer a full dose of purgative medicine; but if anemic, give generous diet and mineral tonics of sulphate of iron two drachms, sugar one drachm, and arsenic five grains; this is enough for one powder; give one night and morning, with an occasional mash, or roots to keep the bowels open. It is a good plan to insert a rowel in the breast in either case, in case of plethoric it furnishes the drain that nature needs, and in case of anemia it tends to improve the state of the blood by increasing the formation of fibrin. The local treatment consists in applying first a hot poultice of lincseed meal and bran in equal parts, with the addition of a little charcoal or carbolic acid; continue this for three or four days, then wash the legs clean and apply alternately lotions of chloride of zinc thirty grains to pint of water, and carbolic acid one to fifty of water, and after each application brush the legs over with glycerine, diluted one-third with water to avoid the irritation that would be caused by its absorbing moisture from the parts. These lotions may be increased in strength as fast as the parts will bear it. In the "grapy" stage the fungoid granulations must be excised by the knife or scissors and then touched with a hot iron to prevent bleeding, and apply the treatment as above. As a preventive, pay particular attention to the general health and welfare of the animal, give the feed that he requires to perform the work allotted to him, and above all, give him regular exercise. When he comes in from the mud, ice-water and slush, dry the legs as quickly as possible, but never wash them at this season of the year; when dry they can be cleaned with a brush. If the skin of the leg is inclined to be tender it is a good plan to bandage them when in the stable.—Chicago Field.

The Horse's Foot.

Prof. Slade says: "The operation so universally adopted by farriers of 'opening up' the heels is one of the most barbarous, senseless and useless proceedings that could possibly be devised. It consists in making two deep incisions into the angles of the hoof at the heels, just as it turns inward to form the bars. The process destroys that portion of the foot which was expressly designed by nature as a buttress or defense against its contraction, and nothing could lead more surely to the destruction of the fullness and roundness which are distinguishing marks of a well-formed normal foot. This important defence, then, should never on any consideration be mutilated. The equally useless and unreasonable method of paring the sole, and of destroying the bars, of whose existence many are profoundly ignorant, should not be practiced where the parts are in a healthy condition. By the removal of this portion of the foot, we expose the sensitive parts beneath to injury, by coming in contact with foreign bodies in traveling. If we examine carefully

the structure of the sole, we shall find that its constant growth is removed by exfoliation, and that the parts beneath the external layer are not fitted to take the place of the latter until it has been removed by the natural wear. Paring out the sole of the healthy foot cannot be defended on any ground; neither can any artificial substitute be employed that can supply the place of the natural protection. In the event of casting a shoe while on the road, no evil can befall the uncut sole; while that which has been subjected to the 'paring out' process is liable to become seriously impaired, especially if this operation has recently been performed."

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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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.



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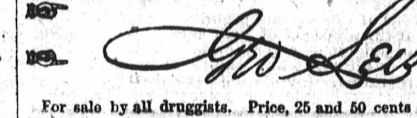


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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. ELIZA Ann Dunham, administratrix of the estate of Tristram Dunham, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Annie E. Lane et al., defendants. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877, At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Annie E. Lane and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The northwest quarter of section fourteen (14); also the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), excepting the following described pieces: Begin at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north sixty-nine and one-sixth (69 1/6) rods to the center of the Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said creek to the place of beginning; also begin at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west twelve and seventeen hundredths (12 17/100) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence east by the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section, thence north on said quarter section line to beginning. These exceptions being about thirty-one (31) acres. Also part of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen (15), described as follows: Begin at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence north five and ninety hundredths (5 90/100) chains, thence west thirteen and one hundredth (13 1/100) chains, thence south three and fifty hundredths (3 50/100) chains to center of old territorial road, thence south twenty-nine degrees (29 deg.), east down the center of said road to the place of beginning, containing fourteen and eighty-seven hundredths (14 87/100) acres of land; also begin at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence west to the intersection of said territorial road, thence south twenty-nine degrees (29 deg.), east to the line of said quarter section in center of said territorial road twenty-one and sixty-four hundredths (21 64/100) chains, south of the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence north to the place of beginning, containing seven and eighty-eight hundredths (7 88/100) acres of land; said lands all lying in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 8th day of March, 1877. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. Henry Gay et al., plaintiffs, vs. Amos Walton, defendant. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877, At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Amos Walton in and to the following described premises, to wit: All that part of the south six (6) acres of the southeast quarter of section four (4), in township fourteen (14), range twenty (20), lying west of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railway, containing about forty-five (45) acres, more or less, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at five hundred and forty (\$540) dollars. Said premises levied upon as the property of the said Amos Walton, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 8th day of March, 1877. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Charles V. Ross will take notice that Francis Flint did, on the 3d day of March, 1877, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Charles V. Ross, Matthew Duke, Samantha Duke and Warren Stoe, defendants, setting forth that the said Matthew Duke and Samantha Duke, on the 31st day of December, 1868, gave their mortgage to the said plaintiff, upon the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35), in township number twelve (12), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from December 21, 1868, at ten per cent, according to the terms of three notes, referred to in said mortgage; that there is still due upon said notes the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon at ten per cent, from December 21, 1873; that said defendant, Charles V. Ross, is required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of April, 1877, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the amount due upon said notes, for sixty dollars as attorney's fee, and for an order of sale of said premises and the application of the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said judgment, and all of said defendants foreclosed of all right and equity of redemption in said premises. JAMES M. HENDRY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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