THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VI.---NO. 14. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 5, 1877. WHOLE NO. 270.

ONLY WORDS.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

"Words, only words," you lightly say,
As though a harmless thing
Were each thought-temple, letter-built,
Round which we wait and cling.

When softly-spoken, broken breath
May call a tragedy
From the dull surface of a life
With subtle chemistry.

May bear some brooding mist away
From laughing skies behind,
Or smite the veil of ignorance
From eyes that else were blind—

"Words, only words?" Their arrow points,
Sharp-barbed, may fester sore,
Or, with a message low and sweet,
Lost Eden may restore.

Ask the young lover, as his hand
Tears off the billet's sheath,
What value has that little word
Sleeping his hand beneath?

Does not the whisper, "Mother," heal
The wounds of pains and cares?
"Words, only words?" The stranger asks
If "home" no message bears.

Go with the lightning's shortened speech
Before thine idol's throne,
Is there no pause before the words,
The secret is her own?

From the handwriting on the wall
Came there no blow to smite
The vision of the trembling king
With mystic strange affright?

When bells shall ring and cannons roar
Above a nation's shout,
What if "our lives, our fortune, and
Our sacred honor" were left out?

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

To say that Harvey Frothingham was in a bad temper, was to put the mildest forms of words to express the savage mood in which he found himself one winter's evening as he shot through the main street of the town of L—— on his way homeward. Everything had gone contrary to his wishes all the week.

To commence with, he had fallen in love with Josephine Ormund, whose pretty face was her only fortune, and who worked in a paper-box factory for her daily bread,

Entirely ignoring the fact that Harvey Frothingham was a man of standing and wealth in L——, pretty Josie allowed the minor facts that he was insultingly free in his addresses to influence her so strongly, and then her dignified reserve taught him the lesson he needed, and when he sought her for his wife she refused the honor.

"As if, by Jove," the angry man meditated, "I was only a hod carrier!"

To add to his discomfiture, the heiress, Miss Maud Chesterton, whom he had held in reserve that his ambition might win a wife if his love would not, had cooly informed him that she was engaged to Fred Holman.

Now, if there was one man above another who was utterly detestable in the eyes of Harvey Frothingham, it was Fred Holman.

They had been rivals at school, where both stood well in talent, application and social position, and Fred was even a little in advance in every study, carrying away the contested prizes far more frequently than it suited Harvey he should.

In society, Fred's handsome face, ready wit, courteous manners, and frank, sunny temper kept him ever in higher favor than Harvey Frothingham's sullen, cold disposition could ever gain.

And now, when Maud had been ever gracious to the son of the wealthy banker, Silas Frothingham, she answered his love suit by the tidings that his life-long rival had won the promise to be his bride.

"And the worst of it is, it will be just the match to suit his uncle," muttered Harvey, savagely. "No fear of him disinheriting Fred now."

For Harvey knew that Fred depended entirely upon the good will of his mother's brother, James Rutherford, a wealthy and eccentric bachelor, for his income. He had been left an orphan when a mere boy, and his uncle had adopted and educated him, and would probably make him his heir.

But the bachelor having long ago put away sentiment, if he ever felt it, looked to Fred to make a match that would increase his fortune and social position. It was the wish of his heart to see Fred the husband of Maude Chesterton, and his wish was to be fulfilled.

Harvey Frothingham, at odds with love, would like to see his rival refused, disinherited, humbled as he felt himself humbled, since neither love nor money would accept him.

He strode over the pavement in a savage mood, and started suddenly to see Josephine Ormund coming out of the drug store a few steps ahead of him. In her hand were several small packages, and her face was pale and anxious.

In a moment Harvey was at her side.

"Let me carry some of your parcels," he said, lifting his hat as he spoke.

"Thank you. I have only a few steps to go," answered Josie, hurrying forward nervously.

"You need not be afraid of me," Harvey said, noting the nervous manner. "I will not annoy you! Why will you not believe my respect for you is as great as my love?"

And before he knew exactly where his words were leading him, the young man was renewing the offer he had made before.

Under the door-way of a small tenement house Josie stopped and faced him.

"You have spoken so before, Mr. Frothingham," she said, gently, "and because I believe you are sincere I will tell you what I have kept secret for six months, I am already married!"

"Josie! Hurry! Why do you stand there?" cried a voice in the narrow hall-way, and a man stepped into the bar of light thrown across the open door by a street lamp.

"Fred Holman!" muttered Harvey starting forward. "Married! and to Fred Holman!"

It almost consoled him in his own disappointment to think of the hold he had upon his rival. Engaged to Maude Chesterton, and married to Josie Ormund! Fancy the proud face when she knew she had been deceived for a girl who worked in a factory. And sweeter still was it to Harvey Frothingham to think of the wrath of James Rutherford when the news reached him.

But in his triumph Harvey Frothingham resolved to be very cautious, to have strong proof of his rival's marriage before venturing to accuse to either his uncle or his betrothed.

He had noticed the number of the house in the glare of the street lamp.

"No. 28 Ralph street."

This was the entry he made in his note book, in case his memory proved treacherous.

It seemed as if fortune favored his plans.

Only the next day, happening to go into a a large fruit and flower store, he saw Fred Holman selecting the contents of a large fancy basket of choices fruits and rarest blossoms.

Nodding carelessly to Harvey, he wrote the address upon a card, and attached it to the pretty basket.

"You will send this at once," he said, and then he left the store.

And Harvey, taking the place Fred had just vacated, read the card.

"Mrs. F. Holman, No. 28 Ralph street."

What proof was needed now? It was not in the nature of Harvey Frothingham to work openly in any scheme. A blow in the dark suited him better. Feeling sure of his position now, he hurried homeward to write two anonymous letters, that would, he fondly hoped, disinherit and utterly confound his so long successful rival.

One of these venomous missives found Maude Chesterton in her pretty boudoir, trifling with some embroidery, and dreaming sweet dreams of her love and Fred Holman's devotion.

She was a handsome dignified girl of nineteen, full of all womanly sweetness, unspoiled by her great wealth.

She loved Fred Holman with the whole strength of her young heart, and she was sure that her love was returned.

With the divine intuition of true love, she knew that were she beggard or deformed Fred would love her still the same.

Not for her money had he sought her for his wife, not even to please his uncle. He loved her.

The dainty work, under the slender fingers, progressed but slowly, as Maude lay back in her deep arm-chair, looking into the glowing grate, and building castles of future happiness.

From this tender reverie she was aroused by a servant, who handed her a squarely-folded letter, awkwardly addressed, and fastened with a wafer.

Wondering who her unknown correspondent could be, she opened the paper. The same straggling hand inside met her eyes. Only a few lines written:

"If you would have proof of the falsehood of one you believe true, go at 8 o'clock this evening to the second floor of No. 28 Ralph street, and you will find Mr. Frederick Holman with his wife!"

"Anonymous!" the proud girl said, her lips curling, and her eyes flashing. "The liar!"

She threw the note upon the coals as she spoke, and watched the flames curl and blacken the paper till it flashed out of sight up the chimney.

Then, with all the color stricken from her face, she took up her embroidery.

Had Harvey watched her then he would have thought that poisoned arrow had missed its aim.

But it was not so. The work was thrown aside, the piano rang out under the restless fingers, a novel was opened, a room was put in order, but while the calm face betrayed no secret suffering, the girl was tortured all day by the words of the anonymous note.

"Frederick Holman and his wife!"

Could it be? Had the frank, brown eyes that had looked so lovingly into hers mirrored only a false heart? Was she indeed so far deceived?

Long before 8 o'clock Maude Chesterton had resolved to prove the truth or falsity of the words that seemed burned upon her brain.

Surely of all the world she had the best right to test the truth of such a monstrous charge against her betrothed lover.

And while she was striving to hide from any eyes the torture she endured, James Rutherford was storming up and down his library, holding the second of Harvey Frothingham's communications in his hand.

In the same awkward handwriting, the same facts were stated, the same hour and place appointed to verify the writer's words.

But the peppery old bachelor made no secret of his wrath. To have listened to him, one would have supposed that making mince-meat of his disobedient nephew was the least he intended. He called him all the pet names suggested by a furious rage, he used up all the abusive ajectives in the dictionary to describe Mr. Frederick Holman.

He exhausted every threat that fury could devised, and long before 8 o'clock he had wrought himself up to a rage that was frightful to witness.

It was with a chuckle of satisfaction that Harvey Frothingham, securely hidden in a narrow courtway, watched a tall, stately figure leave a carriage at the head of Ralph street and walk to the door of No. 28.

In the quiet of the street he heard a clear voice ask the servant who opened the door:

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?"

"Yes, ma'am, the second floor."

"Is her husband at home?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am; you will find them both there."

Then Maude Chesterton entered the house, just as a short, panting man dashed up the steps, and not pausing to make inquiry, also entered.

In the hall-way Maude Chesterton turning, as rapid steps followed, faced James Rutherford.

"You here?" he said. "You have heard, too, then of the trick this ungrateful hound has played upon us?"

"I have heard," she answered, in a cold voice, "that your nephew's wife lives in this house. I wish to ascertain if it is true."

"We will soon see! we will soon see. Second floor. Here we are. Now, then."

And the old gentleman's raps proved the excitement under which he was laboring.

A very pale, sweet woman opened the door, her eyes showing that she had been weeping very recently.

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?" the old gentleman asked."

"That is my name, sir."

"Can I see your husband?"

The soft eyes, full of deep trouble, were lifted.

"Is it on business, sir?"

"Very important business," was the rather dry response.

"Because the doctor said to-day he must not have any mental excitement. He is so very much worse to-day. I—I am afraid he is dying."

And sobs broke out again.

"Dying!"

Maude Chesterton reeled into the room, and sank dizzily upon a chair.

James Rutherford, with a face white as death, said, huskily:

"Dying! An accident?"

"No, sir; it is a fever from overwork!"

"Fever! Overwork!"

"Josie, Josie!"

If ever Fred Holman spoke, he spoke then from an inner room, and the little wife, seeming to forget her strange visitors, answered quickly:

"I'm coming, Fred."

She went at once to the room from which the voice came, and again the two, listening intently, heard Fred's voice.

"Bring the last cordial, Josie. Ten drops! I am sure he knew me, but he is faint."

A moment later the same cherry voice spoke again.

"Drink this, old fellow. So! See, here is Josie! Don't you know Josie?"

Then another voice, oh so very faint, said:

"Josie! Little wife!"

A moment of utter silence followed, and then Josie said:

"There are a gentleman and lady in the other room, Fred, who want to see Frank; will you see them?"

And Fred appearing in compliance with this request, found his uncle vigorously fanning Maude Chesterton with a newspaper to bring her out of a fainting fit.

Before he could frame a question, his uncle said:

"Get me some water?"

And he obeyed.

Then, as Maude's blue eyes opened with a bewildered state, the old gentleman continued:

"We were sent here to see your domestic felicity, and we seem to have been misinformed."

"*My* domestic felicity!" cried Fred.

"Read that," said his uncle, handing the anonymous note.

And Fred complied.

"H'm! yes," he said; "so you came to see Mrs. Frederick Holman. Well that lady has made me a happy man," and his eyes flashed merrily upon Maude. "But I will introduce you to my cousin's wife, Mrs. Frank Holman. Maude," he continued, with gentle gravity, "since you have come here it will be an act of christian charity to remain, for" (and his voice sank very low) "we are afraid the poor woman will be a widow before morning."

"Poor fellow!" said James Rutherford, "what is the trouble?"

"Overwork! He thought he could increase a small salary by toiling over fine engravings in the evening, and he broke down. I never knew of his marriage till last week, when he wrote me a painful note begging me to care for his wife if he died. I came here at once, and was fortunate enough to win poor little Josie's sisterly confidence and affection. Maude, if the great trouble we fear, comes—"

"I will be her true sister, Fred!" interrupted Maude.

Here was a deep silence of several minutes, then Josie, very pale still, crept softly into the room.

"He is asleep!" she whispered, 'the doctor said if he slept he would live!"

And when she broke into hysterical weeping, Maude held her close in loving arms, whispering that she must let her stay and comfort her for Fred's sake.

Nearly 11 o'clock came, and still Harvey Frothingham waited, half frozen, in the dark courtway, to see the discomfiture of his rival. Then his patience was rewarded by seeing Fred and his uncle come out of No. 28, arm-in-arm, evidently the best of friends, and enter Miss Chesterton's carriage, and drive rapidly away.

Not until the evening of the wedding, when he saw Josie an honored guest, and was introduced to Mr. Frank Holman, did Harvey Frothingham understand the little mistake he had made.

Looked Through Him.

One day to Charlotte Cushman came an affected lady who said, with the evident desire to exhibit her very superficial learning, "My dear Miss Cushman, do you read Emerson?" "No," replied the famous actress, bluntly, without the least attempt to appear wise. "Is it possible you do not admire Emerson?" with a look of utter astonishment. "Quite possible." Miss Cushman said no more at the moment, but after a little she launched forth into a beautiful and dramatic recitation. Her finished rendition of several of Emerson's most brilliant apothegms was simply magnificent, ending with, "be yourself, do not imitate—every great man is unique," using the words as if they were her own, and uttered only as Charlotte Cushman could utter them. Her purpose was obvious. The lady had not recognized a single line of her "favorite author." "Why, I thought you did not read Emerson." "Nor do I; but I have looked through him."

In a thriving town in Michigan, a year or two ago, when the country was full of agents, and almost every body was agent for something or other, a certain child in that town, being blessed by the advent of a baby-brother, was very inquisitive as to where the little stranger came from. On being informed that the doctor had brought it, he stood in a brown study for a few moments, and then, with the intelligent look of one who had solved a very difficult matter, asked, "Say, pa, is he the agent for them?"

"A soft answer turneth away wrath," yet a man caught by his wife dealing out soft answers to a pretty widow next door says he can prove that the proverb didn't work well in his case.

Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT—*Dear Sir*:—As I am such a constant reader of your paper I thought I would drop a line or two to the children. I always take particular pains to read their column. I often think it would be a great pleasure to see all these children at once. Would like most of all to see Frank Warner and Emma Lind. I do so much hope all our young correspondents are religious; if not so, look to Him who gave you your pure young lives, and be saved.

Here is an enigma for the little folks to study out:

I am composed of seven letters:
My 5, 2, 4 is what boys wear.
My 4, 5, 6, is an adjective.
My 1, 2, 3, is what the cooks use.
My 5, 6, 3, is a fowl.
My 5, 6, 2, 7, 4, is what we could not live without.
My 2, 7, 6, is a verb.
My whole is a wild animal.

AUNT HANNAH.

MAPLE GROVE, Kans., March 30, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—My pa takes the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and I read the "Young Folks' Column." I am a little boy, nine years old. I have two brothers and one little sister. I have been going to school; I read in the third reader, and study spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. My Uncle Charley teaches our school. I like him very well. My pa raised twenty-five nice hogs. He has two teams, one black the other gray. We have got four nice calves, and we will sow forty acres of wheat and thirty acres of oats. We have plenty of grasshoppers. It is ten o'clock and I must go to bed. If you will publish this I will write again. My name is

WILLARD TRAVELUTE.

MARYSVILLE, Kans., March 31, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy about twelve years old. As other boys and girls write, I thought I would try to write a few lines to the "Young Folks' Column." Pa takes the SPIRIT. I read the "Young Folks' Column" and I am very much pleased with it. I have two sisters and three brothers; I and my two brothers go to school; I study reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic. We have nineteen old sheep, seven lambs, twenty-one hogs and seventeen pigs. As I can not think of any more to write just now, I will close.

Yours truly, HENRY CARNAHAN.

MANHATTAN, Kans., March 30, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a few lines for the first time, I am twelve years old. Our school commences April second. Our teachers name is Etta Ashby, I study reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Our teacher we had last winter gave twenty-four writing lessons free

I went to all of them except one. Answer to Addie Nortons charade is Merchant, if you print this I will try and write more next time

Yours truly LAURA D. MEADOR

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., March 30, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper, before, I thought I would write for it. We have three cows, one heifer calf and two pigs. I have four brothers and one sister. We have no team. I am ten years old and can plow and do a great many other useful things. We live three miles and a half from Thayer. If you print this, perhaps I will write again. Respectfully yours,

HARRY M. ADAMS.

THAYER, Kans., March 31, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been going to school this winter; I am eleven years old, and I study reading, arithmetic, spelling and writing. I have a pair of horses and one steer. I tend the corn and father tends the garden. I have a steel trap, and caught one hundred and fifty-five ground squirrels last summer, and got two cents each for them. This is all at present.

R. A. CURTIS.

DELAVAN, Kans., March 26, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written before. I am twelve years old. I am going to school, and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. We have a good teacher; her name is Celia Brott. Ma belongs to the grange. Pa did, too; he died a year ago.

ISA DORA LAWRENCE.

STRAWN, Kans., March 29, 1877.

The answer to Frank Warner's charades in last issue are first, "Leona;" second, "Esaias." Answer to Addie Norton's charade is, "Merchant."

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
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13 Republic county, W. R. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
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16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Risley.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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21 Neosho county—no report.
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36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
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44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

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

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George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, 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, Risley, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
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James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
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E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
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J H Chandler, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
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John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
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J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

Hon A. B. Smedley, lecturer of the National Grange, is on a lecturing tour in Mississippi.

The late Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, assistant editor of the *Patron's Helper*, assisted in the organization of the Kansas State Grange.

From Saline County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not having seen anything in your paper from our county, I thought it might be of interest to your readers to hear from us. We have nothing very encouraging to write of the grangers. Some granges in our county are wide-awake, and are doing well; others are dead, nearly, not having held any meeting for a long time. The fact is, a great many of our members think if they do not make money by keeping up their meetings, they receive no benefit. Hence there has been a desire from the first of our organization to do something that would make us money or save us expenses; so when the "Patrons' commercial agency" was presented to our Patrons they thought that was *the* thing. We elected officers, procured a charter, and decided, after a long delay in trying to get our neighboring counties to go in with us, to appoint an agent to attend to any business that might appear to need attention (he living one mile from town). We solicited stock in the winter and spring of 1875 and 1876, and got a considerable amount on the one dollar per month payment system, but not enough. So our officers thought they would take notes for stock, payable the first of October, with two or three names on them; and when, at our election, we had elected good honest farmers as officers, we thought we would commence operations. To be sure, we might have elected some to office who once were merchants and bankers, but they were considered pretty sharp, so we did not elect them. About the first of March, 1876, the officers concluded to have a young man as agent, who was well qualified to fill the place, and honest, and everybody said one of the best men in the county. They agreed to pay him seventy-five dollars a month. They also rented a warehouse for four hundred dollars per year, and bought an elevator which was attached to the warehouse for two hundred and fifty dollars; some four hundred grain bags for sixty dollars; these things payable after the notes taken for stock were due. And now, everything being in trim, the agent is left to run the concern, one or two of the officers calling occasionally to see him doing nothing and advise him how to do it. The agent had plenty of writing to do—so many wanted to know how much they could make, by getting what they wanted through the agency; but when they came to think of it they had no money, and somehow it appeared the agent couldn't get anything without money. He tried hard to induce the grangers to send money for groceries and order plows, harvesters, etc., and finally there was about three hundred dollars sent to New Orleans for groceries upon which we made on an average forty per cent. He also sold two land rollers, three wagons, two harvesters and three drills; all these things give good satisfaction—two and a half per cent. his charge.

At our recent annual election, October 1st, the agent's per centage amounted to near forty dollars, while wages, rent and office expense, etc., sum up to near seven hundred dollars, and we found our assets about the same as our liabilities; so we concluded to stop the concern. A great many of the notes given for stock were not paid, and could not be collected because a storm had destroyed the wheat crop. We elected a new set of officers (to keep the agency alive); very few of the old officers or stockholders either were present at the election. The new officers were to take charge of the affairs on the first of January, but the old officers did not come to the meeting and the auditor had not looked at the books. We then put it off one month and notified both new and old officers to be present. Only about one-half put in an appearance. So the old board had to retain their places. Soon a fire burnt it all up, books and everything, and left us in debt about two hundred and fifty dollars. There is just about that amount of notes unpaid, most of which cannot be collected.

Don't you see what *honest* farmers can do in the way of business? Nor do I see how we can do better, while men will pay two hundred and twenty dollars for a harvester and eight-five dollars for a drill, because they can get credit for a year with ten per cent. interest, rather than pay one hundred and fifty dollars for a harvester and sixty dollars for a drill, cash, and other things in proportion. Credit, or rather, debts, are ruining us.

Our farmers are not behindhand; they are nearly all a year ahead (in spending I mean), for they mostly spend their crop before they raise it; that is, in debt all their crop is worth before harvest; nor can they be persuaded to curtail their expenses until they get up even. So, by buying on credit, they are the slaves of the merchants and middle-men, and are afraid to do anything to displease them; consequently they are afraid to patronize the Patrons' agency.

Now, Mr. Editor and Lecturer, could you come here and lecture us into a better way of doing business, and teach us that making money is not the only good thing there is in the Grange?

I don't know whether you were ever invited to come to this county, nor do I know that it is your business to wait for an invitation; but if you come after spring work commences, it is doubtful if you could get many of the fraternity together, for we are an industrious people.

A PATRON.

SALINE COUNTY, March 24, 1877.

Another Grange Organized.

On Saturday, March 31, 1877, General Deputy W. S. Hanna organized a new grange at Centropolis, Franklin county, Kansas, with some thirty-seven charter members. The deputy took an improved method of organizing, requiring all applicants to pass a ballot before conferring the first degree. He then requested them to elect their officers *pro tem.*, till the dispensation and box should be received, then he would return and confer the other three degrees, require them to regularly elect their officers, and then he would install them. Meanwhile, they are to hold a meeting of their own, appoint committees to procure seal, proper blanks, regalias, etc., receive applications on dimit, and be prepared to transact regular business at their meeting for finishing the organization. It is the intention of the deputy to leave this grange properly organized and that every member shall be taught the degree work clearly, and be started right. John Bradshaw is master, *pro tem.*; Thomas A. Barnes, secretary *pro tem.* They meet in one of the finest country school-houses in Kansas.

From Republic County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The prospect for crops the coming season is considered rather poor by a good many. The 'hoppers laid any amount of eggs here last fall and the chinch bugs damaged the small grain somewhat last year; many think they will be more plenty this year. There will be but little small grain sown. Rye and winter wheat look generally good. We shall put most of the land in corn this year and try to starve the young 'hoppers, they are hatching out in great numbers. Most of our granges are in a half dead condition, a few are making a feeble struggle for life but unless something is done soon, this year will end the thing with most of them. The co-operative store at Belleville is doing a good trade and they now have a good stock of general merchandise on hand.

M. P.

GOMERIA, Kans., March 28, 1877.

What Makes a Prosperous Grange.

It is now nearly ten years since the first grange was organized. During the first few years the order grew but slowly, was little known and met with the opposition with which all reforms, all new improvements or inventions always have been received. Still it survived its days of trial, and within the past five years, it has become an acknowledged fact, one of the institutions of our country, and has far outstripped the brightest hopes and dreams of those who founded it, until to-day, in nearly twenty-five thousand neighborhoods, have the farmers come out from their isolation, and under the fraternal ties of the mystic grange are bonded together in our order, existing and working harmoniously and alike, whether among the hills and valleys of the Eastern or Middle States, the pines and orange groves of the South, in the prairies of the West, or the Pacific slope of our great continent, all in one mighty brotherhood.

We were told that farmers never could be organized, never could be brought together to work for their own interests. That the order would not last three months, and perhaps a year at furthest. But we have proven to the contrary, as all these thousands of granges testify, and the great benefits. Yes, really the uncounted advantage and value it has been to farmers everywhere—for many do not fully realize all it has done and is doing to upbuild and elevate our calling—proves what it is doing for us to-day.

But all these thousands of granges are not prospering alike. Some have succeeded far better than others, some have obtained from the order all and even more than they expected from it; some have not done so well, some even languish, grow weary and fall by the wayside. And while all started out alike, with the same prospects, the same possibilities and chances before them, some exceed others in their prosperity, even as in the race of life some surpass others, or as in farming, some farmers and their farms succeed better than others.

The grange has now been practically working long enough for us to judge, not from theory, but from actual facts, as to the causes that bring about the greater or less prosperity of a grange. The principles of good grange work, like the principles of good farming, apply in all neighborhoods and in all sections.

From long association with members of our order and visiting their granges in several States, we have noted the difference between one grange and another, between the Patrons of one neighborhood and another, and we have endeavored to discover the reasons for these differences, why the grange was an acknowledged success in one place, its members earnest and enthusiastic, prosperous and full of bright hopes for the future, while in another there was no enthusiasm, little life, less of interest and apparently but little hope. We have found that the same causes produce the same effects, it matters not how widely separated the locality, and that when the remedy was found, the mistake discovered, that the cure was rapid and success followed.

It is probable that in all the thousands of granges that have been organized, the great majority of the members joined from pure and honest motives, because they believed that farmers needed the organization, and that without it they could hardly long compete with all other fully organized interests, and if all have not succeeded alike, it has often been from not having enough landmarks to go by. Some of the causes, errors and mistakes that have come to our notice as making or hindering the prosperity of a grange, we propose to give with the hope that good may come of it.

Perhaps there is no one thing that has so universally worked against the success of a grange as their not meeting often enough. In all our experience and intercourse with Patrons we have never yet learned of a single grange that attained a full success that only met once a month, and were we a designing enemy of the order in any neighborhood, one of the very first moves we would make to break up the grange would be to persuade the farmers that there was no need of meeting so often. "Your grange may be a good institution, but once a month ought to be time enough for you to spare from your work to attend the meetings."

While we have found that the grange that meets once a month is not successful, we have also found that those who *meet the oftenest* are the most prosperous. No grange that hopes to attain to the full measure of success should think of meeting less often than once a week, with the exception, perhaps, of the very busiest season of haying and harvest, when they might meet once in two weeks; but even then the rest, the social pleasure and recreation of the half day or the evening spent in the grange meeting will be amply made up in the more cheerful and hopeful manner in which both indoors and without all will perform their duties. If the Patrons of a neighborhood really apply the lessons and teachings of the grange in all its bearings of business, mental and social improvement, once a week will give no more time than will be needed. In fact the most prosperous granges, those who meet oftenest, often find that their weekly meeting hardly affords time enough to get through with all they have on hand; for the very fact of the meeting together brings about the very work they have to do. Why have farmers never co-operated before? Because they did not meet together. The very first thing we propose in our "declaration" is "meeting together," and how can we carry out all the balance of our "declaration" of talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for mutual protection and advancement," if we do not meet together and meet often? The christian that goes but once a month to church is never an earnest, zealous worker or believer. The child that goes seldom to school, never advances much in education. Those who go seldom into society never learn or know the full pleasures of social intercourse. The farmer that only cultivates his growing crops but once a month never has a full harvest. The merchant, or banker, or manufacturer, who does not look after all his varied interests and business almost constantly never succeeds. Then, Patrons, let us, too, meet often, to look after our interests, and by talking and acting together, help ourselves. And where all the members of a grange meet promptly once a week, and we believe in taking a half day in the daytime for the meeting, when practicable, with occasional night meetings, also, if necessary—where each try to perform their part in the work we have all promised to do, the first step is taken towards making a successful and prosperous grange, and the members will soon find that there is no time that they spend, either on the farm or off of it, that pays so well or in so many ways as the hours spent at the grange meeting.—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

Grange Benefits.

Bro. H. Eshbaugh, master of the Missouri State Grange, writes as follows:

"Has the grange supplied its members with benefits sufficient to justify a continuance in the work at similar sacrifices in the future as in the past?"

We saw, a few days ago, the above quotation, in a public journal, which we will attempt to answer, and in doing so, it will be necessary to allude plainly to the benefits received by members of the order, and by what means they were obtained.

Take the social feature as practiced in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry; it has been of great advantage, the benefit of which is not confined within the gates, but has reached way beyond, in every direction, and I will repeat here that many unpleasant feelings, of animosities and malevolent passions, have been subdued, turned into friendship and brotherly love as the fruits of social culture among members of the order. This alone, we think, has been of sufficient benefit to the members to justify a continuance of the work.

The advantages of education to a very large number of members has been of great benefit, so much so that thousands, and tens of thousands bless the order to-day for the wise provision of this feature. Education as taught and practiced in the organization, cultivates all the powers of the mind, morally, intellectually, and physically; this we believe is true education, the word over, but in the grange we add, the old orthodox word, "practical," this the better enables us to perform life's great mission.

Education in the grange is not the acquisition of knowledge only, but the development of the powers, as educated, and carried into practice; best calculated to develop man, to elevate him, and make him more useful to himself and to his associates. With this theory of education, practiced in every working grange for five years, have not the advantages been of great benefit to the members? We believe the advantages gained through the educational feature have been much greater than the expense of membership, and we also believe that the benefits received by attending members will more than justify the continuance of the work.

The pecuniary advantages clearly show a saving of many thousands of dollars to its members every year, although dollars and cents is not the great feature of the order; and yet the touching of no cord will respond as quick as the touch of the cord that holds the purse.

If the organization had nothing more than what has been accomplished in either the social or educational feature, it would amply justify continuing the work. When we consider the three, viz.: the social, educational and pecuniary advantages and benefits supplied to the order, is it not strange that the question should be asked about continuing the work?

We had supposed that nearly all men had concluded that the organization was permanently established. To cease work to discontinue effort, we are sure, is not even thought of by any good Patron; we are equally sure, too, that there is a strong determination, not only to hold all we have gained, but to work with renewed energy, putting forth vigorous efforts to strengthen the position now occupied, and prepare to gain all that legitimately belongs to the agricultural interests; this is the true spirit that should possess every Patron.

The order having been built up against combined opposition and under adverse circumstances, having withstood the disaster of a financial crisis, of great magnitude; and having passed through the fiery ordeal of the most exciting political campaign that the country has ever witnessed. These were times that tried men's souls, and the organization of the Patrons passed through it all, and came out unmarked, and unharmed, and to-day are as firmly united as ever. This shows conclusively that men may differ widely on the financial questions of the country, and differ greatly on political issues, and, in fact, differ upon all questions and schisms of the land, and not in in the least mar the feelings of friendship and brotherly love, nor deter them from continuing in the noble effort of elevating the agricultural class to a higher standard. The Patrons have learned to know that if they want help, they must help themselves, and they now see the necessary steps to be taken to advance and protect their varied interests, and to elevate themselves as a class; to this end they will work unitedly and fiducially.

Grange Co-operative Enterprises.

Every proposition to establish a grange store or a factory is met with prompt opposition from outsiders or from farmers who are interested in some established business in the towns or cities. "The farmers have no money, they can't undertake these enterprises:" the farmers know nothing of commercial affairs, they cannot become merchants in a day," "let them attend to their own calling, to the improvement of agriculture, and they will find quite enough to engage their time and attention;" are objections that have been continually rung in the ears of farmers, and the uninformed accept them as insurmountable barriers to co-operative enterprises, and dismiss the matter from their minds without giving it a moment's investigation.

We undertake to say that no intelligent member of the grange, who will inform himself of the principles and practice of co-operation as recommended by the National Grange, will refuse to give a cordial support to the establishment of co-operative stores and factories, to be conducted under grange auspices.

To the assertion that the farmers have no money, let it be replied that almost the entire business of this country is conducted upon the proceeds of the farmers' toil. Our vast manufacturing, commercial and railway enterprises have been mainly built up and are conducted upon the profits which other classes have realized from the products of agriculture. The profits from the cotton crop reaped by merchants, manufacturers and the various middlemen, alone saved the country from general bankruptcy after the financial crash of 1873.

The farmers indeed "have no money," after the year's transactions, but it is because they submit to a business system which robs them of their substance and enriches other classes. It is to change this system, to establish another more just and equitable to the producers, that the National Grange has perfected and presented to the farmers of America a plan of co-operation under which stores and all needful establishments for the management of their business affairs may be successfully and cheaply conducted.

If this change appears too extensive and calls for the employment of an immense sum of money in the aggregate, let farmers consider these facts: The vast co-operative establishments in England, retail and wholesale, had their origin in the combined efforts of a few very poor mechanics. It takes comparatively but a small sum from a given number of contributors, when regularly added to and judiciously managed, to build up a large business under the grange co-operative plan. Indeed, the sum required from each individual is so small as to be scarcely missed from the weekly earnings. And it is a fact, which ought to be kept prominently in view, that the money which these co-operators contribute from their earnings and which will return to them at the same time increasing their power and influence as a class, is as absolute loss to them under the present system. In a word, this grange co-operative system means simply a plan whereby the usual profits paid by the producing classes for their supplies will be returned to and controlled by them for the promotion of their interests, instead of going into the pockets of middle-men.

The success which has attended the co-operative stores established on the plan of the National Grange in all Northwestern and Southwestern States, attests the wisdom and practicability of the system, and assures its speedy adoption by granges in all the States. And the same principle of co-operation will be applied in the establishment of factories, especially in the cotton States for the manufacture of seed cotton. Farmers who concentrate their money, establish stores, and employ men to conduct them, do not become merchants in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but they retain control of their money and their agents, and thus avoid being robbed and oppressed by outsiders. In the same way, they will establish and conduct factories without becoming manufacturers. They make the money necessary for the establishment of these enterprises. They have simply to give that money intelligent, judicious direction and management, to become the most prosperous and powerful class in America.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Oregon Patrons.

From all over this broad land come cheering reports telling what has been accomplished through the grange organization. Read what a member of the order in Bane county, Oregon, says in the following communication to the *Cultivator*. After relating how the lady members of his grange had fed the poor, and ministered to the wants of the sick and destitute, he says:

What a great change has been wrought since the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. We seem now as one great family united for one great purpose, working together for the mutual good of and the benefit of humanity.

Formerly we were more or less divided and each one for himself, without ever thinking about the welfare of others which was all wrong. But the change in general is made by the farmers who are members of the order; they associate together in this friendly manner and are firmly united, discuss questions, and assist each other in financial affairs, and other matters pertaining to each others welfare. The order here is progressing and is stronger to-day than ever. But for all this, I am sorry to say, that taking all the members together, they are not as firm and united as I could wish. There are some drones as well as a great many thorough workers. But as the order progresses we must hope that the drones will become very scarce. Again, there are those that are outside the order, who are beginning to believe it is a power in the land, and will finally be a grand success and benefit every farmer, and would like to join it, but they have said so much against it at the start that they are ashamed to. Some in our own county thought we would never accomplish anything; but now they think very differently; even the Patrons of this county have accomplished a great deal. There was a time, nearly two years ago, that the wheels of the university were clogged for want of capital to go on with the building, and had it not been for the grangers in this county coming to the rescue with five thousand dollars and giving it a start, it might this day have been occupied by Catholics or some other sectarians. They thought and said we were not capable and could not be united to run a store of our own; but in that they are again baffled and deceived. We started one last July and have been running it ever since, and it seems that the longer it runs the more rapidly the business increases, employing now four clerks a good part of the time. It is selling three times as many goods as any other store in town. The goods are all regularly marketed so that there is no jockeying or Jew style in selling them, which gives better satisfaction to the buyers. Another thing I have noticed that other business houses like to have the grange store near, and think they are in luck to have so large a crowd around so they can get a few more sixpences. We are also sought after very anxiously by the wholesale merchants to sell us goods, and intelligent men begin to comprehend the benefits they may derive through the order, and its possibilities for the future. Another thing I have noticed since our organization, wagons and machines in Eugene can be bought from fifteen to twenty dollars each, cheaper than before, which I consider is quite an item with the farmers. I will say in conclusion, that we must be firm and well united and persevere in earnest in all our undertakings; then success is sure to follow. We must go shoulder to shoulder and give our full patronage to these machines and wagons and every thing else introduced by the grangers to make it a grand success.

Hon. T. R. Allen.

The work which Bro. Allen has accomplished in behalf of the grange during the past eight years, forms a remarkable chapter in the history of the order; indeed, his speeches before the people and in the various grange bodies of which he has been a leading and influential member, and his writings for the press, if compiled, would form the best and most complete history of the movement that could be written. He is emphatically a man of action. For many years he had been an earnest advocate of movements calculated to promote the interests of his class, and when our order attracted his attention and he became convinced that its principles and purposes met the requirements for a far-reaching and effective organization of the farmers of the country, he boldly espoused its cause, and gave to it the earnest support of his strong, clear intellect. After his election as master of the Missouri State Grange, he entered upon a canvass of that State that involved immense labor and expense, and which he rested from only when it became necessary for him to withdraw from the office. While engaged in these tours, sometimes addressing granges almost daily, he contributed a number of articles each week to various newspapers, expounding the principles of the order and advocating or defending the measures adopted by the various bodies with which he was connected. He is thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to our order, and being an able and ready public speaker and a forcible writer, he has successfully upheld our standard in the face of all opposition.

Bro. Allen is now canvassing West Tennessee. He will go next to Texas and Arkansas. He should and will meet with a cordial reception from Patrons of Husbandry wherever the interests of the cause may call him.—*Ex.*

Kansas State News.

THE publication of the Topeka *Blade*, whose editor was shot and killed on the 27th ult., will be continued.

A FIRE in Lyon county last week consumed fifteen stacks of hay belonging to a farmer named Ellis Owens.

DON'T burn the prairie grass until the grasshoppers hatch out, then touch a match to it and you will destroy countless millions of them.

THE body of a white male child, apparently about four weeks old, was discovered in a well in Leavenworth the other day. The authorities are working the case up.

THE fire department of Burlingame is preparing to give a maple sugar festival on the 13th inst. the proceeds to go towards purchasing a bell of which they stand in need.

E. H. SNOW, editor of the Ottawa *Triumph*, has sold that paper to a company of Franklin county citizens. The paper will hereafter be called the Ottawa *Journal and Triumph*.

A DISCHARGED soldier from Fort Hays went to Leavenworth last week, got on a spree, and was speedily relieved of $170, by birds of the same feather as himself, both male and female.

THE *Osage County Chronicle* speaks of the recent snow storm as follows: "On Friday last about the worst snow storm of the season visited this part of the State. On Thursday the mercury went up to sixty degrees, and on Friday it was down to twenty degrees."

THE old steam ferry boat, S. C. Pomeroy, which has been in active service on the Missouri river at Atchison and Kansas City since 1864, was sunk at the latter city on the 24th ult. She was valued at $18,000 and insured for $5,000. It is stated that she is a total loss.

SAYS the Cowley county *Traveler:* "Last Friday while Frank Witkin was loading hay, he suddenly dropped senseless and did not speak intelligibly for several days. Drs. Shepard and Kellogg were called, who pronounced this singular occurrence as similar to the spotted fever."

ACCORDING to the Wichita *Eagle* a heavy hail storm visited the country south of that city on Friday the 23d ult. In such favorable spots within the path of the storm where the 'hoppers had hatched out they were all, collectively and individually, incontinently "mashed" buried head and tail in the yielding earth.

ACCORDING to the Atchison *Champion*, an elevator company of that city are just completing a contract for the delivery of 70,000 bushels of corn in Chicago. This company have filled several contracts of 100,000 bushels each during the past fall and winter. In addition to this they have in store, and are carrying for May delivery, 30,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat.

THE board of regents of the State normal school met at Emporia on Tuesday last and made arrangements to continue the school on a tuition basis. The faculty remains unchanged. The summer term commences April 4th. It gives us pleasure to note that a satisfactory arrangement has been made for the continuance of the school, under the present excellent faculty.

THE Atchison *Patriot* says: "The bridge shops of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad have been removed from Sterling, Nebraska, to White Cloud, Kansas. All the empty dwellings that were inhabitable in the latter place have been taken, and the cry is still for more. This move adds considerable to the population of White Cloud, and will also add largely to the life and business of the place."

THE Ottawa *Triumph* has the following account of a sad death. It says: "A little three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Elwell, of Harrison township, fell into a tub of hot water last Monday, which its mother had just taken off the stove, and was so badly scalded as to cause its death. The little one lived until Wednesday morning, suffering intensely. The parents have the sympathy of all in their bereavement."

COL. MANNING, Mr. Whittington and others from Cowley and counties west have been in Parsons some days arranging for immediate work on a narrow gauge railroad from Parsons to Winfield, a distance of one hundred and eleven miles. The road runs through counties which last year produced over ten million bushels of wheat. The road goes by way of Neodesha, Wilson county. So says the Independence *Courier*.

THE Chanute *Times* says: "A prairie fire swept over the country just northwest of town on Thursday last, causing a vast amount of damage. The path of the fire was about three miles in length by about a mile in width. Much hedge fence was killed, and a fine orchard, two log houses and two large ricks of hay were destroyed which belonged to Mr. Beatty. Other valuable property was saved only by great exertion. We don't think it necessary to repeat the usual comments on such affairs, everybody knows what they are."

THE Chetopa *Advance* says: "Rev. T. P. Rhodes who has been stationed at Oswego, for the past two years, has taken the financial agency of Baker university, and will reside at Emporia. The entire indebtedness of this institution was cancelled at the last two M. E. conferences in this State, or arrangements made for this purpose, and in view of the fact, Bro. Rhodes accepts the agency. The college is very fortunate in securing so persistent and indefatigable a worker as Rev. Rhodes. He is the man to do this work, if one is to be found in the State."

THE Lyndon *Times* says: "Moses Simmons, a colored man living near the east line of Osage county, north of One-hundred-and-ten creek was found dead, on the 20th inst., his body lying crossways of a load of wood, to which his horses were attached. The coroner being notified of the fact summoned a jury, and held an inquest. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that Simmons came to his death from natural causes, a large aneurism situated in the arch of the aorta causing regurgitation of blood and consequent failure of circulation, resulting in immediate death. Mr. Simmons was a worthy and respectable citizen."

THE Emporia *Ledger* says: "The fine imported Percheron horse, Jean Bart, bought of the importer by Mr. Joseph Peak, for the sum of $2,500, a month or two since, is one of the best animals for heavy draft that it has ever been our pleasure to look at. He is now at Davis' livery stable on Fourth avenue, where he will remain during the season. He is attracting much attention from horsemen. Mr. Peak deserves much credit for his enterprise in bringing this animal to Kansas. Such horses are needed here. Those who like to look at a perfect horse should call and see him; he comes as near possessing all the necessary conditions of a draft horse as any one animal ever attains."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properities are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head** and **Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST.
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon the public attention.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

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. 88 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, Chilblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, 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:

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords. 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, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expressmen say 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. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"E. PULTZ, 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, Livery-men, Stock-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.

Pitcher'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 as 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 receipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

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GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

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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. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kan.
Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.
Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



We desire to call especial attention of the farmers 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

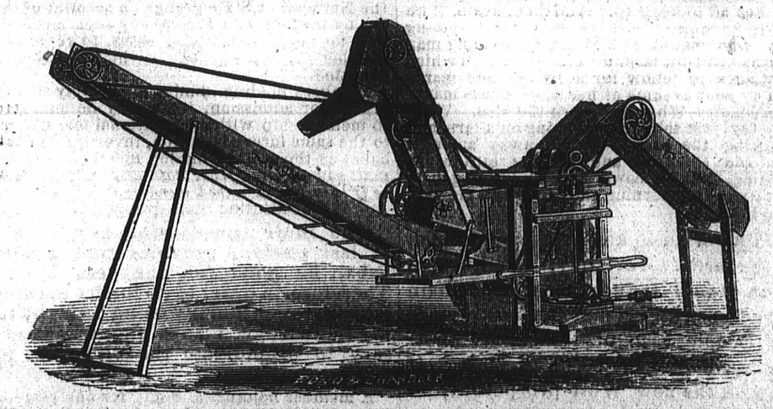
K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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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 PLOWS,

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.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

THE WESTERN FARMER.

Who is he and of what benefit is his existence to the community and country? To begin with, he it is who in the last half century has left comfortable homes in the midst of plenty and taken up his abode in the rough frontier in advance of civilization there to develop its resources and prepare homes and pave the way for fortunes to be amassed by the soft-handed, ease-loving portion of humanity who are always sure to follow. We suppose this latter mentioned class are necessary to complete the settlement of any new country; they are the ornamental pieces and finishing touches. How could any community advance without polish and style? Impossible, these elements are necessary; they reflect tone and dignity. The frontier is now in possession of civilization; all classes of people inhabit it. This state of affairs is a signal for the farmer to retire and confine himself to the association of his kind; style and education will not countenance a poor common tiller of the soil; he must keep his distance, it is his place to raise grain and live stock. If there are any social benefits to be derived from the comfortable surroundings which are the result of unceasing toil and years of privation, society people must enjoy them, they are so much better calculated to do so and besides it has always been the custom, why should it be changed?

Now we have seen who the farmer is and of what benefit he is to the country; let us look farther and see if his rights are properly recognized. We of the West are dependent upon our agricultural population for support. The towns and villages that have the best farmers tributary to them, are the first to be filled with energetic and prosperous merchants, and another conclusive evidence of our dependence upon the farmer, is the fact only too vividly impressed upon the memory of hundreds who have felt it, that when the crops are destroyed from year to year in succession, trade, in all its departments, is dormant and establishments that were considered substantial go under. Now some will say that such talk as this is old, worn out; should have been laid on the shelf years ago. Sure enough it had and would have been had the cause been removed. We noticed in one of our exchanges recently, a communication from a young man, a farmer's son, in which, among other things, he says:

> Nowadays if a young man is almost wholly obscure from society, in a little while he begins to feel just as though he was a fifth class, and society looks upon farmers' sons in a different light, "that is if he still continues to stay on a farm," they are apt to scorn him and throw sneers at him, "Why! he is only a farmer's son, who wants anything to do with him." And in consequence of his wages, he is compelled to check his expenses, and can't make the show in society that some of our young mechanics can. Still at the end of the year he may have more hard cash laid up than his brother mechanic. Yet among our young people, fashion has prevailed to such a degree, it it takes all to keep up. And then, again, if he wishes to continue farming, where is the young lady who would wish to marry a young man who had laid out farming as a pursuit, in which he wishes to follow for a living, and marry him as poor as some of her schoolmates marry a mechanic? Why they scorn the idea. Why, they say, just think of my going on a farm and throwing the best of my life away amongst hens and chickens, and making butter, or washing, milking cows, and having to get up so early in the morning and drudge all the year round.

Do we wish to keep the young men on the farm? Certainly. Well, then, what would induce them to remain more than a knowledge that cultivated, city people recognize them as their equals, in a social point of view? If we wish the new West prosperous, its farms handed down from father to son, and an agricultural population that is industrious, contented and educated, we say take the farmers' sons into the best society, they will prove its most useful and intelligent members.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

We spent last week in traveling and lecturing to the Patrons of Douglas county. We feel proud of the order in this county; the Patrons within its boundaries entered earnestly into the work of co-operation more than two years ago and have kept steadily at it ever since, and are now reaping large rewards for these efforts. They have one of the best grocery stores in the city of Lawrence, with ample capital with which to do business. Through this store we have already saved to the farmers, tens of thousands of dollars. They have built during the last winter the best elevator in the county, and the moment it commenced running corn went up five cents a bushel. In connection with the elevator they have a large stock yard with all the conveniences for handling stock.

And yet, after the Patrons of this county have done all this, we can get more stock taken here for our State Co-operative Association than in any other county we have visited. The reason for this is, our Patrons having tried co-operation know the benefits of it, and are ready to do all in their power to push the work until all our efforts are successful. We have in this county over twelve hundred live working members, and instead of being snubbed and ridiculed by the business men, they are recognized as an enormous power in the county.

We do not mean to say that *all* who belong to the order here are energetic, earnest workers, for there are some drones, as is the case in other localities; but a large majority are wide awake to the stern necessities of the hour. Hence we find it comparatively easy to accomplish any legitimate object we undertake. We hope the Patrons of the State will wake up and try to emulate the example of their brother Patrons of Douglas county.

While on our trip we spent one night with Bro. Wm. Roe, the president of our county co-operative association, and found him as busy as he could be, looking after the welfare of his large stock. He has over one hundred fine Cotswold sheep. Some of them will dress, net, over two hundred pounds. But to our eye his herd of full-blooded Short-horns and grades, carried off the prize. The grades were as fine as we ever saw anywhere. Bro. Roe has ample sheds for his stock, and is energetic in taking the best of care of what he has. We also found that Bro. Roe takes nearly all the leading agricultural journals in the country, consequently he is posted in his business. Prosperity follows as a matter of course.

FROM STATE MASTER.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At the instance and request of interested parties, and for the information, guidance and convenience of officers and members, the following consideration of rulings and decisions heretofore promulgated from this office, together with such additions as have been suggested from time to time, by inquiries received, are now here furnished, and publication requested in your paper, to wit:

No grange can suspend a by-law or constitutional provision; but rules of order may be suspended by unanimous consent, or in such manner as is within themselves prescribed.

A grange cannot change its name after charter has been issued.

No vote can be taken on any question except in the fourth degree.

No member can, *under any circumstances*, be required to tell how he voted.

Any grange admitting members, for loss than the regular fee, shall be subject to the revocation of charter.

No person can be admitted to memberseip as a charter member, or on application for degrees, who resides within the jurisdiction of any other grange, previously organized, without consent of said grange; and in case of violation of this provision, through misapprehension of facts or otherwise, the grange so offending shall, on demand, pay over to the grange whose jurisdiction is infringed upon, the membership fee, less the amount paid to the National or State grange on account of the fee by them received from any such member. The member, in all such cases, to retain his membership in the grange to which he has been admitted.

Members holding dimits may apply to any grange for admission, "and may be admitted to membership without additional fee, subject to the same form of petition, investigation and ballot as those applying for membership; *but shall pay all dues from date of dimit, the same as if they had remained members.*" (See Sec. 6, Art. II, constitution State grange.)

The State constitution, as amended at last session, provides that dimits "shall be good for one year only." Therefore, in order to do justice in cases which are continually being brought to my knowledge, I have found it necessary to promulgate the following, to wit:

A member holding a dimit for one year or more shall be considered an "Ancient Patron," and may be admitted to membership in any subordinate grange in this State, (subject to the same form of application and ballot, as a person applying for the degrees) upon the payment of such memrbeship fee as may be prescribed by the by-law of any grange to which he or she may apply for admission, which fee shall in no case be less than one dollar.

A grange may hold its meetings within the jurisdiction of another grange, by *first* obtaining consent of the grange whose jurisdiction is infringed upon.

A grange should establish its center of jurisdiction by its records, and then it may hold meetings anywhere within the jurisdiction so established. Where no center has been established of record, the place of meeting shall be the point from which jurisdiction shall be determined.

Granges and co-operative associations may appoint a person who is not a member of the order, as business agent.

Suspension does not excuse a member from payment of dues during the time of suspension.

When members shall have been "dropped from the roll," as provided for in Sec. 9, Art. II, State constitution, their connection with their grange *and the order* shall be considered severed, and their membership terminated. The grange, however, reserving to itself the right to reinstate any such dropped member upon such terms as it may prescribe.

A member must not disclose the result of any unfavorable ballot.

A person elected to membership, or office, in any manner other than by ballot, is not legally elected.

A grange may ballot for a candidate and confer the first degree upon him at same meeting.

A ballot must be taken upon an application whether the report of the committee is favorable or otherwise.

The application of a candidate may be withdrawn at any time before a ballot is ordered.

After a candidate has been elected, objections may be made to his initiation, and if sustained by a majority of the grange, his application shall be rejected and his membership fee refunded.

If, after being elected, a candidate fails to present himself for initiation, the grange is under no obligation to return the fee.

A dimitted member cannot be received as a charter member in another grange, without the payment of the full charter fee.

Persons not members of the order must not be permitted to read the ritual.

A member receiving a dimit is not entitled to withdraw any portion of the funds or property of the grange.

Any member in good standing and clear on the books, is entitled to a dimit or withdrawal card, as a matter of right, upon application and payment of fee.

The master does not vote except in voting by ballot or in case of a tie.

The overseer *has* the right to refuse permission to retire from the grange.

All deputies to whom the annual word has been communicated, in this State, have been *especially* authorized to communicate same to all masters of subordinate granges, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that their granges are clear on the books of the secretary of the State grange.

In case of suspension or revocation of charter of a grange, the members who thereby become unaffiliated, can join any other grange, in the following manner: The member will make a statement in writing, of the facts in his case, to the secretary of the State grange, which statement must be endorsed by the master and secretary of some working grange or county deputy, and accompany said statement with the amount due from him to his subordinate grange, *at the time of such suspension or revocation of charter* and fee of twenty-five cents. The secretary of State grange will then issue to such member a certificate of the facts in his case, which shall in all cases be treated and respected as a dimit.

Members of dead or dormant granges (having failed to meet for three months consecutively) may be dimitted, as provided for in article XI, section 8, State constitution 1876.

Any member in good standing may prefer charges, before the State grange, against the master of his grange.

A suspended member cannot be admitted to the meetings of a grange.

Any member holding a dimit, is subject to trial, before the grange in whose jurisdiction he may reside.

Masters, past-masters, deputies and fifth degree members have power to install officers in subordinate granges.

I desire to again call attention to the importance of each county securing the appointment of a deputy. No appointments can be made until the proper recommendation is received from pomona grange or majority of masters of county.

Papers friendly to our order, please copy.

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.
TOPEKA, Kans., March 27, 1877.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that official information has been received at this office of the following amendments to the National constitution, and that the same *are now in full force*, to wit:

Amend article I, section 2, by inserting after the word "ballot," the following words: "any fourth degree member in good standing shall be eligible to office, or to receive the degrees in the county, district, State or National Grange, within whose jurisdiction such member may reside, but shall not be entitled to vote."

Amend article I, section 4, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 4. There shall be an executive committee of the National Grange, consisting of three members whose term of office shall be two years. The master of the National Grange shall be *ex officio*, a member of the executive committee, but shall not be entitled to vote, except in case of a tie."

In connection with the above amendment, article I, section 2, National constitution, I desire to call attention to article X, section 10, State constitution, which reads as follows, to wit: "Sec. 10. The minimum admission fee *for the fifth degree*, in the pomona grange, shall be one dollar for males and fifty cents for females."

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.
TOPEKA, Kans., April 1, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE commission of Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be assistant attorney-general of the interior department, has been signed.

A FIRE at Monroeville, Ohio, on Sunday night last, destroyed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town. Loss $75,000; insurance about half.

A RECENT dispatch from Washington says: "The debt statement shows a decrease during the last month of $14,107,016 of which $9,553,800 consists of cancelled Geneva award bonds. The amount of coin in the treasury is $88,818,285, currency, $8,184,893, special deposits for the redemption of deposit $1,355,000, coin certificates, $48,274,400."

A DISPATCH from Boston of the 2d inst. says: "Schooner Addie Todd arrived to-day from Surinam and reports that on the 27th inst. it fell in with the wreck of the brig Roanoke Argie from Philadelphia for Porte Cabello. It took off one seaman who had been on the wreck nine days. The other eight of the crew and three passengers were washed overboard and drowned."

A NEW BRUNSWICK dispatch, of March 31st, says: "The State National Bank here closed its doors at 1 o'clock to-day. Rumors of unsoundness caused depositors to withdraw their money freely during the past few days, yet the bank suffered from the panic of 1873, and in 1875 instituted suit against the Woodworth Carpet company for nearly $1,000,000 and was defeated. Suspension followed, but the bank again resumed and struggled along till the present quarterly statement, rendered January 2d, showed the resources to be $675,000, and liabilities at the same figures.

NEW YORK advices of the 2d inst. say that the *Express* states upon authority of gentlemen who have seen the papers, that proceedings will be instituted to test the title of Hayes to the presidency. All the papers are prepared and in possession of R. L. Merrick, a lawyer of Washington, who represented Tilden before the electoral commission. It is said suit will be commenced as soon as the troops are withdrawn from South Carolina.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Topeka the officers of the Santa Fe railroad in that city received information on Saturday last that one Rev. Craley Brown, of Sedgwick, Kans., was in New York soliciting aid on account of the devastation of grasshoppers last year. He has already got a box of goods in the city of New York. They have also learned that he has a farm of three hundred acres near Sedgwick, which his wife has refused $25 an acre for within thirty days. The grasshoppers did no damage to last year's crops in that section, which are now good. Citizens of Sedgwick have signed a card denouncing him as a fraud.

A. OAKEY HALL the missing ex-mayor of New York City has turned up in Liverpool. It seems that on March 17th he took passage on the freight steamer Victoria under the name of W. E. Sutcliffe. The N. Y. *Express* says that the ex-mayor left the city and country as he did, and when he did, on account of the Tweed trial. We think this will be made evident to all when the full particulars of the names and dates are laid before the public. The statement is made that as much as $800,000 was paid for getting through the Tweed charter, and that members of the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans, shared alike. We hear also of drafts as high as $30,000, and running down from $24,000 to $5,000, having been paid by a round-about process through parties who may not have been directly interested, and every draft must have borne the signature of Mayor Hall. What has delayed Tweed's release has been the necessary reconveyance of transferred property back to himself, and by him to the city. It is understood that the Putnam county property is included in this transfer, and that the water privileges of the lakes, under contract, are also to be transferred.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: "The melting of snow, falling of rain and increasing warm weather of the past few days, which culminated yesterday and sent the snow off rapidly, has had the effect of flooding the southwestern part of this city to an extent equal to about one mile square. The water which the sewers and drains could not carry off with sufficient rapidity has risen in some places to the first story and driven from the houses the people, who are now obliged to make their way about on rafts improvised from floating timber and sidewalks. The damage to property is very great in that section, west of Western avenue and south of Harrison street far into the country. The water this evening receded somewhat, but it will be several days before it leaves entirely. No lives are lost so far as heard from. The damage inside the city limits is small compared with that to the farming lands along the Chicago & Alton railroad and the Desplaines canal. The water in it is six feet higher than the ordinary level and has broken through in several places and flooded the low lands for miles to the south and east of the railroad. At a late hour to-night the water was rising again."

AT San Jose, yesterday, says a dispatch from San Francisco of the 31st ult. Goldsmith Maid and Rarus contested for a purse of $3,000. Mile heats, best three in five to harness. There was a large attendance, the weather fine and the track in excellent condition. Bud Doble drove the Maid, and J. Splann, Rarus. The latter drew the pole the first heat and the horses got off well together at the third attempt. At the quarter pole the Maid drew ahead; time, 35 1-2, widening the gap to the half pole, passing it in 1:12 1-2; Rarus then pushed the Maid closely and nearly got abreast of her, but on the home stretch Maid drew ahead winning by half a length in 2:22 1-2. Second heat. A good start was made after scoring twice. The Maid took the lead making the first quarter in 34 1-4; Rarus behind. The half mile was made in 1:09; down the home stretch they came at a tearing pace, Rarus doing wonderfully well, the Maid only leading him a half length, and coming under the string in 2:16 3-4, the fastest time in the State except that of Occident at the State fair, in 1872, which was the same. Third heat. The Maid took the lead, making the quarter in 33 3-4; half in 1:08 3-4; and winning by a neck in 2:18 1-4. By the conditions of the race, as the Maid did not beat 2:16 3-4, the purse was reduced to $2,000.

WE give below the result of various municipal elections throughout the country as reported by telegraph, on the 3d inst.

ATCHISON.—The election in this city was very quiet, and there was little excitement. Mayor Downs, Republican, was re-elected without opposition. Of the other city officers the Republicans elect the police judge and city treasurer and the Democrats elect the marshal and clerk.

LEAVENWORTH.—George Umme, the Democratic candidate for mayor, is elected over H. M. Aller, the Republican candidate, by 179 majority. Col. J. H. Gilpatrick, Republican candidate for city attorney is elected over Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon by 201 majority. The balance of the ticket elected is about equally divided between the two parties. The city council stands three Democrats and five Republicans. There was no political significance in the election, personal and local feeling governing the vote. The election passed off quietly. About 2,500 votes were polled.

KANSAS CITY.—The result of the election in this city gives the Republicans the mayor by 257, majority, recorder 543, supervisor of registration 12 and five out of six councilmen. The Democrats elect the auditor, treasurer and city attorney by small majorities.

ST. JOSEPH.—At a meeting of the board of public schools Prof. Neely, present incumbent, was unanimously re-elected superintendent of the public schools of the city. He has held the office for fourteen years.

ST. LOUIS.—Overstoltz will probably have 8,000 majority for mayor in this city. A majority of the Republican city officers are claimed to be elected.

CHICAGO.—Munroe Heath, Republican candidate for mayor, will have 15,000 majority. The whole Republican ticket is elected.

IF in want of a remedy for a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old stand-by for lung and throat troubles.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1877.

Flour—fall, superfine	$5.50	@ 5.75
extra	6.50	@ 6.90
XX	6.60	@ 7.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.53	@ 1.54
No. 3	1.49	@ 1.50
No. 4 red	1.43	@ 1.44
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@ 39½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	35	@ 36
Barley—No. 2 choice	35	@ 50
Rye—No. 2	66	@ 68
Pork	14.75	@15.00
Bulk Meats	6	@ 8
Bacon	6½	@ 9
Lard	9½	@ 9¾
Butter—creamery	30	@ 35
dairy	17	@ 25
poorer qualities	10	@ 14
Eggs	12	@ 12½

CHICAGO, April 4, 1877.

Flour	4.50	@ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.26	@ 1.27½
No. 3	1.17	@ 1.18
Corn	40	@ 40½
Oats	32	@ 34
Pork	13.55	@13.60
Bulk Meats	5½	@ 7¾
Lard	9.17	@ 9.20
Butter—Dairy packed	18	@ 25
Eggs	12	@ 14

KANSAS CITY, April 4, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.36	@ 1.37
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.31	@ 1.31½
No. 4, fall	1.29½	@ 1.29½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29½	@ 30½
Oats	27	@ 30½
Rye—No. 2	52	@ 54½

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.75	@ 5.50
Poorer grades	3.25	@ 4.00
Hogs	4.40	@ 5.25

CHICAGO, April 4, 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	4.25	@ 5.25
Hogs—Packers	5.20	@ 5.50

KANSAS CITY, April 4, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	4.40	@ 5.00
Native feeders	3.60	@ 4.00
Native stockers	3.25	@ 3.60
Native cows	2.75	@ 3.75
Texas steers	3.40	@ 4.25
Hogs—Packers	4.45	@ 4.60
Stockers	3.75	@ 4.25

Wheat has declined, from some reason, about two cents, the past week, although the foreign demand continues good.

Corn has remained steady, the past week, although freights to the East have risen about two cents a bushel.

Provisions have improved slightly.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.75; XXX, $3; XXXX, $3.50. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 80@90c.

The Kansas City *Times* of Tuesday says: "The close of the Lenten season seems to have given the market for cattle a renewed impetus, greatly increasing the demand for all shipping and butchers' grades. There has been but little change in stockers and feeders, which have been in excellent demand, stiffening a little for the past day or two, from sympathy with other grades. The prospect seems quite favorable to seller interests at present, and it is quite probable that good prices will be the rule during the greater part of this month."

The shipment of fresh beef to Great Britain is still on the increase. It was commenced last July from New York. In October Philadelphia commenced the business, and now she is shipping half a million pounds a week. If this trade continues to increase for the next nine months as it has the past, it will very considerably lessen the number of fat cattle in all parts of the United States.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $9.50; timothy, $1.90; blue grass, $2.25; orchard grass, $2.25; onion sets—tops, $2.50, bottom sets, $5.25; osage orange, $4.00; seed potatoes, $1.00@1.75.

In Kansas City, hay is quoted at $6@7; tobacco—extra bright, 14@18c, 1st class, 6½@7c, 2d class, 4@5c; potatoes—peach blows, 60c, common, 50c, sweet, $1.00@1.40; white beans, $1.00@2.00; castor beans, $1.25; green hides, 6c; dry flint hides, 15c; flax seed, $1.15@1.40; dried apples, 6c; dried peaches, 10c.

There is a fair demand for horses and mules, in Kansas City and St. Louis. Prices have slightly improved.

During the past week there has been heavy shipments of agricultural implements to Kansas. A few weeks ago manufacturers were apprehensive the demand from Kansas would be light on account of the 'hoppers.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Carbondale Co-operative Agency, at their place of business, on Saturday, the 7th of April. R. N. JONES, Auditor.

OUR esteemed friend, Mr. L. W. Sawyer, with a company of seven citizens of Douglas county, left on Monday for the Black Hills. Mr. Sawyer is an energetic gentleman, and will make a useful citizen in any community. We wish for him and his company of followers a full realization of their hopes in this new and undeveloped region.

MR. JOHN DOLAN, an old resident of Douglas county residing about four miles west of this city, while attending to some farm duties on Thursday morning last, was suddenly attacked with apoplexy and although every effort was made to restore him, he died in about three hours having spoken only a few words after he was taken ill. The funeral obsequies were performed from the Catholic church on the following Saturday. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

ON Sunday morning as Mr. J. A. Bliss was leaving the Congregational church a telegram was handed him announcing the death of his father, Mr. L. B. Bliss at his home in Wilbraham, Mass. He died only a few hours before the dispatch was received. The announcement of his death was not unexpected for Mr. Bliss had been very low for sometime. He was sixty-nine years of age. In the fall of 1872 he spent about two months in this city visiting with relatives and expressed himself as well pleased with our young State. He hoped at some future day to be able to move here and spend the remainder of his life, but He who ruleth over all thought it best to call him to a higher and better world. Mr. J. A. Bliss and his sister, Mrs. J. G. Haskell, will leave for Massachusetts early next week.

City Election.

Election day in Lawrence passed off in an orderly, harmonious and quiet manner. A good vote was polled in each ward. Our limited space will allow us to mention the names of only those elected.

R. W. Ludington was re-elected mayor without opposition; James E. Watson, re-elected city treasurer and treasurer board of education without opposition; Albert Knittle, re-elected city attorney without opposition. Wm. Brocklesby was elected city marshal. A strong fight was made for this office, there being four candidates in the field. George W. Smith was re-elected police judge and justice of the peace. The constables elected are A. J. Phillips and C. C. James. The following members of the city council are elected: First ward, Adam Oliver; second ward, J. A. Bliss; third ward, H. N. Coffin; Fourth ward, J. C. Watts; fifth ward, J. W. Deal; sixth ward, A. J. Dicker. The members of the board of education elected are: First ward, B. W. Woodward; second ward, J. H. Stuart; third ward, J. B. Parnham; fourth ward, A. G. Honnold; fifth ward, J. H. Deering, for long term, John Shaw, short term; sixth ward, L. B. Drake.

A Happy Event.

We take the following from the *Tribune*, of Friday last:

The home of Mr. J. T. Stevens, editor of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, was last night the scene of a most happy and auspicious occasion, in which Mrs. Eva Dunbar, oldest daughter of J. T. Stevens, was united in marriage to Mr. Adolph C. Griesa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. M. Richardson, of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and was witnessed by only the relatives and near friends of the families. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the happy bride was surprised and delighted with substantial tokens of kind and loving hearts, in the presentation of a number of elegant presents.

The supper that followed was sumptuous; it was also conclusively proved that wedding suppers are better or else the ceremony has a most appetizing effect for no one seemed to forget that the repast was gotten with special reference to tickling the palate, as it was elegant in all its appointments.

Mrs. Griesa, as Mrs. Dunbar, is well known in our city, having lived here for years. She is a lady of grace and culture and will command the hearty good wishes of her numberless friends.

Mr. A. C. Griesa is a member of the well known firm of Griesa Brothers, who have one of, if not the largest, nurseries in this section of country. He is one of the old settlers of Douglas county and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all our citizens. At a late hour the happy pair went to the new home that the bridegroom had prepared for his happy bride.

Encouragement for the Feeble.

Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abject melancholy nearly akin to despair, and enforcing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the enfeebled system, even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigoration. It is proved by incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strengthener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by nature, continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous ailments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism, and other maladies.

A BIG stock of paint and whitewash brushes, feather dusters, etc., etc., which shall be sold at manufacturer's prices, at Leis' Bros.' drug house.

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 unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens 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 cold.

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 furnish 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), *i. e.*, 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 those requirements. Try it. Read the following testimonials:

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling, and am 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 induce me to paint my barn 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 Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

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

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

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, 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, good work, and a perfect fit may be obtained? Mr. Hollingberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give him a call.

Stray Notice.

Strayed from the farm of H. T. Davis, on March 18th, two and a half miles west of Lawrence, one light bay filley, 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.

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.

For Sale.

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.

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. For teething children there is nothing like Castoria.

TWENTY thousand pounds of strictly pure white lead; twenty barrels linseed 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.

Centennial Barber Shop.

Mitchell & Anderson proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's—making old clothes look like new.

MONEY to loan, on personal security, at Hope's.

SECOND-HAND clothing bought and sold at Hope's.

In the Sweet By-and-By

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the *Rocky Mountain Tourist* scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the *Rocky Mountain Tourist* is worthy of comparison with *Picturesque America* or the *Aldine*. It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the *Tourist* the *San Juan Guide* keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, 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 pleasure resorts 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, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. 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.,
16-tf Topeka, Kan.

1877.

A Year of Momentous Political Events.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

Momentous events are thronging to the front. The two political parties of the country are marshalling their intellectual forces for the constitutional battle, on which hangs the fate of the government for the ensuing four years, perhaps for all time. From now till the 4th of March the republic will be the theater of a drama more thrilling in interest than any ever before enacted in America, to be followed, in all probability, by a period of the profoundest concern to all our people. Some predict a terrible clash of arms, but whether or not war results from the turbulent condition of the public mind, it is certain that the year 1877 will see thick-crowding occurrences of great moment.

Of these events and circumstances the Republican will be a watchful, faithful chronicler. Its news will be the freshest and fullest that competent and experienced journalists can obtain on whatever field the same is to be collected.

The Republican will endeavor, in its editorial course, to uphold the constitution and the laws guaranteeing a truly republican form of government. It will counsel moderation in the treatment of political questions, but firmness in the defense and maintenance of right, as the only foundation of enduring peace.

In all its departments—News and Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Financial, Agricultural, Local, Miscellaneous, &c.—the Republican will at least sustain the character it has so long held, and which has been acknowledged in thousands of commendations from the press, and hundreds of thousands from the reading public.

Terms—In Advance.

The Daily Republican, published every morning, will be furnished at the following rates:

By mail, seven times per week, per year	$12 00
By mail, five copies, one year year	50 00
In the city, seven times per week, per year	14 00
In the city, seven times per week, by the week	25

The Tri-Weekly Republican, published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays:

One copy, one year	$ 6 00
Five copies, one year	25 00

The Weekly Republican, published every Thursday:

One copy, one year (52 numbers)	$ 2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Ten copies, one year	15 00

How to Send Money.

Remittances may be made by draft, money-order or registered letter, at our risk. Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County, and address GEORGE KNAPP & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Terms to Agents.

Postmasters and others forming clubs and acting as agents for the circulation of the Republican may retain ten per cent. on all subscriptions and add single copies at club rates after the club is formed.

☞ Papers not sent unless paid for in advance and invariably discontinued at the end of time paid for.

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 granges 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.

20 Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in handsome double case 35c., 25 chromo 25c., 50 fine white 15c., 50 Cardinal red 15c., 25 Jet in gold 25c., your name on all. The whole lot for $1. Samples of cards and a 32-column weekly paper for 3c. G. B. ULLMAN, 12 Winter street, Boston, Mass.

25 FANCY CARDS 15 styles with name 10cts. Postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

SIGN OF THE CAMEL,

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE BURT SHOE STORE!

—SELLS—

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.



COIN-SILVER —AND— Gold Premiums GIVEN AWAY

To Every Subscriber of This Paper!!

—CONSISTING OF—

Elegant extra-plated TABLE SILVERWARE, such as $7.00 Castors, Knives $6.00 per set, Forks $5.00, Spoons $4.50 per set, Napkin-Rings $2.50 a pair, Sugar-Bowls, gold-lined, all of latest style of pattern,

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER FREE.



Silver and Gold goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of **EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS**, equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for $4.50 per set. And, in addition, **EACH SPOON WILL BE HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED WITH YOUR MONOGRAM INITIAL.** All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions: Send your name and post-office address, with your express office, to the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Order, and inclose with your order 75 cents to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons **FREE OF ANY CHARGE.** All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cents, and the Spoons will be delivered to you **FREE.** If you do not desire to have the Spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cents, to pay expressage and boxing. The order must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this Premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is $4.50, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that our retail price for the Spoons is $4.50 per set. We will in no case retail them at a less price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Order," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING COMPANY.

☞ All orders must be sent to above firm.

READ CAREFULLY.—If you prefer as a Premium our $7.00 **CASTOR**, or $5.00 set of **SIX FORKS**, we will furnish you with the Castor on receipt of $1.50, and the Forks upon receipt of $1.00; this includes the cost of packing, boxing, postage, and express charges; or, we will furnish you any of the other goods named on same terms. Thus delivering to you the goods free of any expense, as a Premium, at cost of packing and express charges, etc.

PREMIUM SILVER ORDER.

☞ **Premium Silverware: Warranted Extra Silver Plate.** ☜

To the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.: This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Order, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra-plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon, or other Silverware which I may order herewith. I inclose herewith 75 cents, to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

☞ On receipt of this Order, we hereby agree to return to the sender, **express or mailing charges prepaid in full,** a full set of six of our extra-plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon, or our $7.00 Castor on receipt of $1.50.

☞ This Order will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed] EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

At no time in the history of manufactures has Silver Plated Ware attained so high a perfection as at the present day. These goods, in appearance and for practical use, are as good as solid Silverware, and much preferred by many families. This offer can not long be held open. Those who desire them are urged to immediately send and secure to themselves the immense advantages offered by this company for securing the best Silver Plated Ware yet offered on such favorable terms. ☞ Address all orders to **Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.**

$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED ON OUR THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The STORY of CHARLEY ROSS. a full account of this Great Mystery, written by his Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated Hand-Book to all Religions, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 200 Illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 Illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and female agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Phila.

EAST INDIA TREE PEA

A new and most valuable pea just introduced from East India, is attracting great attention wherever introduced, and is pronounced by all who have grown it to be superior to any other. It is a most valuable acquisition, as it can be used green or ripe. The pea-bug never infests this pea. It will yield 100 bushels per acre. The stalk grows very branchy, like a bush or shrub, and is covered with a mass of pods from top to bottom, often producing over 200 pods per stem. Grows 3 feet high; requires no sticks. Price per packet, by mail, 25 cents; 5 packages, $1. Address, J. N. BERRY, Carthage, Mo.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ **We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation Liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, Address, Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Chicago.**

827 & 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, . . Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

Use

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for **COUGHS**, and all diseases of the **THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCCUS MEMBRANE.**

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

A HOME & FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world. Address, **O. F. DAVIS.**
Land Com. U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

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 thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

Horticultural Department.

Orchardist's Shield (?).

The following correspondence will speak for itself, and should be carefully considered by any orchardist who may be tempted to invest to the extent of five dollars in a recipe which, if its claims are half true, would revolutionize fruit growing. With this wonderful compound in hand the painstaking entomologist may as well hang up his moth-net and lay by his glass. We are out here specially interested to know whether the inventor has yet applied his wonderful compound to the grasshopper and chinch-bug. If so, his fame and fortune are sure. It may be as effective as concussion:

PROF. WM. K. KEDZIE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS—*My Dear Sir:*—Enclosed I send you a recipe which is being sold in this vicinity for five dollars. It is claimed for this compound when applied to the tree to be a sure and reliable protection against the attacks of all classes of borers, the codling moth, and curculio, which works in the fruit, for the term of ten years. The mixture is to be applied around the collar of the trees. It may seem absurd in me to call your attention to this matter, but you will very much oblige me by giving your opinion upon the merits or demerits of this mixture. Our county horticultural society meets on Saturday of this week and I desire some expression from you as to the virtues of the recipe to present at that time, also to be published with its proceedings.

Yours, very truly,
G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

Mix one quart of coal tar, one-half pound chlorate of lime, one-fourth pound copperas, five drachms carbolic acid, one peck wheat middlings or shorts. Add water and boil together till assimilated, and apply to the trees with a brush.

G. C. BRACKETT, ESQ., LAWRENCE, KANSAS—*Dear Sir:*—Your favor of March 13th, enclosing recipe for "orchardist's shield," and requesting my opinion thereon, is at hand. It is quite needless for me to respond that I consider it only another of the varied humbugs which from time to time impose themselves on the attention of Kansas orchardists. Among the ingredients of the mixture, the copperas as an insect poison is utterly inert; after a few weeks' exposure the chloride of lime will be decomposed and the carbolic acid disappear; and how the coal tar, the only sensible ingredient present, is to prevent the depositing of eggs by the codling moth and the curculio beetle, I confess myself quite unable to imagine. Your society is to be commended for thus exposing to fruit growers the true nature of these compounds. Yours, very truly,

WM. K. KEDZIE,
Chemist Kansas Agricultural College.

The foregoing which we find in the Manhattan *Industrialist* is in relation to the mixture alluded to in the items from our county horticultural society, appearing in the SPIRIT of March 22d.

The following, which was handed to us after the above was put in type, is Prof. Snow's opinion of this same mixture:

GEO. C. BRACKETT, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—Yours of 24th inst. is at hand requesting my opinion of the mixture called the "Orchardist's Shield," now offered for sale in this State, as a protection of trees from insects. Leaving to the chemists the question of effect produced upon the bark of the tree by the ingredients mentioned, I will only say as a botanist, that the claim of the vender that the elements of the mixture being applied to the crown of the tree are so absorbed into the circulation as to render the wood and fruit offensive to insects, is in direct opposition to one of the well known laws of plant life. Substances which enter the circulation of a plant are taken up by the root in a state of solution or by the leaf and younger bark in a gaseous condition. The bark of the trunk and larger branches of the tree serves rather for protection than for absorption.

Very truly yours,
F. H. SNOW.

Washes for Fruit Trees.

The following is recommended by a commission of fruit growers, presided over by Professor Cyrus Thomas, State entomologist of Illinois, and is part of a very full report embodying advice as to the best means and ways of fighting the insects that infest the orchards of that State:

Insects and mildews injurious to the leaves of fruit tree seedlings and root grafts can be kept in subjection or destroyed by a free use of the following combination of lime and sulphur. Take of quick or unslaked lime four parts, and of common flour of sulphur one part—break up the lime into small pieces, then mix the sulphur with it in an iron vessel, pour on them enough boiling water to slake the lime to a powder; cover in the vessel close as soon as the water is poured on. This makes also an excellent whitewash for orchard trees, and is very useful as a preventive of blight on pear trees, to cover the wounds in the form of a paste, when cutting away diseased parts, also for coating the trees in April. It may be considered as the one specific for many noxious insects and mildew in the orchard and nursery; its material should always be ready at hand; it should be used quite fresh, as it soon loses its potency. Wherever dusting with lime is spoken of this should be used. This preparation should be sprinkled over the young plants as soon as or before any trouble from aphides, thrips, or mildew occurs, early in the morning when the dew is on the trees. This lime and sulphur combination is destructive to these pests in this way, by giving off gaseous sulphurous compounds, which are deadly poison to minute life, both animal and fungoid, and the lime destroys by contact the same things, besides its presence is noxious to them; neither is it injurious to common vegetable life, except in excess.

The following wash for orchard trees is used by Mr. W. Sanders, of the government gardens at Washington:

Put one-half bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slaking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and at the time of application one-half ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Apply to trunk; it will not hurt the branches or foliage if applied to them also.

The above is usually applied in the spring, but Mr. Sanders believes it would be more effective if used later. The only objection to this is that the foliage makes the operation more difficult.

An experienced fruit grower, the owner of a fine orchard in Western New York, uses the following simple method with eminent success: He takes lye from wood ashes, mixes a little grease with it, heats quite warm, and, with a syringe, throws it up into all parts of the trees, branches, and trunk. It will effectually kill all kinds of caterpillars and all kinds of worms that are either infesting the trees in nests or running over the bark. Trees treated in this manner were exceedingly healthy, beautiful, and vigorous in appearance, with a smooth, glossy bark, and bore the best apple in the country. The remedy is easy and cheap. Common potash will do as well when wood ashes are not obtainable.

For vines and peach trees, wash well with soap and water, and when they are dry paint them with two parts of flowers of sulphur, two parts of soil, one part of soft soap, and two parts of clay reduced with water to the consistency of paint.

Buy Small Trees.

Nurserymen usually describe trees on their catalogues as "second class," "medium," "first class," and "extra." The difference in these classes is principally, if not wholly, in the size and height of the trees; and as most farmers desire the best, they suppose that the large "extra" trees merit that description, and hence order them. The fact is, however, that a small tree will grow faster, and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than a large one; and, as a New England paper states, in half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted, will be larger and finer than the other. The larger the tree, the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibers there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is taken in transportation; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibers. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small thrifty trees, while those that are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season, will do well to learn from experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Plums in the Northwest.

A cotemporary, in noticing Mr. Batcham's estimate that there are in Ohio 150,000 plum trees, of which the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Butler and Warren have 50,000. Another 50,000 are mostly in the county of Ross, the bulk of which are Shropshire damson. The planting of plum trees is on the increase in all portions of the Northwest. Not exactly! Plum culture is as dormant as it can well be in nearly all portions of the Northwest. There is no reason, however, why this should be so—except, that the ravages of the curculio have made plum culture expensive everywhere, and virtually impossible in many districts, where not more than one man in ten will persevere in the destruction of this pest. If neighborhoods would co-operate to this end—and we suppose they will, when farmers and horticulturists, as generally take journals devoted to their interests, as do other professions, those devoted to their special wants—then not only the curculio but other noxious insects would cease to be a terror, through the general diffusion of practical knowledge to their extermination. —*Prairie Farmer.*

The *American Agriculturist* says the best time to graft is when the stock is just starting into growth, as shown by the swelling buds. If grafts are set before this, they are exposed to drying winds long before any union can take place with the stock. Peaches at the North do not succeed well when grafted. Plums do so fairly, when done very early. Apples and pears may be grafted from now up to blossoming time, but great care is required in later working.

The Household.

BUTTER SPONGE CAKE.—One tea-cup butter, two tea-cups sugar, one and a half tea-cups flour, six eggs, three tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, one table-spoonful milk. Rub the baking powder in the flour. Bake in a long deep tin, or in a cake dish.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One egg, and one heaped tea-spoonful corn starch, a pinch of salt, butter the size of an egg; put in a tin pail, and stir persistently until very light. Set the pail on the range and pour in one pint of boiling hot water, stirring all the time. Let the sauce come to boiling point, then remove and flavor to taste.

POTATO BALL.—Four large mealy potatoes, cold; mash them in a basin with two ounces of clarified butter, a pinch of salt, a very little cayenne, a table-spoonful of milk or cream, and the beaten yolk of one egg; rub it together in a mortar for five minutes, shape mixture into balls the size of a walnut—cover them with an egg well beaten, and the finest sifted bread crumbs; fry them in boiling butter, lard or bacon-fat—not dripping.

WHEAT AND RICE GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take equal parts of boiled rice and wheat meal, adding water enough to make them as thin as you like or can afford to bake them. Then bake on a soapstone griddle, or if you have none, on a common griddle barely polished with olive oil. Pile up on a plate and keep covered until you have enough baked for the occasion. They are better to stand ten minutes or so before eating, but should not be allowed to grow cold. Eat with fruit sauce, soup, or oatmeal porridge.

HOW TO CLEAN FLOORS.—When floors are washed regularly, it is best to scour with sand and cold water only, laid on with plenty of elbow-grease, as it is called, as soap and soda have a tendency to darken the boards. If they are only washed occasionally, some fuller's-earth should be dried, and made into a paste with a little boiling water, then mixed with rather less than half the quantity of silver sand. This mixture should be sprinkled on the boards, and they should be well scrubbed in the direction of the grain of the wood, and afterward washed with cold water. If the floor be spotted with grease, mix quarter of pound of pearlash with one pint of hot water, and scrub the floor with this and a little fine sand.



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. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. **New Vegetables a specialty.** JAMES J. H. GREGORY.
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One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting	$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same	1 00
One beautiful ladies' band engagement ring	2 00
One gent's large seal ring	2 00
One ladies' long neck chain	2 75
One gent's heavy plate watch chain	1 75
One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud	1 00
One beautiful scarf pin	75
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons	1 00
Total	$13 50

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One set gold front pin and ear rings.
One ladies' long neck chain.
One elegant locket for the above.
One ladies' "Pompadour" watch chain.
One pair stone sleeve buttons.
One pair engraved sleeve buttons.
One amethyst stone ring.
One gent's large seal ring.
One ladies' band engagement ring.
One set spiral shirt studs.
One gent's Lake George diamond stud.
One beautiful scarf pin.

$5.00 LOT.

One ladies' opera chain with slide and tassel.
One heavy ladies' neck chain.
One beautiful locket for the above.
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One pair (2) elegant bracelets.
One pair amethyst sleeve buttons inlaid with pearls.
One pair onyx sleeve buttons.
One set studs to match the above.
One fine gent's watch chain with charm.
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One gent's Parisian diamond pin.
One collar button.
One extra fine set studs.

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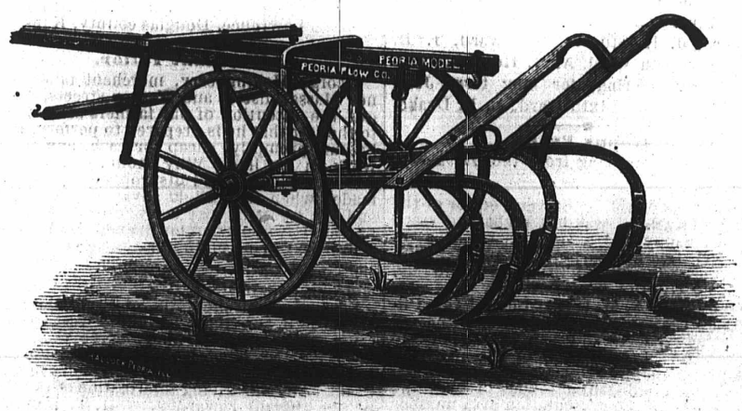
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Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the same. The manufacture and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the last thirty years, fully establishes its claim to the confidence of the public. The business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

This places the work upon the market at a very small margin, and I confidently believe it gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, of any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices. Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

Farm and Stock.

Weeding the Flocks.

Not alone from the soil are found springing the tares that militate against the greatest success of the genuine and desired crops, but they are found in the cattle pens, the pig styes, the sheep yards, the stables and chicken coops. In the human family we find the odd and doubtful member that reduces the average that otherwise would be high; and in the animal family can we expect more, or always depend on perfection? All will not be good; weak and puny ones will appear, demanding more care and costing more than they are or can be worth. Such should be weeded out. Understand this—every mouth you are feeding on the farm is a machine that is doing its best to destroy and reduce your products; if the animal is good, the material consumed is undergoing a change that will increase its value; if poor, it is absorbing your produce with no prospect of return or compensation. If sheep are staple in your breeding, give no place to any but those which yield the heaviest fleeces and the greatest amount of meat. If cattle, select those that will attain a maximum of weight in two instead of four years. If hogs, select a breed that will not only eat and be satisfied, but when they have converted corn into pork will yield a maximum number of pounds for a minimum number of bushels. If the kind you are breeding will not do this, you are wasting your substance. A lean, uneasy hog eats most; a scrubby, scrawny steer is never satisfied, and will never satisfy the owner; a "plug" of a horse will keep a man poor, and never be anything but a plug; poor sheep are expensive; in a word, poor stock of any kind is a burden and expense no man can afford to carry, and the weeding out of these useless, expensive parasites can not be too promptly accomplished. Fewer and better is a good motto; don't wait until next year to begin this eliminating process, but do it now.—*Factory and Farm.*

Smallness of Cob Very Desirable in Seed Corn.

The selection of seed corn is one of the most important things which a farmer does at this season. Coarse cobs accompany late maturity, as a rule; fine cobs, well tipped out, indicate perfect maturity, adaptation to the season and soil, and a fixedness of character which it is important to maintain. The curing of corn takes place to a great extent after husking, and the presence of a great, soft, moist cob in each ear gives a tendency to mold, which should be sedulously avoided. The old experiment of fitting a paper cone to an ear of corn, then withdrawing the ear, shelling it and returning the kernels to the cone, is interesting and instructive. If the kernels will all go easily into the cone, the cob is to large, and we should say, the corn unfit for seed. The cone should be made of brown paper, dampened, bound tightly around the ear, coming no higher than the kernels, but covering all; the ends are trimmed off, and it is allowed to dry before the ear is drawn out. One may easily judge by the eye which ears have the smallest cobs—those which are best tipped out, which have the kernels in the closest rows, and all the rows running unbroken from end to end. These ears will not be found among the biggest round, nor among the longest, usually, but among those of medium size. A friend used to say, as he showed off his seed corn, "every ear as regular and solid as a white oak pin." And so they were, as nearly as corn ears could be, firm, close, hard and solid.

The above suggestions from the *American Agriculturist* are good. But for our Western farmers who have from forty to two hundred acres and more of corn to plant every spring, the adoption of the paper cone experiment is not feasible.

How to Keep a few Sheep.

The Rochester *Rural* says: "The relative profit is much greater from a small flock than a large one. The grain farmer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that would otherwise waste. But he must be careful not to overstock. To illustrate: Suppose the farmer cultivate only eighty acres, raising grain chiefly. He keeps a few cows and necessary teams. One-fifth of his farm is pasture, one-fifth meadow, one planted, one spring grain and one wheat. He thinks he has as much stock as he can profitably keep, but if he put on one sheep to every five acres, he will find their products clear gain. In the spring, early, they can run on the sod which is to be planted; one sheep to each acre will not hurt the land, yet they will live well. After that they can go into the pasture and will glean after cows to an advantage. A run on the stubbles after harvest will not be felt where each sheep has two acres, and in the fall there is plenty of feed. Through the winter they can be well kept on what the other stock would not consume, with the addition of a little grain. Probably the most profitable are some of the coarser wooled, mutton breeds. Their lambs sell to the butchers for highest prices, and when fat the sheep fetch as much as a yearling steer. Sixteen mutton sheep well managed, would produce a yearly income of one hundred dollars, where, if none were kept, nothing is realized. The greatest drawback is liability to loss by dogs, and it is a disgrace to any State to protect its curs so well that they expel, to a certain extent, the only animal which can cheapen the meat and clothing of the people."

Petroleum on Shingles.

In regard to applying petroleum to shingles to preserve them, a writer says: "It enters the pores of the wood at once and as it hardens makes it more compact in texture, and rather less liable to take fire. The petroleum also prevents the surface of the shingles from rising in downy fibres, or 'fuzz,' and it is on the whole not so liable to fire from sparks when treated with it. We have tried the experiment with shingles oiled some time previously, and find they are not so easily ignited by outside fire, although when once burning, they will of course, produce more flame than the wood without the petroleum." Petroleum is also very good to supply to the iron work and steel of farm implements to prevent their rusting when not in use. The crude article costs but three or four dollars per barrel—the price may be higher at present—and it is useful to keep on hand. When any outbuilding, or even your dwelling house is to be painted, one-half of the expense may be saved by applying a coat of petroleum with a fine whitewash brush; let it dry several weeks, and then put on one coat of paint, and by so doing a second coat of paint is rendered unnecessary.—*The Farmer's Friend.*

No Hard Times for Farmers.

A tiller of the soil need not join the ceaseless howl of "hard times," even though prices are at bed-rock. He need not fold his hands idly and see his property depreciate in value, as is the case with persons of many other vocations, but can improve his soil, increase his facilities for feeding the immense army of non-producers, thus lessening the sufferings of mankind, for it makes no difference what a man's calling or profession may be, in the end the farmer feeds them all. Away then with the absurd idea that the farmer's is a menial calling, and one which the intelligent, learned, and moneyed man discards as *below* the average vocations of life. Ideas of this kind are void of common sense, and the time is fast approaching when the professions will apply to the farm for talent, the counting-house appeal to the farm for occupants; then we shall be near our millennial, and if this was the case to-day, the "boys in stripes" would be few, and those places of incarceration, the prisons and penitentiaries, could be remodeled and used for agricultural colleges, for crime would be now unknown, requiring but a few plans of punishment.

Pig Feeding.

At the Ontario (Canada) Government School of Agriculture, there has been made an interesting experiment in regard to the relative value of dry peas, boiled peas, and house or kitchen refuse for feeding pigs. The official report furnishes the data that demonstrates the superior value of the garbage for the feeding properties furnished. The experiment was with three pens, feeding each with one of the three mentioned articles of food for a given time, and then changing to another for another certain time. Boiled peas were proven to be less valuable as food than dry peas, and the refuse from the kitchen was at least one-third better than either of the others. The experiment is one worth considering by farmers in general and swine breeders, as the washings, parings, remains, etc., from the table and kitchen are produced any way, and occasion no extra cost, while peas, or any prepared food, are prepared at some cost for fuel, labor, appliances, etc., to say nothing of the first expense of the articles employed. It is plain that there is a limit to the quantity of refuse, but much more might be saved in many farm houses by preparing for it, and making a systematic business of keeping and using it all.

Kind Treatment Pays.

Mr. Willard, in his new *Butter Book*, says: "It is really astonishing what a large difference in the yield of milk it makes by attending properly to a number of small things in the management of stock—and things which to many would seem quite too insignificant to be worth observing. The dairyman should have a genuine, a hearty love for the animals under his control, providing wholesome, nutritious food, pure water and pure air—everything of this kind in abundance; keeping the animals properly sheltered from storms; feeding always with great regularity; paying the most marked attention to the manner and time of milking, and withal, preserving a uniform kindness and gentleness of treatment throughout every operation—a gentleness extended even to the tones of the voice. Generally speaking the cow will do her best that is loved the best and petted the most by those who have her in charge. If you wish a cow to do her best, you must cultivate her acquaintance intimately, and be unsparing in little acts of kindness."

None but a fertile soil should be turned over very deeply. At this season, this should be well remembered, because there is no time for the weather to mellow the fresh soil. For spring crops, the soil should be turned up mellow and rich, that the seed may push into active growth at once.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a cow that gave birth to a heifer calf on the 15th ult; to-day it died, after suffering intensely for two hours. The calf was never very strong, and a day or two after birth it began frothing at the mouth, and running some fœtid matter from the nose; being also very lax in the bowels; and it could scarcely be induced to suck the cow or take anything. I gave it a few eggs to check diarrhœa, also twenty drops of laudanum on two occasions, which checked the diarrhœa, but it still did not suck all the milk from one teat. This morning it began frothing at the mouth and grinding its teeth, which symptoms gradually increased in intensity, its eyes the while fairly staring in its head, and its mouth so rigidly closed that it could scarcely be opened. It died in a perfect paroxysm of pain, which had every appearance of a fit.

Can you or any of your readers tell me what was wrong with the calf, and what the treatment that should have been adopted in order to effect a cure?

Respectfully, R. COMPTON.
FRANKFORT, Kans., March, 1877.

ANSWER.—We conclude from your statement that the first cause of sickness was garget in the cow, and the milk in that unhealthy state being taken by the calf produced the symptoms which you have described. But the probable cause of brain palsy, or the fit, as you call it, and subsequent death, was the doses of laudanum which were administered. The proper treatment, when the calf appeared to be ill, would be as follows: First, it should have been taken from its mother and allowed to drink only fresh, healthy milk for nourishment; and to regulate the bowels a tea-spoonful every hour of may weed, oak bark or camomile tea would have been found efficacious.

Founder, So-Called in Horses.

This disease occurs in an acute and in a chronic form; the latter being developed by a slower process, or is the result of an acute attack. Acute founder may occur to an animal with almost any form or shape of foot, and arises from some well-defined and understood causes. It often results from over exertion, bad stable management, and from what is called metastacis. In the acute state, we find that the soft parts of the foot only are affected, the morbid action often passing off without the bony structure being at all involved. In explanation of founder occurring from metastacis, we would say that it is simply an extension of diseased action; that the skin and mucous membrane, being continuous and analagous, and the laminæ of the feet are folds of the derma, and these folds participate in the general irritation of the mucous membrane through the medium of the skin, and being confined within the horny box of the feet, this confinement prevents swelling, and pain, most violent and acute, is the result. When the mucous membrane primarily affected becomes restored to its healthy state, we sometimes have a removal of the morbid action from the feet; but from the injury done to the laminæ and sensitive sole, by the pressure of the horn, this does not always happen. Congestion of the feet arising from this cause must be treated as an effect of a cause existing in the mucous membrane; that from severe over-exertion, or some abuse of the foot itself in shoeing, as a disease *sui generis*.

If congestion does not pass off it runs on to inflammation, and this characterized by its true character, that of exudation of liquor sanguineous (*serum*) thrown out from the sensitive laminæ and sensitive sole, giving rise to that form of the foot called pumice. This generally occurs in about three days from the attack, and by carefully cutting down through the sole this exudation will escape. It will be found most abundantly at the toe, which is due to the greater vascularity of this part, and to gravitation. In consequence, the sensitive and insensitive laminæ are separated from each other, and the coffin bone is pressed downward and backwards, and the crust upwards and forwards, causing the concave appearance of the front part of the wall. Thus we have a displacement of the pedal bone, an altered condition of parts leading to important and grave pathological alterations in the bony structure, and true ostitis now sets in.

The question naturally arises as to what are the causes leading on to this state of parts, and what kind of animal is the most subject. The most prominent causes are, weakening of the hoof, by undue paring, or by rasping of its walls; standing for a long time idle in the stable often is a cause of non-secretion of horn; thus the feet become weak, and do not afford sufficient support to the weight of the animal. As to what breed of horses are the most liable, we must say that though it may occur in animals of all breeds, the heavier and coarser breeds, with naturally broad, flat feet are most subject.—*Western Rural.*

I have a young mare whose respiration becomes very quick and sometimes loud after a smart drive. Some say she has disease of the larynx. Please give me your opinion, whether it will be worth while to treat her, and if so, what shall I do for her? It is of eighteen months standing.

ANSWER.—Your mare suffers either from paralysis of the muscles of the larynx, or a constriction of the larynx or trachea. It usually follows from a diseased condition of the mucous membrane, which leaves it in a thickened condition, and its caliber is lessened in consequence; when the air passes, it is with so much pressure as to cause the roaring or whistling sound. It is rather doubtful if treatment will prove of any avail. However, you might try, by preparing and giving a cathartic composed of seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes, made into a ball, with two drachms of ginger; clip the hair from the inferior surface of the throat and then apply the following blister: Take pulverized cantharides, Venice turpentine and resin, of each one part, lard three parts; melt carefully together, and apply with friction; repeat the blister after thirty days.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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LIVER PILLS,

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Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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



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



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



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

☞ Geo Leis.

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IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

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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 Tristum 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 seventy-five hundredths (13 75-100) 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 south line of said quarter section, thence east on said quarter section line to 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 east 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. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

10-5t 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 sixty (60) 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 of land, 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. CLARKE,
10-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

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At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 3[illegible] years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 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.

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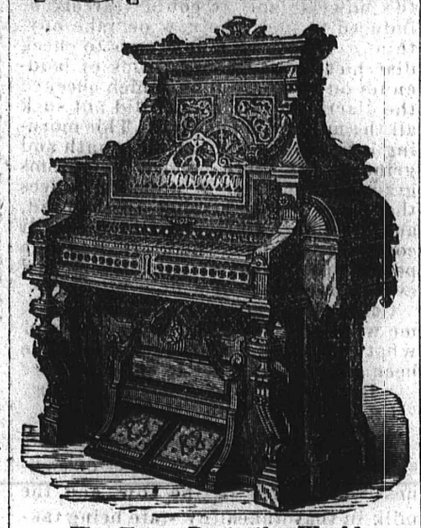
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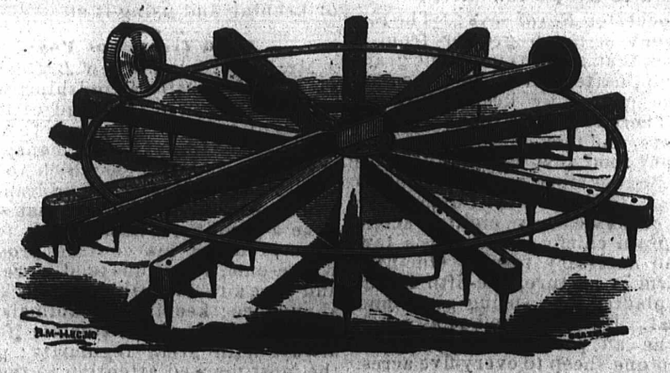
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