

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VI.---NO. 16. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 19, 1877. WHOLE NO. 272.

BE STEADFAST.

Be steadfast, should Temptation's voice
In honeyed accents flow;
Don't hesitate 'twixt right and wrong.
But firmly answer, "No."

Be steadfast in your path in life
That you have once marked out;
The persevering win success—
They fail who shift about.

Be steadfast in your friendships—ne'er
In coldness turn away
From any friend because he has
Become Misfortune's prey.

Be steadfast in opinions formed
After reflection due;
Don't veer and shift to match each mind
That holds a diverse view.

Be steadfast, too, in carrying out
A generous intent.
Nor let a selfish afterthought
The kindly deed prevent.

Above all, steadfast be in your
Reliance on that Power
That forms the Christian's stay through life,
And soothes his dying hour.

A PERFECT TREASURE.

One day Frank came home with a look of triumph.

"I have a perfect treasure for you," he said, "in the way of a nurse. Gerald Temple is going to take his family to Europe, and, when he heard what you wanted, offered to let us have their nurse, whom they will not want."

I heard a low sigh. Virginia, Frank's only sister, had been sitting in a corner of the drawing-room. She rose now and slipped out.

"How could you, Frank?" I said, following her with sad eyes. "I have never heard your sister speak of the Temples since she has lived with us; the very mention of their name brings back the memory of Gerald's brother, and all that sad tragedy."

"I am sorry," said Frank, "but I did not know she was in the room. Poor Virginia!"

"Yes! Poor Virginia!" I said to myself. But once the loveliest little creature I ever knew. It is something of a story, but 'tis an "o'er true tale," and I will tell it in the shortest way I can:

Virginia and Frank were orphans, and old Mrs. Chichester, their grandmother, had adopted Virginia almost from infancy. The old lady had very ambitious hopes of making a splendid match for her beautiful grandchild. But Virginia thought different; and when she was seventeen, at the time of my wedding, she and Langley Temple were insane enough to fall desperately in love with each other. Langley was Frank's most intimate friend, and the pair met continually at our house, until Grandma Chichester found it out. After a while Langley was ordered to his ship (he was in the navy); but Frank waged war with grandma until he obtained a viperish consent that the lovers might correspond. Grandma took pains not to let Frank know how Virginia was tormented and tyrannized over, until the poor child consented to go into society again; and there she met and made conquest of the very man whom grandma had intended for her beauty—Horace Kent. Virginia refused him; but grandma said, scornfully, "That made no difference. She would come to her senses soon;" and to my utter amazement, the preparation of the *trousseau* went on, and by-and-by we were bidden to the wedding—a quite elegant affair, where Virginia walked and talked as if she was frozen. Frank and I confessed to each other, that night, that the business passed our comprehension, for we had no idea then of foul play.

Kent and Virginia were to sail for Europe within a fortnight of their marriage, and went to Washington and Baltimore to pass that time. Left alone one evening in Baltimore, with a severe headache, Virginia remembered to have seen some aromatic vinegar in her husband's dressing-case. Kent was peculiar in his careful way of locking up his belongings, and she took her own bunch of keys to open the box, when, rather to her surprise, she found the key left in the box. Some listless, vague impulse, which she never afterwards could account for, prompted her to lift the upper tray, although she had already found the vinegar. Underneath, to her surprise, she found paper, and was about returning the tray to its place without further examination, when her eyes were caught by the words: "My own Virginia," in a dear, a too well known handwriting.

When Kent came back that night, he found his beautiful young wife senseless upon her bed, with two letters crumpled between her cold fingers—one, the last letter Langly had actually written to her; the other, the base forgery in which he asked to be released from his engagement. Kent was not at all bad. He loved her madly, and you may be sure that his sore punishment began when, after the physician had got her out of the death-like swoon, the first words that came to her lips, in that strange, passionless tone which is far worse than anger, were: "Remember! I will never forgive you—never!"

They came back to New York for a single day, but Virginia saw no one but her grandmother. The old lady upon her deathbed raved of that interview, and vainly implored her forgiveness for urging Kent on to his treachery. The newly-wedded pair sailed in the ill-fated ship that took fire off the coast of Nova Scotia, and whose name still carries terror to many a heart. Virginia was one of that handful of survivors; her unhappy husband fought for her place in the boat, and remaining behind himself, perished with the ship. The agony of terror, the long night which she spent at the mercy of the waves, proved too much strain upon her already overburdened frame, and Frank and I were summoned by telegraph to her at Halifax, where she lay for days unconscious with brain-fever. And then, to add to her misery, when recovering she was thrown into a nearly fatal relapse by seeing accidentally that the Tecumseh had gone down in the attack on Mobile harbor, with every soul on board. The Tecumseh was Langley's ship.

Virginia came to live with us about two years before the commencement of my story. She seemed to feel a sorrowful remorse about her husband, which was not grief, and yet it cast a shadow over her life. "He was treacherous and false," she said to me one day, "and he broke my heart; but what right have I to judge him? Harrie, I told him I would never forgive him, and he died thinking himself unforgiven." Of Langley she never spoke.

Well, the "perfect treasure" made her appearance. She was a rather young woman, with a pleasant, low voice, and very good manners for one of her station. I was charmed. Certainly this girl seemed determined to please me she did her work in a faultless, neat way; she amused and played with the twins; and baby had more quiet nights than I had known him to have for weeks. So, after a month's trial, I began to sing Alice's praises and allowed her full control in her department, with a good many privileges. Virginia, alone, did not seem to like her. Virginia had a curious way of looking at new faces—a searching, penetrating glance, that I always thought had a sort of mesmerism in it, all the stranger because her eyes were so gentle and soft. Alice never met the look fairly, as I remembered afterward.

It was in the spring of '65. The closing scenes of the war were crowding thick and fast upon each other. Virginia kept her room a good deal. The warm April weather seemed to enervate her, and she shrank away from the joy and enthusiasm we all exhibited. Poor child! It was hard for her to hear of the soldiers and sailors who would be coming home now, and to feel that for her sore heart peace would bring no balm.

One night Frank had taken a box at the Italian opera in New York. We lived in Brooklyn, and, as Kellogg was to sing, I begged Virginia to go with us. But she steadily declined. She would stay at home and keep house, she said. Now, two of my servants were at a firemen's ball that night, leaving only Alice and the cook at home; so I must say I felt rather more easy about the children when I found Virginia would not go. Going from New York to Brooklyn at night, however, is a long journey, and it was close upon 1 o'clock when we drove up to our door.

In the meantime, Virginia, after our departure, had sat for some time writing letters in her own room. The twins were having a noisy romp in the nursery; and, when she looked in to say good-night, Fred fastened himself upon her neck, and begged to come and stay with auntie; she yielded, and then Fred began building card-houses on the sofa until he got tired, when he curled himself in a corner, and in two seconds was fast asleep. Being very much interested in her book, Virginia left the little fellow sleep on, thinking that by-and-by she would take him up to her room and put him to bed there, as she frequently did. At last she fell asleep herself.

She never knew how long she slept, but had a painful, nightmare sensation, as if somebody was trying to smother her, and, after struggling with the feeling for some time she slowly, and with a great effort, opened her eyes. Why! what has happened to the room? The gas must have gone out—it was totally dark, save a flickering gleam from the dying fire on the hearth; and what a sickening, deadly smell there was! With a lightning rapidity which is more like instinct than thought, it suddenly flashed upon her what the strange smell was—chloroform! Then, as she caught her frightened breath, and sank back into her chair, a low sound of voices from the dining-room reached her ear. The door between the rooms was ajar, and she saw a thread of light from it; the voice she heard was a man's:

"Ye didn't give the young 'oman too much o' that stuff, did ye?" it asked rather anxiously.

"I wish I had," returned Alice's low and stealthy voice; "I hate her! she suspects me."

"Ha! ha!" gurgled the man, "she must ha' been mighty oncivil to ye; ye usually gets on the right side of 'em. Is that 'ere pitcher silver or plate?"

"Plate; the silver is up stairs."

Virginia shook as she heard the venom of that low voice.

"She was Mr. Langley's lady-love until her old grandma stopped it."

"And what was Mr. Langley to you, my girl?" said the man.

"Hush! you'll wake the child, and I do not want to do him any harm. Mr. Langley"—the woman's voice softened—"never said a dozen words to me in his life; but look you, Vincent, I fairly worshiped him."

"That's right; tell me all, as I'm yer husband that is to be," said the other with a coarse laugh.

Mrs. Kent has splendid jewels, too. I just picked the lock to look at them. You can take as many of those as you like. Come!"

As soon as the sound of their footsteps died away, Virginia snatched the dainty handkerchief off her head, and staggered to her feet, though dizzily. She was a very spirited girl, and determined that the pair should not escape. But what could she do? It was vain to think of getting the cook to alarm their neighbors at the corner, for the next lot was vacant, and she must cross the hall and go past the stairs to find her. There would be no use in throwing up the window and screaming; the house was on Clinton avenue, quite far out, and the policeman on that beat did not come past very often.

Virginia wrung her hands, when a sleepy murmer of "auntie!" startled her. In a second her resolve was taken, and she was on her knees by Fred, kissing him and whispering in his ear.

"Fred, my darling, auntie is going to do something funny. You remember how pa jumped you down from the balcony on Christmas-day to run after the monkey? I am going to jump you down now. Don't speak a word now. Act like a man. There, now!"

Fred was just four years old, but a great boy for his age, and he always obeyed Virginia implicitly; so he rubbed his eyes wide open, and was carried to the window. The balcony, outside, was not far from the ground. As Virginia looked out carefully, she saw, under the gas-light at the corner, a tall figure with the gleam of brass buttons.

"Fred," she whispered rapidly, "run to that policeman, and tell him to come right here to auntie; then go to Mr. Motley's, at the corner, and ring the bell with all your might,—it is low, and you can reach it,—and tell George and Harry Motley that Aunt Virginia says there is a thief in the house. Don't be afraid, Fred; be a man like papa!"

Over, gently, over the low railing; and then, with a good shake of his small person, Fred's fat little legs trotted swiftly off toward the policeman.

Directly, under the balcony, a voice said, softly:

"What is wanted, ma'am? Can you open the front door for me?"

"I cannot," she panted; "there are burglars in the house, and I should be heard. Can you get up here, somehow? Has the little boy gone to the neighbor's?"

There was no answer to her question; but the policeman easily followed her suggestion, and climbed up over the balcony.

"Wait!" whispered Virginia, laying her cold hand on the policeman's arm, as he made a motion to go forward. "They are up stairs in my room, looking for my jewels. If you will stand just behind that door, I will creep up the back stairs and reconnoiter; if the woman comes to answer the bell, seize her. There is only one man; if I want help I will call, and then you will rush up the front stairs."

"Are you not afraid?" asked the policeman with some surprise; but Virginia was gone before he had finished his remark.

When she reached the stairs, she found by the sounds that the man had evidently gone into the silver-closet, which stood on the other side of the back stairs, and that now she was between the two—for she could hear Alice walking around in the bed-room. Quick as a flash the little figure glided up-stairs, slipping off her boots on the lowest step; there was no light in the hall except that afforded by the burglar's lantern, for the gas was turned down low, and the lantern set inside the closet-door. The door opened outward, and the key was in it; a spring, a sudden bang, and then the click of the key in Virginia's nervous fingers, as she turned it in the lock. A tremendous curse came from the captured thief, as she leaned breathlessly against the door. The same moment the gas-light behind her was suddenly turned on, and Alice confronted Virginia.

"You here, madam? Well, you and I are quits, anyhow. Open that door, or I'll send a bullet through your head! You didn't think of my having a revolver, did you?"

"No," said Virginia, looking in the girl's furious eye with her peculiarly calm smile. "Help! Police!"

"You may split your pretty throat calling," said Alice, seizing her savagely by the arm. "No one will come; the cook's drugged, and you are at our mercy. Give me the key!"

"I'll trouble you for that pistol!" said a stern voice behind Virginia, as a quick, strong arm jerked the weapon away from Alice.

Alice, with a shriek, fell on the floor, for she realized all at once. But Virginia, gasping "Ah, my God!" gazed as if turned to stone, for it was Langley Temple that she saw.

"Virginia, don't be terrified," he said; "it is my very self, no ghost. Take my hand, love; see, it is flesh and blood, like your own, dear." He had her in his arms. The door-bell was ringing furiously, but he would have let the neighbors pull the wire till it broke before he would have left her in that dumb, shocked state. As he touched her she trembled violently; then the light came back to her eyes, and, with a sob of joy, Virginia flung herself on the breast of him whom she had mourned as dead.

The Motleys had time to think that Virginia was murdered before the pair opened the door. Very much surprised were they to see, instead of the policeman they expected to find, a very tall, handsome young man, a stranger, in undress-navy uniform. Fred, now that his part of the fun was over, began to roar, and Virginia took him up in her arms, while the three gentlemen, assisted by the real Simon-Pure policeman, a brawny son of Erin, opened the closet and secured the prisoner. Within the next fifteen minutes the other servants had returned,—for the burglary took place before 11 o'clock,—and Alice, having recovered from her swoon, was carried to the station-house.

I don't know how Langley and Virginia were occupied till my return; but when Frank thrust his latch-key into the door, Virginia flew out of the library, and tried, with a few incoherent sentences, to prepare me for seeing something. The consequence was, that, when I pushed the door open in a very bewildered frame of mind, and saw Langley smiling at me, I was terrified almost out of my senses, and came near fainting.

To the best of my recollection, the household sat up nearly all night, though finally, after I had heard the whole story, been speechless over Virginia's bravery, and hugged Fred,—now asleep in the arm-chair,—Frank dragged me off to bed.

I don't know that Langley and Virginia sat there till morning, but certainly the first persons I saw upon coming down to breakfast were themselves, on the identical sofa where I had left them.

Langley's story is too long a one to be told here. Suffice it to say that, being on deck when the Tecumseh sunk, he had been able to strike out from the sinking ship, and, under cover of the smoke and roar of battle, to swim ashore. There, however, he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement for some months, finally making his escape. Coming direct to Frank for intelligence before presenting himself to his family, he had stooped to light a cigar under the gas-light, where Virginia had mistaken him for a policeman. He had known her instantly, and probably only her fright and agitation prevented her from recognizing his voice, which, as he mischievously told her, he did not disguise in the least.

Alice and her accomplice were identified by the police as old offenders. The woman had carried on a systematic pilfering at the Temples' and was an accomplished hypocrite. To my intense gratification the pair were sentenced for a full term in Sing Sing.

Langley and Virginia were married very soon after. Frank gave away the lovely little bride, whose fair, girlish bloom had come back to her, and who, under the influence of love, seemed a different woman from the pale, sad creature who had moved so quietly about the house.

They idolize each other, and I think have quite forgiven Grandma Chichester and poor Horace Kent. Fred has always been a great pet with his aunt for his bravery on the night of the attempted burglary.

Between Fred's boasting and my sly teasing, poor Frank will never be allowed to forget his instrumentality in introducing me to such "a perfect treasure."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am so lonesome, I do not know what to do, so I will try and write. Our winter school is out, and summer school has commenced. We have not heard from Aunt Helen for a long time. I do not understand you in regard to letters. Do you mean to write compositions or letters, just as we want? I will send a charade:

I am composed of twelve letters:
My first is in drink, but not in drank.
My second is in risk, but not in fisk.
My third is in Irish, but not in Dutch.
My fourth is in rock, but not in lock.
My fifth is in hush, but not in listen.
My sixth is in pot, but not in dish.
My seventh is in otter but not in mink.
My eighth is in top, also in bottom.
My ninth is in hat, also in cap.
My tenth is in tap, but not in rap.
My eleventh is in slop also in sloop.
My twelfth is in table but not in boot.
My whole is the name of a vegetable.

MARY WILSON.

GREENWICH, April 12, 1877.

[In writing to compete for the silver cup we mean, simply, that the young folks may use their own judgment as to what they shall write about.—ED.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have been thinking of writing for your paper for some time. My father has taken your paper for about four years. I like to read the young folks' letters. I like to go to school and learn my books. I study reading, spelling, two arithmetics, grammar, history and geography; I also write and learn to draw. My teacher's name is Prof. Carroll. The teacher's institute meets in our school-house. I go to the Congregational Sabbath school. My teacher's name is J. P. St. John, I think ever so much of him; I would not exchange him for any other teacher. I expect you know him or have heard of him. I live adjoining town. My father and mother are both grangers, they both went to hear you lecture. When they came home I expected to see you with them; I felt disappointed for we expected you to spend the night with us. This is my first letter, if you see fit to print this I may write again, so good bye.

MARDIE B. MILLIKAN.

OLATHE, Kans., April, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have written but twice for your paper, I thought I would write a few lines. I am going to school; our school will be out in one week. Our school teacher's name is Miss Lizzie Farr, I like her very well. Last Wednesday night Frank and I attended an exhibition in the district two miles north of here, we had a nice time.

I herewith send you a charade:

I am composed of nine letters.
My first is in John, but not in Tim.
My second is in ting, but not in ring.
My third is in sting, and also in sing.
My fourth is in team, but not in yoke.
My fifth is in either, also in neither.
My sixth is in very, but not in merry.
My seventh is in apple, also in peach.
My eighth is in snatch, but not in grab.
My ninth is in rasp, but not in file.
My whole is the name of an editor.

MARK CURTIS WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., April 14, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a little. I live on the Pacific ocean now, in Santa Cruz. A great many ships come here from most all over the world. There have been two ships and a steamer wrecked since we came here. I go to school, and Saturdays I go crabbing and fishing. Only five miles from us are great redwood trees, some sixty-two feet around them, and some twenty-four feet through. I have seen a whale in the bay, and seals, and porpoises, and one shark six feet long. We have no winter, but strawberries most the year round. We take your paper every week.

CHARLEY E. GOSS.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., March 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for your paper as I have not written before. I am eight years old. I have a cow and calf; I call my cow Whitey, and my calf Rosa. I am not writing for the premium, for I am not old enough; but thought I would write anyhow. My father and mother are grangers; I was to a grange feast. I think I will have to close for fear my letter is too long.

LAURA ESHLEMAN.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., April 13, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column" as I have not written before. I am eleven years old. We have five little calves and thirteen little pigs. My father and mother are grangers; I was to the grange once and to one of their feasts. If you will print this I will write again.

FANNIE ESHLEMAN.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., April 13, 1877.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
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W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

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Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey. Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
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Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.
Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans.

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

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President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans.
Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

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

DEPUTIES

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

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
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.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

THE master of the State grange will lecture before the county grange of Osage county, on the 21st inst.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Rules and Directions for Organizing such Associations Recommended by the National Grange.

SUGGESTIONS.

It would be well for those who desire to organize a Patrons' co-operative association to apply to the subordinate grange, within whose limits the association is to be located, to adopt article 38 of the rules.

Any members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in good standing may, with or without the consent of such subordinate grange, proceed to organize a co-operative association by obtaining subscriptions to the following articles of agreement:

We, the undersigned members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, agree, each for himself, to take the number of shares affixed to our respective names, in accordance with the rules for Patrons' co-operative associations, as recommended by the National Grange.

Dated at ..... this .. day of ....., 187 .

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	MEMBER OF GR'GE NO. ——	NO. OF SHARES.

The subscribers will agree upon a time and place of meeting, and, at the time and place appointed, will elect a temporary chairman and secretary, and should then vote to form themselves into a co-operative association under the name of the ———— Co-operative Association of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, No. ——, in the State of ————.

The subscribers should then become incorporated, in accordance with the laws of the State, if possible.

The members of the association will vote—

1. To adopt the rules for co-operative associations as recommended by the National Grange.
2. To elect four, six or eight directors of the association.
3. To elect two or four auditors.
4. To proceed to the election of officers.

The permanent officers having been elected by ballot, the association will then vote—

1. To designate the office and place of business of the association.
2. To limit the amount of capital of the association.
3. To designate the times and places for the meetings of the association and of the directors.
4. To adopt a seal.
5. To assign to officers such salaries as may be deemed proper.

The directors will require security to be given in accordance with rule 29.

The treasurer will then receive all money due for shares and will deliver to each shareholder a certificate signed by the chairman, secretary and treasurer, as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF SHARE NO. ....

..... CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION No. ..

Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of ....

ORGANIZED ..... SHARES, $5.00.

This certifies that ..... of ..... and a member of ..... Grange, No. ....., in the State of ....., is the owner of Share No. ...., in the capital of ..... Co-operative Association, No. ...., of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of ....., subject to the rules of the association.

Witness our hands and the seal of the association, this .. day of ....., 187 .

[L. S.] ....., Chairman.
....., Secretary.
....., Treasurer.

The certificate should not be delivered until the share shall be paid for, in cash, to the treasurer. The secretary and treasurer should each keep a record of the certificates, together with all transfers of the same.

The directors should then appoint one or more of their number to make such purchases for the association as the directors may authorize, and should also select suitable persons to act as salesmen, and should assign to them such duties and compensation as the directors may think fit.

The purchases may be made through the State purchasing agent, or in the nearest and best market, where the goods can be obtained at wholesale rates; and co-operative associations will find it to be much to their advantage to combine their purchases and to co-operate as much as possible with all Patrons' co-operative associations in their vicinity.

The directors should have printed on good, stiff pasteboard a number of trade-checks, about as follows for each $1000 of anticipated business:

1 cent,	3000;	10 cents, 1000;	$1.00, 400
2 cents,	2000;	25 cents, 600;	$5.00, 200
5 cents,	4000;	50 cents, 400;	$10.00, 100

The trade-checks should be from two to three inches long and about one inch wide, as follows:

..... CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

No. .....

TRADE ONE-CENT CHECK,

Of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry,

in the State of .....

It is well to have the trade-checks of different colors—1, 2, and 5 cents, white; 10, 25, and 50 cents, yellow; $1.00, red; $5.00, blue; and $10.00, gray.

Any other trade-checks may be issued to correspond with the currency.

Rules should be established to regulate the times for changing the smaller trade-checks for those of larger denomination, and to declare that none but $1.00 $5.00, and $10.00 checks should be placed on the check-books for the purpose of dividends, of profits, or of interest on capital.

Check-books should be furnished for each member, in which should be entered the number of shares standing in his name, the amount of purchases for each quarter, the dividend of interest on shares, the dividend of profit on purchases for the quarter, and the amount withdrawn.

The check-book should also contain the times and places of the meeting of the association and of the directors, the times for changing the trade-checks and for entering the checks on the check-book, and for leaving the check-book for the purpose of calculating the dividends of profits and for the withdrawal of dividends, and such other information as may be deemed necessary.

The check-book should be headed as follows, and properly ruled:

The ..... Co-operative Association, No. ....., of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of ....., in account with ..... Page of Ledger .....

Date, Year and quarter.	Value of trade checks returned.	Dividend on same.	No. of shares.	Interest on shares.	Total.	Withdrawn.
	$	$		$	$	$

A ledger account should be kept with each member to correspond with the check-book.

Co-operative associations *must* be careful to take out such licenses as may be required by the internal revenue laws.

Co-operative associations should deal in the best quality of goods, for *cash only*, and should in no case undertake to compete with any other co-operative association or trader.

Co-operative associations should dispose of their goods at a fair retail profit and about the usual retail prices in the vicinity, and should commence by dealing in the principal articles of family consumption, such as groceries, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing.

Fixed stock includes store-houses, fixtures, desks, scales, measures, safes, and all articles needed to carry on the business and not kept for sale.

In taking account of stock all property should be entered at its true cash value.

Every member should be furnished with a copy of the rules.

RULES.

1. NAME.

This association shall be called the —— Co-operative Association, No. —, of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of ——.

2. OBJECT.

The object of this association is to establish and maintain general trade in merchandise, farm products, and machinery, for the mutual benefit of the shareholders and customers.

3. OFFICE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.

The office and place of business of this association shall be at such place as the association shall designate.

4. MEMBERS.

Any member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, in good standing, may become a member of this association by subscribing and paying for, at least one share therein, and by signing his name and place of residence to these rules. But no Patron shall continue a member unless he purchase goods from this association to the amount of twenty dollars per year.

5. LIST OF MEMBERS.

A correct list of each member's name, place of residence, post-office address, and name of grange to which he belongs shall be kept at the office of this association, signed by the secretary, and open to the inspection of any member, and no Patron shall be deemed a member for the purpose of receiving any interest on his shares, or any dividend of profits, or of voting, until his name appears on such list.

6. CAPITAL.

The capital of this association shall be —— dollars, and shall be raised in shares of five dollars each, which shall not be transferable, except to members of this association. When a member assigns a share, the assignment shall be endorsed on the back of the certificate, and the same shall be surrendered to the directors before a new certificate can be issued to the assignee.

7. NUMBER OF SHARES.

No member shall hold more than one hundred shares in the capital of this association.

8. REDUCTION OF SHARES.

Should the directors have more money on hand than they can profitably invest in the business of this association, they shall have power to reduce the number of shares by purchasing such number of shares as may be necessary, at the rate of five dollars per share, together with interest thereon at the established rate since the last dividend of interest, the members having the greatest number of shares being the first required to sell.

9. NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Members may withdraw any sum above twenty-five dollars on demand, with the consent of the directors, but shall not have the right to withdraw more than five shares at any one time, unless ninety days' notice has been given, and a second notice shall not be given until the first has expired.

10. WITHDRAWAL OR EXCLUSION.

Any member may withdraw from this association, and any member shall be excluded who ceases to be a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

11. CAPITAL RETURNED.

Upon the withdrawal or exclusion of any member he shall receive payment of the capital advanced by him, with all arrears of interest and profits, if any, within six months after such withdrawal or exclusion.

12. DISTRESS.

Any member being in distress may withdraw any sum he may have in the funds of this association above five dollars, at the discretion of the directors.

13. DECEASE OF MEMBERS.

Upon the decease of any member the directors may repay, to the legal representatives of such deceased member, all the capital owned by such member, at the time of his decease, together with all arrears of interest and dividends of profits, within six months after his decease.

14. REDUCTION OF STOCK.

The fixed stock shall be reduced as follows, viz.: Ten per cent. per annum on fixtures, two and one-half per cent. on store-houses, shall be deducted quarterly from their value as shown in the books of the association.

15. PROFITS.

The net profits of all business carried on by said association, after paying the expenses of management, making the proper reduction in value of fixed stock, and paying the interest on the capital thereof as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, be applied, by vote of the association, at the quarterly meeting of the association, either to increase the capital or business of the association or for any educational or provident purposes authorized by the association, and the remainder shall be divided among those who have purchased goods from this association during the preceding quarter (to non-members one-half the proportion of members) in proportion to the amount of purchases during the quarter.

16. DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Each member shall receive out of the surplus profits of the association, after providing for the expenses thereof, in each quarter, interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum upon the capital standing to his credit in the books of the association, as is declared at the quarterly meetings of the association, *provided* his purchases from the association are according to the following scale, viz.: If a member purchase—

$ 5	per quarter,	he shall have	interest	up to	$ 50.
10	"	"	"	"	100.
20	"	"	"	"	200.
30	"	"	"	"	300.
40	"	"	"	"	400.
50	"	"	"	"	500.

17. OFFICERS.

The officers of this association shall consist of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and either four, six or eight directors, and either two or four auditors. The chairman and secretary shall be directors, *ex officio*.

18. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The chairman, secretary, treasurer, one-half the directors, and one-half of the auditors shall be elected at the quarterly meeting in January, or at the next regular meeting thereafter, and the remainder at the quarterly meeting in July, or at the next regular meeting thereafter, and shall hold their several offices for the term of one year, and until others are elected.

19. ELIGIBILITY.

No member shall be eligible for the office of director (except at the first and second elections after the organization) who has not been a member six months; and no member shall be eligible for the office of chairman (after the first election) who has not been a director in the association.

20. ELECTIONS.

All elections shall be by ballot.

21. VACANCIES.

All vacancies shall be filled temporarily by the directors until the next regular meeting when such vacancies shall be filled by the association.

22. MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The directors shall have the general management and supervision of the business of the association; shall appoint the salesmen and other employes, and shall assign to them such duties and compensations as the directors may think fit.

23. DIRECTORS.

The directors shall meet at such times and places as the association may designate.

A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum.

The directors shall in all things act for and in the name of the association, and all acts and orders of the directors under the powers delegated to them shall have like force and effect as if they were the acts and orders of a majority of the members of the association at a regular meeting thereof.

All questions at such directors' meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Any two of the directors may call a special meeting thereof by giving three days' notice in writing to the secretary; but no business shall be transacted at such special meeting except that specified in the notice.

The directors shall convene the meetings of the association as is herein mentioned, and shall cause the accounts of all business carried on in behalf of the association to be regularly entered in proper books, and shall cause a statement of the accounts of the association, with all necessary vouchers up to the last day of the previous quarter, or ten days before the quarterly meeting to be made out and laid before the auditors not less than ten days before the quarterly meetings of the association.

All committees shall be subject to the directors.

24. MANNER OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

All money received on account of shares, contributions, or otherwise, shall be paid to the treasurer, unless otherwise ordered by the association; and shall be withdrawn only on the written order of the chairman, countersigned by the secretary, by a vote of the directors; and so much of the funds of the association as are not wanted for immediate use or to meet accruing liabilities shall, with the consent of the association at any regular meeting, be invested by the directors.

The business of the association shall be conducted for cash. All persons trading with this association shall be furnished with checks representing the amount of their purchases.

25. INVESTMENTS.

This association may invest such portions of its surplus capital in any wholesale co-operative association as the association may determine, notice of the same having been given in writing at a previous regular meeting; and such investment shall be made under the supervision of the directors.

26. CHAIRMAN.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the association and of the directors, and in his absence a chairman shall be elected *pro tem.* from the directors.

The chairman shall sign officially all contracts, also the records of the proceedings of all meetings of the association and of the directors.

27. SECRETARY.

The secretary shall attend all meetings of the association and of the directors; summon all special meetings of the directors; keep a correct record of the proceedings thereof; shall sign the same officially; shall countersign all contracts; and shall on all occasions, in the execution of his office, act under the direction and control of the directors.

An assistant secretary may at any time be appointed by the directors.

28. TREASURER.

The treasurer shall be responsible for the money paid to him on account of the association. He shall balance his cash account weekly, and furnish the secretary with a duplicate thereof, and shall, if required, attend any meeting of the association or of the directors.

29. SECURITY.

Every person appointed to any office requiring the receipt, management, or expenditure of money, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as may be deemed sufficient by the directors.

30. SALARIES.

At any quarterly meeting of the association the majority of the members present may assign to any officer of the association such remuneration or salary as may be deemed proper.

31. DISQUALIFICATION.

Any director shall vacate his office if he holds any other office or place of profit under the association, except such as may be assigned to him by rule 30, or if he is interested or participates in the profits of any contract with the association. But no director shall vacate his office on account of being a member of any company or association which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the association of which he is a director, *provided* that such director shall not vote in respect to such contract or work.

No salesman or other employe of this association shall serve as a director or auditor, or be allowed to vote for any officer of the association.

32. AUDITORS.

The auditors shall audit all accounts of the association and see that they are correctly kept; and shall present, at each quarterly meeting, a balance-sheet of all the receipts and disbursements, and also of the assets and liabilities of the association signed by them, together with a statement of the affairs of the association since the last quarterly meeting and of its then condition. They shall have authority to call for and examine all records, vouchers, papers, and documents belonging to the association.

33. REGULAR MEETINGS.

Regular meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the association may determine.

The first regular meetings in January, April, July, and October shall be called quarterly meetings.

34. SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called by the directors or by a majority of the members by posting a notice, specifying the time, place, and objects of the meeting, at the meeting-room, and at the usual places of business of the association, and by depositing in the post-office a prepaid letter or postal card containing a copy of such notice for each member, with his name and post-office address thereon, as recorded on the books of the association, at least ten days before the time of meeting; and no business shall be transacted at such special meeting except such as is specified in the notice for such meeting.

35. PLACE OF MEETINGS.

All regular meetings shall be held at such place as the association shall determine; or, in case of unforseen emergency, at such place as the directors may designate.

36. QUORUM.

One-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum.

37. EDUCATION FUND.

This association may appropriate two and one-half per cent. of the net profits of the business for educational purposes.

38. ORGANIZATION.

Any subordinate grange may, by a vote at a regular meeting, authorize the formation of a Patrons' co-operative association within the limits of such grange; and no other co-operative association shall be organized within such limits without the consent of such grange.

39. NUMBER.

All Patrons' co-operative associations shall take the number assigned to the subordinate grange within whose limits the principal place of business is located; and such number shall not be changed, and shall be registered in the office of the secretary of the State grange and in the office of the secretary of the National Grange.

40. COMPLAINTS.

A complaints shall be made to the directors in writing, signed by some member of the association; and the directors shall make such investigation and decision thereon as they shall deem proper, subject to an appeal to the next regular meeting of the association, whose decision shall be final; and all complaints and decisions shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

41. SEAL.

This association shall have a seal.

42. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the meeting to order. 2. Reading and approving the records of the previous meeting. 3. Reports of the officers. 4. Reports of committees. 5. Unfinished business. 6. New business. 7. Closing.

43. VOTING.

At all meetings of the association or of the directors each member shall have one vote only.

44. AMENDMENTS.

These rules may be amended at any regular meeting, notice thereof having been given in writing, signed by some member, at a previous regular meeting.

ADVICE TO MEMBERS.

1. All co-operative associations should be incorporated.
2. Care should be taken that all records, accounts, and vouchers are properly kept.
3. Expose dishonesty and punish fraud.
4. Buy as far as practicable from the producer and manufacturer, and sell to the consumer, if possible.
5. Never depart from the principle of buying and selling for cash.
6. Take account of stock and make settlements quarterly.
7. Neither fear nor court competition.
8. Choose only men of undoubted integrity and ability for your officers, and then give them your confidence.

Minnesota Patrons.

At a special meeting of the Hebron, (Minn.) Grange, the grasshopper question was made the chief topic for discussion. The following are the proceedings of the meeting:

James Hughes stated that the object of the meeting for the evening was to discuss the important question, "What shall we sow and plant, and how can we best guard our crops from the voracious 'hopper?' The lecturer then spoke very earnestly of being prepared to decide what to plant, and of the importance of being organized to fight the 'hoppers. Some farmers preferred to club together and each guard one side or section of a field and hold it in common against the enemy, and be more successful than to undertake to guard more territory than they could defend. There were caught on six acres of his land one hundred and twenty bushels of 'hoppers. Caught two bushels of 'hoppers in going sixteen rods, with a two-horse machine.

E. R. Kennedy saw a machine made by a man at the Winnebago agency which had the merit of catching, crushing and leaving them to fertilize the land. Machine was not expensive; could be made for about fifteen dollars.

Thos. Hodson had read of a machine built at Minneapolis, which was highly spoken of by the press. Said he did not find any eggs in his stubble, but his pasture was full of them. He would sow his wheat screenings, and pasture his stock on the same ground after they were up, and if he could keep off the 'hoppers he believed he would have a good crop.

Charles Wetherille spoke of a "'hopper dozer" gotten up in good working order in the northern part of the county. Said he and his renter had faith and expected a crop; had already sown wheat and would sow other grain. Corn was his best hold, having grown it twelve feet high; believed that Johanas would not leave the field vanquished; he knew his man. His address to the 'hopper was:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

Speaking of peas, he said his experience was that the foul-mouthed fledgeling did not respect them in his garden. He noticed they went for red peppers, onions, radishes, summer savory and sage. They did not seem to be in the least nervous, as they "chawed" up the last of his tobacco, and took their bitters on wormwood and tanzy, and then stare at him in a bewildered manner. It was suggested that such eating had made them mad, and had got beyond their usual bill of fare. It was finally conceded that field peas was not acceptable to them, although they could worry down some garden peas to get rid of their onion breath.

James Hendley would pasture his land and attend to dairy interests. Would plant corn in a field protected by timber. Would plant squashes liberally. There was no better feed for milch cows than squashes. They gave a rich good taste and color to milk and butter, and as good if not better than mangel-wurzel or any other root.

Joseph Hobson will try raising peas, as he has had good success with them and rye. He found that he could pasture his cows on rye late in the fall and early spring, and afterward got a good crop. He should seed and plant, and believed in a persistent and determined fight to oust the 'hoppers.

Cordelia Carson said that she would have considerable of her land seeded and planted. Had no doubt that much could be done by the judicious use of kerosene to destroy and prevent them from eating crops.

John Hendley had not made up his mind to sow any small grain, but will go largely into corn planting, it being a fancy crop with him. Will attack the enemy as he had heretofore done with plow, spade and hoe as soon as he appears.

J. H. Dunham exhibited a new kind of cereal called pampas or upland rice from South America, in which those present manifested considerable interest. It tastes rich and palatable. Can be used for bread, puddings and soups. Grows somewhat like sorghum cane, the seed being flat and about the size of sorghum seed, and like sorghum plant, it is said the 'hopper does not relish it.

Henry Hodson related his experience in securing two crops in one season. He and others caught two hundred bushels of 'hoppers on a five acre piece of land, and afterwards threshed three hundred bushels of oats off the same piece, while all around was barren and scorched as if by fire.

Mr. Tusler was going to try what virtue there was in sowing mixed grain. The 'hoppers would take their choice and leave the balance. He hoped they would be liberal with him.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* writes from Arlington, Ind.: "The condition of some of the granges in this part is not very flattering, and the reasons elicited for this were the inefficient condition in which the last State grange placed the purchasing agency, and the want of a provision for efficient lecturers. Why can we not have a district lecturer provided, or provision made for either the masters and wives, past worthy masters and wives (or else all the members) in a district or sub-district, to select and recommend for that office to be appointed by the master or executive committee, such as be efficient, or remove him or her and set another to the work; and to let it be known that if the work does not prosper another will take the place at the end of the next quarter and so on.

Two hundred and twenty granges have been organized in Vermont during the last six years with a membership of eleven thousand.

Kansas State News.

NOT one brick house is there in Columbus, Cherokee county.

MRS. J. M. SWAYZE, widow of the late J. Clarke Swayze, has assumed editorial control of the Topeka *Blade*.

MRS. HATTIE WORDEN, teacher of instrumental music at the Agricultural college has resigned her position.

IT is reported from various parts of the State that wheat has never been in a more thriving condition than at present.

MR. J. H. SHIELDS, sheriff of Anderson county, died on Thursday, at his residence in Garnett, after an illness of two weeks.

MR. G. S. SHAW has been taking some fine stock from Canada to the neighborhood of Salina. He has some fine horses and brood mares.

ORRIN T. WELCH, ESQ., of Topeka, was stopping at the Southern hotel, in St. Louis, at the time it was burned. He escaped without injury.

THE Clay county commissioners have a standing offer of ninety-six cents on the dollar for the bonds to be issued under the funding law for Clay county.

A FARMER living in Topeka township states that he has lately experimented on ten thousand grasshopper eggs, not one of which hatched. The eggs were taken from different localities.

ABE GILTER, of Lost creek, Pottawatomie county, attended the sale of the Ashland herd of Short-horns, bred by John Prunty, of Ashland, Illinois. He brought eleven head of the choicest animals.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says that there is but little snow in the mountains, and that it is almost certain to be a dry summer. It urges that crops be put in early. Fight the grasshoppers and plant early, it says.

CLAY CENTER holds her own in produce shipments. Says the *Dispatch:* "Below we give a statement of car load shipments for the month. Wheat 38; rye, 36; oats, 6; barley, 4; potatoes, 2; corn, 29; chop, 27; meal, 4; eggs, 1; hogs, 6; cattle, 10; miscellaneous, 7. Total, 170 cars."

HORSE thieves are becoming quite numerous in the vicinity of Burlingame. Several persons in and near town have had horses stolen recently, among the number being Mrs. Stimson, Mr. Drogee, Daniel Phelps and D. Jones (on Elm creek). A horse police company should be organized at once to look after these thieves.

THE Hays *Sentinel* says: "The following named persons, have located in the neighborhood of Hays. They are practical farmers, and hail from Altoona, Pennsylvania: W. R. Jones, C. H. Grass, H. W. Grass, Daniel Gates and family, Mr. Miller and family, Mr. Long and family, Andrew Smith and family, and Levy S. Young."

THE Cawker City *Echo* says: "There is considerable excitement prevailing on upper Oak creek, on account of certain spiritual manifestations. A large party under the leadership of a medium named Trimble, are going to set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in a few weeks. What the object of the journey may be we are unable to learn."

A PRAIRIE fire last Thursday night several miles northwest of here, says the Ottawa *Journal*, destroyed a large amount of hay for Messrs. Henry Foster, Christian Foster, Wm. Young, Marvin Jenkins, Homer Elwell and Al. Tucher. The latter lost one-half mile of fence, as did also Mr. Delap. Mr. Beckwith lost about a quarter-mile of fence.

A MR. D. H. LONGNECKER, of Stanton, Kans., while quietly sitting in a chair at his home on the night of the 6th inst., was fired at through the window by some unknown person, but, fortunately, the bullet went about a foot above his head. The citizens have taken the matter in hand and will endeavor to bring the guilty party to justice.

DESTRUCTIVE prairie fires in our State are quite frequent this season. The Independence *Tribune* records one. It says: "Mr. W. L. Rosenbalm, of Cherry, informs us that a destructive prairie fire, last week, burned up a fine young orchard for Mrs. Mountain, besides a large amount of fencing, corn, hay, etc., for other neighbors. Loss about $500."

SAYS the *Commonwealth:* "We do not think it absolutely necessary to head any more articles, 'Plant Trees.' The culture has come to be, not only one of our things, but one of our regular things. The town fairly bristles with trees. All the vacant corner lots have been transformed into temporary nurseries; half the wagons that come into town have their tailboards hidden by trees; every other man you meet has a fraction of a forest under his arm. If Macbeth were around now he would think 'Birnam wood' was up and at him sure. If one tree in five lives that is set out this spring, Topeka will be the woodenest town in America; and, as to apples, they will be so common that the hoodlum of the future will scorn to steal them, and the Topeka waterworks will be run with cider."

SAYS the Atchison *Patriot:* "The ever changing Missouri is creating sad havoc among the bottom farmers above town, on the Missouri side. In the last two weeks it has washed into the land one hundred and fifty feet and for a distance of nearly a mile, and it is now estimated that it is now taking off fifty feet a day. The houses over on the Winthrop side, which used to be a ten minutes' walk from the old ferry landing, are now within a stone's throw of the river bank, and it is now only a matter of time when they slide into the relentless stream. There should be an effort made by some person or persons, or corporation or corporations, to prevent the inroads the river is making, or it will eat a channel into the lakes, destroying millions of railroad bridge and private property and rendering our bridge useless. The course of the river could be turned at the outlay of a trifle, compared with the prospective loss, by throwing wing dams from the Missouri side."

THE Emporia *News* says a man named Joseph Peak, of Lyon county, has recently imported a Percheron stallion costing twenty-five hundred dollars. We have one of the same kind in Miami county costing $1,000. Kansas is looming up as a grower of thoroughbred stock.—*Paola Spirit.* When you come to brag about your $1,000 horses, Russell county has one of them—a fine Norman.—*Russell Record.* Doniphan county can also show up in the fine horse line. Mr. Charles Kearney has a pair of young Percherons whose size astonishes all who see them.—*Wathena Reporter.* Douglas county should be counted in in this horse question. At the stock show held on the fair grounds near this city, on Saturday last, a large number of as fine stallions as there is in the country were on exhibition.

THE little grasshoppers look natural. The ground is covered with them in spots. The eggs seem to have been deposited in patches. They can now be easily killed. Mr. Robert Weekly, one of the most extensive farmers in the county, having two hundred acres of wheat, is slaughtering them by the millions with a common ground roller. Wherever they make their appearance he says they are thus crushed to death when very young. Last evening we experimented upon their tenderness and found that a slight touch of the finger bruised them beyond recovery. For the first two or three days after appearance we believe the roller plan is good. The ground ought to be rolled several times. Hunt out the hatching places and roll the new comers.—*Winfield Courier.* We commend the above to our farmers. It is certainly worth trying. We judge from what we hear, that after they are a few weeks old a common roller will not kill the bulk of them, but it may be different when they are only a few days old. If they can thus be disposed of it will be the cheapest plan of all.—*Manhattan Nationalist.*

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 **Erruptive 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,
886 Athens Street.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING men wanted. STAPLE GOODS. NO PEDDLING. Salary $75 a month. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. ADDRESS, P. O. DRAWER 59, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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, Sciatics 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

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

5— KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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

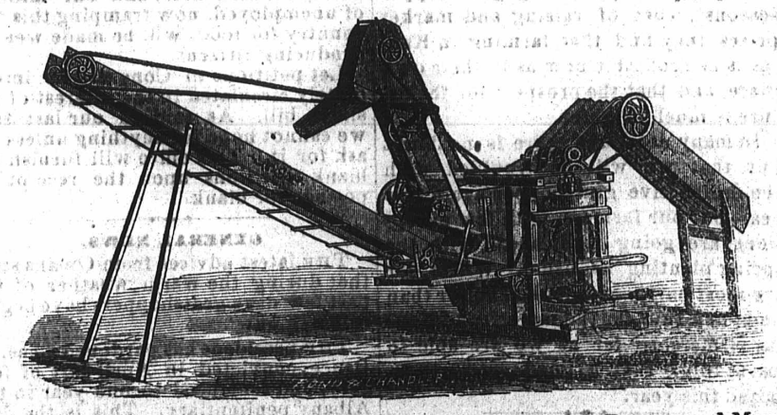
K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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



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

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING 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 19, 1877.

WHY PROCRASTINATE?

We ask the above question with reference to our State Co-operative Association. If a State association is what we want, and the State grange at its last session recommended it without a dissenting voice, we say if this is really what we want, we ask the Patrons of the State why they do not at once put the association in working order? Why leave all the work of raising the necessary funds to be done by two or three men, if it is done at all? Why resolve to do a certain thing, and then entirely decline to put forth one effort to accomplish the object we resolved we would accomplish? We know some will say, "we are so poor and hard up now, that it is impossible for us to do anything in that direction." The poorer we are, and the harder we are pressed, just so much more the absolute necessity of our doing something at once to lighten our burdens.

It is the do-nothing policy that has allowed other people to fix the prices of all kinds of farm produce. The way things are now, the farmer takes whatever price for the products of his toil that others have a mind to give him. Farmers of Kansas, if you are satisfied with the way your produce is now handled, you have nothing to do but to continue to act as you have in times past. But if you want to change, you *must* change your mode of procedure. We do not wish to prolong this article, but have written a few lines more perhaps to induce thought than otherwise. But if any good brother or sister can give a good reason why the Patrons of the State should not at once put the State Co-operative Association at work we would be glad to hear from them.

ATTRACTIVE KANSAS.

Why is it that people from the older States will continue to come to Kansas for the purpose of permanently locating, right in the face of the multitudinous reports constantly in circulation, painting in terribly vivid colors the destitute and poverty stricken condition of its farms and its people? They are coming this spring by the hundred; coming with their money and their families, leaving behind comfortable homes and well-cultivated farms. Now how strange these facts do appear to some, and no doubt they expostulate with their neighbors, telling them that to remove to drouthy and grasshoppered Kansas will be certain ruin to them pecuniarily; yet they come, and we find them to be intelligent, sensible and well informed people. The facts are just these; after weighing carefully the possible and probable discouragements to be met with in our State, informing themselves as to the amount necessary to be invested to secure as good a farm as the one they are leaving, comparing average yield (including grasshopper seasons), cost of raising and market prices, they find that farming in Kansas is as profitable now as in their own State, and that the prospect for the future is much brighter.

In many localities there is no doubt but that we will be troubled with the destructive grasshopper again this year, but our farmers, with few exceptions, are going right ahead with the spring planting as usual. Wheat, for the most part, never looked better than now, and thus far the majority of Kansas farmers, so far as we are able to learn, think that a good crop will be raised this year.

THE SILVER BILL.

[*From the Western Rural.*]

We want more money. No country in the world has so little money as the United States now has. Our labor is idle and our factories are closed because we have not the money to employ the former or operate the latter. And under the present monetary system of the government there isn't only no hope of more money in the near future, but it is absolutely certain that there will be less. Under the lash of foreign Shylocks and Eastern Shylocks this government was driven to demonetize silver, which was a legal tender when the first bonds were issued by the government. Bonds which were issued and made payable in either gold or silver at the option of the government, have, since they were issued, been made payable in gold. A greater outrage was never committed upon a tax-paying people. The history of our financial legislation is a disgrace to the nation. From almost the beginning it has been against the tax-payer and in favor of the moneyed aristocracy. A greater amount of nonsense has been talked in the advocacy of a gold basis for our currency than has ever been uttered in connection with any other question that ever agitated the country. We have been told that gold was the money of the world, and those who said it knew it was false, or else they were too ignorant to merit any attention whatever. There is no such thing as money of the world. The American gold dollar is not a dollar in England, France, Russia or Spain. It is worth what it will weigh, the same as any other commodity, and nothing more. The payment of the debt of one nation to another in the face of value of its coinage was never heard of. The gold given in such payment is received for its value in weight and recoined by the nation receiving it. We have been told also that gold is the only thing fit for the basis of our currency because of its established intrinsic value. Pray what is the intrinsic value of gold? No living man can tell or approximate to it. Nations are using it for money and in consequence it has a fictitious value. Its intrinsic value is not as great as silver, and not as great as the iron of which your parlor stove is made. Silver and iron are used for more articles of necessity than gold is used for and that establishes their superior intrinsic value. But gold has been advocated as a basis for our money, or rather as our money, in the face of the fact that there is not gold enough in the world to transact the business of the world with. There is not now and never has been. In 1879 we are to resume specie payment with gold. We can't do it. We may be able to do business on blind faith. We may say to ourselves and agree among ourselves that a dollar bill shall represent a dollar in gold, and we may go along swimmingly until the people want their bills redeemed, and then we shall find that there is nothing with which to redeem them. The bank of England can't redeem its circulation to-day. It can't redeem one-half of it. There isn't a bank in the world that does business on a gold basis that can redeem its circulation, and there never has been one. It must not be forgotten that on the first day of January, 1879, your interest and your mortgage, your grocery bill, your butcher's bill and every other debt you owe must be paid in gold, if it is demanded, and the mortgagees of our Western farms and other property will not be delicate in making the demand. The people of this country will then learn, as they are turned from their mortgaged homes into the streets and roads, and from our factories into beggary, that they have been cruelly wronged by legislation in the interest of capital. It is to prevent this that we advocate the passage of the silver bill at the extra session of Congress which will doubtless be convened. The *Western Rural* doesn't want a baseless currency. It simply demands that the silver dollar shall be restored to us as it was at the beginning of our financial legislation since the commencement of our late civil war. We are the only nation in the world that to-day refuses to coin silver. Germany has prospectively demonetized it, and has already reaped the harvest from her foolishness, but still silver is circulating in Germany.

Give us a $100,000,000 in silver and relief will immediately come to our paralized industries and bouyancy will be imparted to the drooping spirits of our people. The wheels of our factories which are rotting in idleness will begin to revolve, the chimneys of our furnaces in which the birds have built their nests for now long years will begin to breathe forth the smoke of the newly kindled fires, and our millions of unemployed, now tramping this rich country for food, will be made wealth-producing citizens.

Let petitions to Congress be immediately circulated in the interest of the silver bill. As said in our last issue we cannot hope for anything unless we ask for it. This office will furnish the blank petitions upon the receipt of postage for blank.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE latest advices from Omaha state that during the warm weather of the past few days grasshoppers have begun to hatch out.

THE president has pardoned Chas. E. Bruce, convicted in April last of forgery, and sentenced to one year in the Albany penitentiary. This is the first pardon by President Hayes.

A FIRE at Washington, Kansas, on the morning of Monday last, totally destroyed the store and entire stock of Jas. S. Vedder & Co. The loss is estimated at $7,000. Insurance $3,000.

THE number of lives lost by the burning of the Southern hotel at St. Louis, on the morning of the 11th inst., is not yet known. The search for bodies and property among the ruins is still being prosecuted.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Chicago, the general freight agent of the trunk lines, on Monday last, fixed as a basis for rates on live stock between Chicago and New York, forty-five cents on hogs, and fifty cents on cattle, with a difference of two cents in favor of Philadelphia, and three cents in favor of Baltimore. Rates to other points are unchanged.

SAYS a dispatch from Washington, of the 16th inst.: "A telegram received at the navy department yesterday from Lieut. Henry H. Garroger, commanding the United States steamer, Gettysburg, at Constantinople, refers briefly to the condition of affairs there, states that war is imminent, and announces that the Russian embassy was to leave Constantinople to-day."

A DISPATCH from camp Robinson, Neb., of the 16th, says: "Runners came here from Crazy Horse, last night, and report that he is moving towards the agency with 2,000 people, with the intention of surrendering. The surrender of this band leaves the country clear of hostile Indians, with the exception of Sitting Bull's band, and some few stragglers from the bands that have come in to the agencies."

A CHEYENNE dispatch of the 16th inst. gives intelligence that at Spotted Tail Agency, Neb., on the 14th inst. about one thousand mounted hostile Sioux Indians made a formal surrender of arms, ponies, etc., to General Crook. Their entry was very dramatic. Encircling Spotted Tail's camp, and discharging their guns in the air, called for the whole force of that chief to greet them, after which their head chief delivered a short speech before Gen. Crook, and admitted his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the general's feet. Among the chiefs surrendering are One-who-Touches-the-Clouds and Roman Nose, whose village was destroyed at Slim Buttes last summer by Capt. Mitt.

A DISPATCH from Fort Scott of Monday last, gives the following encouraging news: "It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the grasshopper eggs in this section of Kansas are unproductive. This is at least true of the counties of Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee. Very careful experiments have been made, and in addition the weather for the past ten days has been enough to have hatched them by the million had the eggs been good, but not one of the pests can be found. Farmers are generally jubilant. The season so far has been very favorable, and Southern Kansas looks for a large crop of everything. There is now a large excursion of land buyers here from the East, who express themselves as delighted with the country and many have made arrangements to stay."

A CLEVELAND, Ohio, dispatch of the 14th inst. says: "About 5 o'clock last evening a man named Potter, at Geneva, Ohio, killed his wife and then committed suicide. The only cause that can be assigned for the rash act is, that it is supposed that Potter and his wife had some trouble a day or two ago, and Mrs. Potter left her husband yesterday. She returned to get her trunk and other articles belonging to her. While packing her trunk Potter shot her, the ball taking effect in the back of her head. He then proceeded to the next room and shot himself. Mrs. Potter's brother, who was waiting for her at a neighbor's house after allowing sufficient time to elapse for her return, became alarmed, and in company with Mr. Cook went to Potter's house. Upon entering they discovered them both dead, Mrs. Potter in one room and Mr. Potter in another. The affair causes great excitement in that neighborhood."

SAYS a dispatch from Havana, of the 14th inst.: "The steamship Leo, from this port for Washington, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, in a heavy sea gale three miles south of Tybee, and thirty miles off shore. The two Misses Farrington, of Washington, and Pappendick, of New York, passengers, are missing. Of the crew, D. McDonald, chief engineer, Thos. F. Hursey, carpenter, J. McLaughlin, O. D. Regan, Charles Lee, and Patrick McGough, fireman, Peter Olipson, J. Murray, and Amy Brown, stewardess, W. D. Mitchell, a cook, Henry Harris, R. Gleting, P. Johnson, Jas. Cameron, Robert Gibson, H. Okletree and J. Savage went off in the life boats and are supposed lost. The rest of the crew and officers were taken from a life raft on the 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m., by the Russian bark Hoppet, from London for Baltimore. The thirteen saved were brought to this city from the bark Hoppet, off Tybee by a pilot boat."

THE railroad assessors, consisting of the attorney-general, secretary of State, lieut.-governor, treasurer and auditor, says a dispatch from Topeka of the 17th inst., have been in session the past two days to assess railroad property in the State. Representatives of various railroads have been in attendance. The railroads have returned property lower than last year, and with the hopes of adjusting difficulties, and at the request of the railroads, the board will examine all the lines of railroad in the State. The programme is to leave here at 9 a. m., Monday, April 23d; go east and back to Junction on the K. P.; leave Junction April 24; go to Oswego and back to Parsons on the M., K. & T.; leave Parsons April 25th for Ft. Scott, and thence to Kansas City on the Gulf road; leave Kansas City the 26th for Leavenworth and Atchison; from there examine the Atchison & Nebraska Central Branch, and the St. Joe & Denver; and return to Topeka on the 27th. The railroads promise every facility to the board, so that they may arrive at a fair and equitable assessment.

ADVICES from Pueblo of the 14th inst. say: "The latest advices from the San Juan mines report another rich strike, this time in the Susquehanna tunnel, now being run by Messrs. Ingersoll & Higgins on Hazelton mountain, three miles from Silverton, in La Plata county. Sixteen hundred feet below the surface at the breast of the tunnel a glittering mass of mineral has been discovered. The vein which has been tapped is what is called a blind lead, nothing having been discovered on the surface which corresponds with it. The point where the tunnel strikes it is six hundred feet below the surface and five hundred and fifteen feet from the entrance of the tunnel. The vein is six feet in width, with eighteen inches more of loose, friable matter. The ore is heavy galena interspersed with gray copper, and resembles that found in the Susquehanna, Aspen and other mines on the same mountain, having the characteristic yellow and green carbonate stains of those ores. The nature of the vein is such that it can be worked out very easily without much blasting. The ore will average one hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton. Throughout the entire width of the immense crevice there are thousands of tons of this ore in sight. This is one of the richest discoveries ever made in any silver mining region."

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in political circles of New York City on account of a confession made by Wm. M. Tweed, and published in the daily papers. The following telegram concerning the confession was sent from New York on the 17th inst. It says: Wm. M. Tweed, from his quarters in Dudley street jail, sends the attorney-general a proposition reciting that, in return for the favor of liberty and rest, he will yield up all his property and be a faithful witness in behalf of the people. He says he has suffered much and suffered long in silence, and has borne the burden of what others should have shared. Afflicted with disease, feeble from age and confinement, ill at ease in mind, he seeks for that rest and relief he so much needs. He adds that the only basis upon which he has a right to apply for leniency and pardon is that he will make a complete surrender of his property and full disclosure of his criminal companions. The proposition is a long and exhaustive document, and assumes the nature of a confession which goes back as far as 1867, when the ring first began to assume form. It gives in detail the story of various conferences between him and Peter B. Sweeny, Richard Conolly, Henry Genet, A. Oakey Hall and others, by which Tweed was elected State senator, and Conolly comptroller in 1867, and Hall mayor, January 14, 1869. Tweed, according to his story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person $200,000 to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring the control of the city and the support of several influential Republican members of the Legislature. It was Tweed's understanding with Winslow at that time that the money would be divided between Woodin, Samuel H. Frost, Augustus R. Ellwood, Wm. H. Brand, Norris Winslow, and George Morgan, all of the State Senate; also with Van Pelton, Williams, Crowley, Merrion and Beam, and for their influence in the Legislature.

The confession gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeny, Hall, Conolly and Woodward. It implicates Garvey, Ingersol, Davidson, Walton, and a majority of the board of supervisors. Mayor Hall's proportion was ten per cent. of all the profits. He was in full collusion with the various details of fraud and was fully aware of the fraudulent nature of contracts presented for his signature. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, is mentioned as having received a check for $20,000, and checks for smaller amounts at various times. Mr. Hastings is also credited with the diplomatic achievement of having brought Jay Gould and Tweed together, by which alliance the Tammany and Erie rings were operated to their mutual advantage. The confession also, according to the *World*, says that all the paintings and book-cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city.

He gives the names of five persons, who he promises, if amnesty is given them, will swear to the truth of all his statements. He has preserved all accounts and kept memoranda of all his transactions all of which will be placed at the disposal of the State. Shortly after the publication of the secret accounts in July, 1871, Tweed says Francis N. Bixby and ex-Sheriff Jas. O'Brien (then State senator) came to him and offered to secure him against any further investigation of his bank accounts, his relations with the city, or, indeed, from any further trouble, if he would pay $150,000 towards O'Brien's claim against the city for $296,000 for unpaid fees. They represented to him that they had such influence over Mr. Tilden, Judge Barret and William Barret as to quash any further step in the pending investigation. Tweed says he paid him $20,000 in cash, and mortgages which they afterwards collected for the rest, and he understands they afterwards secured the same amount from Conolly upon the same representations. He says he doesn't consider O'Brien's claim has any real merits. Hugh Smith, Sweeny, and a particular friend, attend to the transactions with Judge Cardozo, by which judicial action was taken in behalf of the ring. Tweed says Navarro's claim of $1,000,000 against the city for water meters is a fraud. He mentions Thurlow Weed by name, but does not connect him with any equivocal transactions. He mentions Judge Folger, of the court of appeals, and George H. Purser, of New York, as persons to whom he paid money.

The confession concludes with the promise that he will be a witness for the city in any suit brought by the city for the recovery of money from any of the persons mentioned. He does not ask that the suits against him be quashed, but that he be released from confinement with bail. Tweed's counsel says since his troubles most of those whom he had looked upon as his friends in former days had held, themselves, aloof from him, but many of them had been the loudest in their denunciation of him. He asks nothing further from them, and does not propose to recognize any further claim upon him for silence.

Tweed further says that if the attorney-general accepts him as witness for the people, he will find him as faithful to the prosecution as he has heretofore been to his associates and confederates in the ring frauds.

Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, emphatically denies that upon any occasion any money passed through his hands to Senator Woodin to secure his vote or for any other purpose.

WHEN mind and body are out of sorts, owing to a disordered liver, try at once Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a sure remedy for all bilious affections, costiveness, etc.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 18, 1877.		
Flour—fall, superfine	$5.75 @	6.00
extra	6.75 @	7.25
XX	7.50 @	8.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.75 @	1.77
No. 3	1.72 @	1.73
No. 4 red	1.65 @	1.66
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45 @	47
Oats—No. 2 mixed	36 @	36½
Barley—No. 2 choice	40 @	45
Rye—No. 2	72 @	75½
Pork	16.50 @	16.75
Bulk Meats	7½@	8
Bacon	6½@	9
Lard	9½@	10
Butter—creamery	28 @	30
dairy	22 @	25
Eggs	9 @	10
CHICAGO, April 18, 1877.		
Flour	5.00 @	8.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.48 @	1.49½
No. 3	1.32 @	1.33
Corn	46 @	48
Oats	36 @	37
Pork	15.00 @	15.25
Bulk Meats	5½@	8½
Lard	9.70 @	9.80
Butter—Dairy packed	18 @	25
Eggs	9 @	10
KANSAS CITY, April 18, 1877.		
Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.53 @	1.53⅛
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.48 @	1.49
No. 4, fall	1.42 @	1.44
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35½@	36½
Oats	30 @	32
Rye—No. 2	52 @	58

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 18, 1877.		
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.75@	5.50
Poorer grades	3.25@	4.00
Hogs	4.50@	5.40
CHICAGO, April 18, 1877.		
Cattle—Good steers	4.65@	5.75
Hogs—Packers	4.40@	5.60
KANSAS CITY, April 18, 1877.		
Cattle—Native shippers	4.40@	5.00
Native feeders	3.60@	4.00
Native stockers	3.25@	3.60
Native cows	2.25@	3.75
Texas steers	3.40@	4.25
Hogs—Packers	4.60@	4.75
Stockers	3.75@	4.25

Wheat went bounding up during the past week; some days the rise was as much as five cents a bushel; the news from St. Petersburg and Constantinople looked very favorable for war, and the money markets at London and Paris were much excited. But on Tuesday prices fell considerably in all markets, and sales began to drag. Other grain, provisions and gold, went up in sympathy with wheat, but at latest dates were declining. War in Eastern Europe seems inevitable, and as soon as it is declared, an advance in prices may be again looked for.

Corn rose about eight cents since our last quotations, but fell back a little yesterday. In Baltimore last week there were larger transactions in corn than ever before in the same length of time. Quotations yesterday in Baltimore were 61¼ cents for Western corn.

Oats, barley and rye are a little higher.

Provisions have improved materially. The rise came barely in time to save many heavy dealers from bankruptcy.

In live stock, the past week, there has not been that fluctuation that there was in grain. Our quotations, from Kansas City, on cattle, are unchanged; hogs are a little higher.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.75; XXX, $3; XXXX, $3.75; fancy, $4.00. This is a slight advance since we last quoted it. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 80@90c. Rye flour, $2.40@2.70.

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@7½c, 2d class, 4@5c; potatoes—peach blows, 90c, common, 60c, 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.

The butter market is reported "one of the deadest things that produce dealers have to handle." Very choice brands reach only 30c. New York.

Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: Rough boards, 12 to 16 ft., $16@18; common dressed $20; scantling and joice, 18 feet and under, $18; 1st, 2d and 3d class, white pine flooring, respectively, $37.50, $32.50 and $25; siding, $16@25; 1st clear inch, $45; second clear inch, $35; 3d clear inch, $30.

Just as we go to press this morning, the very latest dispatches show that grain is beginning to go up again. The Russian minister leaves Constantinople to-day. Gold fluctuated considerably yesterday. It closed at 1.06.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 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.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will be held at the State university, on Saturday the 21st inst.

THE Young People's Christian Association, of Lawrence, will hold a meeting in the lecture room of Plymouth Congregational church on Monday night next, at 7 o'clock.

DR. HIMOE'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days *cash*, to yield a profit of ten per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivaled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

MR. ED. MCCONNELL, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. F. W. McConnnell, will leave today for Murphysboro, Ill. Ed. has secured a position on the *Jackson County Era*, and will remain for an indefinite period. Mrs. McConnell will visit with friends and relatives in Illinois during the summer and return in the fall.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending April 24, 1877, and each dated April 10, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: H. Crawford, extension for sewing machine tables, Peabody; J. Ferguson, photographic burnisher, Leavenworth; C. Sands, hop drier, Burlington.

THE Plymouth Congregational church in this city having a debt of $15,000 hanging over it, the hour for regular services on Sunday morning last was occupied in endeavoring to make provision by subscription to meet this debt in the near future. That morning's work surprised everybody, for when it closed it was ascertained that the aggregate subscriptions amounted to over $13,000. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

DOUGLAS County Pomona Grange held their regular meeting last week. A committee was appointed to investigate the best means of securing a hall and fitting it up properly for the exclusive use of this grange. This sounds like business. Every county grange should have a hall fitted up and rendered attractive, so that it will be a pleasant place to go to. The grange also voted to confer the fifth degree at 10 a. m., at the next regular meeting (second Wednesday in May). All Patrons are invited to be present and bring their lunch-baskets well filled. Feast at 12 o'clock, m.

Death to Grasshoppers.

Mr. J. W. Forney, of Sumner county, sends us a new plan for destroying grasshoppers. He says: "I take fence wire and wrap it with candle wicking until I have a rope (wire and all) three-fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter. The wire should be at least one hundred feet in length. After the rope is complete, it should be soaked in coal oil, ignited and carried slowly over the field where the 'hoppers are numerous. By this means they are nearly all destroyed on the ground over which I have passed. This plan is efficacious only when the grasshoppers are young."

Not an Extravagance.

It is not waste of money or extravagance to buy an organ, even if means for so doing must be carefully economized from other expenditures. Such a musical instrument is indeed a luxury, but it is more, and better than this; it is thoroughly useful, a means of health, happiness, cultivation and refinement, a positive economy, taking the place of more expensive amusements; in some cases an actual producer of wealth. With an organ in the house, if there is no member of the family who can already play it, one or more will soon learn. It will affect the introduction of music to the household, with all its benefits helping and enticing to sing as well as play. It will make home attractive, and save more expensive and dangerous amusements. See Fluke's advertisement.

Breeders' Fair.

The Douglas County Breeders' Fair, which was postponed from the seventh inst., by the Kaw Valley Fair Association, on account of inclement weather, was held on the fair grounds, just east of this city on Saturday last. The weather on this occasion being auspicious, and notwithstanding the fact that this is the busiest season of the year, a large number of farmers, stock raisers and citizens of Lawrence were in attendance to witness what was being done toward the improvement of live stock in Douglas county.

HORSES.

In this department the following entries were made: By Jacob Crowell, of Lawrence, thoroughbred racing stallion, Mitchell, Jr.; C. O. Thompson, Lawrence, Morgan stallion, King Richard; Wm. Schoeffiin, Willow Springs, Norman stallion, Prince; Bell & Foster, Lawrence, Hambletonian stallion, Loveland; C. C. Duncan, Lawrence, Abdalah stallion, El Moro; Donnelly Bros., Lawrence, Membrino stallion, Ashland Chief; George Roe, Vinland, stallion, Roville St. Lawrence; E. A. Smith, Lawrence, two trotting stallions, Norwood and St. Ormand; B. F. Akers, Lawrence, two trotting stallions, Bay Star and St. Nicholas; C. O. Gause, Hesper, Messenger, Whip and Morgan stallion, Dan; John Eldridge, North Lawrence, Pennsylvania Council stallion, Counselor; Jas. O'Neill, North Lawrence, French Canadian stallion, St. Lawrence.

JACKS.

Only one entry was made: S. B. Norton, Lawrence, Black Sampson.

CATTLE.

We were sorry to see this department neglected; only one entry was made: Riverside Grange, Durham bull, I. S. Kalloch.

Shortly after three o'clock, p. m., a trotting race for a five-dollar whip, open to all, was announced. The winning horse to be the one that made a mile nearest to four minutes. Ten entries were made for the race, which resulted as follows:

S. C. Usher, bay filly	3:59½
John Donnelly, Little Corporal	3:54
H. H. Ludington, Black Warrior	3:56
H. H. Geyer, Commetion	4:18
A. G. Abdalal, bay mare	4:25
I. N. Van Hoesen, Toothpick	4:08
Bell & Foster, Startling Mail	4:10
Wm. Cunnington, Mollie	4:08½
John Ross, Kitty	4:05
James Donnelly, Dan Sculley	4:02

S. C. Usher, having driven the mile in 3:59½, was declared winner of the race.

A five-minute race was announced, to which there was seven entries. Mr. H. B. Asher was awarded a fine whip on this race. He drove the mile in 4:58½.

The exhibition was given by the Kaw Valley Fair Association, it being a desire of its officers that as a result the stock raisers of Douglas county would be benefited in getting together, receiving and making suggestions, as to possible improvements in breeding, feeding, etc.

This being the first fair ever held in Kansas for the exhibition, exclusively, of fine stock, the fact that a long list of entries was not made is not surprising. As an experimental and introductory effort, it was a success, and the interest manifested in it by the stock raisers of the county will no doubt encourage the association to hold such fairs as often as opportunity affords.

What a Young Lady of Eighteen Years Thinks of Kansas.

A young lady eighteen years of age, thus writes to the St. Marys *Times*:

A year in Kansas! What memories crowd themselves into a single year. While living at my beautiful home in Ohio, it was told me that I was to leave my dear old home, and move to Kansas, away from all the dear friends of my childhood, my young schoolmates, and every tie that bound me to life. How much more sacred the walls of the old church appeared to me when I felt that I was looking upon them for the last time, no more to meet those I loved within its sacred walls; no more to see the graves of those dear dead loved ones, but to go among strangers, amid new scenes and into new associations, to make new acquaintances and new friends in a land far away, in the West. All this seemed terrible.

And when we left our Ohio home and were traveling down the Ohio river, and passing through the broad prairies of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, how anxious I became to see my distant home, and with what eager eyes I gazed for the first time upon the broad and lovely Kansas valley, with its beautiful fields of waving grain, and the boundless prairies carpeted in living green. The one irresistible thought of the moment was, can this indeed be Kansas, where people are said to die of starvation—is this the dark and bloody battle ground of my imagination? It certainly cannot be! What beautiful residences! What splendid churches, school-houses and colleges! What magnificent public buildings met my eyes at every place of note. What culture and refinement among the people everywhere. When I inhaled the life-inspiring breezes, and my eyes drank in the matchless beauty of those endless, undulating prairies; the thousands of acres of golden grain, ripening in the warm and genial sun, with the cattle grazing upon a thousand hills, I was forced to exclaim with rapture: What a glorious land; surely peace and plenty reign here!

A home amid such comfort could bring but happy associations and as the season for social enjoyments and long winter evenings came on, how pleasing and gratifying to find on every hand, intelligent, friendly, refined people, gathering together to enjoy themselves in innocent amusements, and social culture, all this so different from what I had pictured Kansas.

When I compare this beautiful sunny land, with its long and delightful summer; charming moonlight nights, to the cold and damp atmosphere of Ohio, with its long dreary winters and chilling blasts, my heart's choice must wholly be for Kansas.

As I think of the untold thousands of acres of land, yet to be put under cultivation, and the many million bushels of grain that we will send to the East and in return receive their gold and silver, which will be expended in the still further beautifying and development of our glorious Kansas, how glad I am that I came to be one of the citizens of this giant State, destined so soon to stand foremost among all the great States of our glorious Union.

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 LARGE stock of millinery can always be found at Miss Oliver's, bought for cash and sold only for cash. This is why Miss Oliver can sell goods 20 per cent. less than any other house. Don't forget the place, 99 cent store.

Seed Flax.

1500 bushels at $1.50, $1.60 and $1.85 per bushel. Seed to loan. Call at

WILDER & PALM'S,
16-3t 116 Massachusetts street.

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.

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.

SEE bargains at the 99 cent store.

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

FOR any and everything in the millinery line, go to Miss Oliver's 99 cent store.

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

LEIS BROS.' is headquarters for paints of every description. Linseed oil, white-wash brushes &c., &c.

CORSETS for 50 cents; parasols for 25 cents and upwards, at Miss Oliver's 99 cent store.

LADIES' hats, the latest styles, from 25 cents up, at Miss Oliver's 99 cent store.

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from $1 to $50 at Hope's.

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.

THE following goods were opened and will be sold for 99 cents, at store to-day:

One large size mirror, one wall-pocket comb case with mirror, chromos, parlor lamp, one set steal table knives and forks, one set Rogers Bros.' silver spoons, one 5 bottle castor, one umbrella, sixteen yards embroidery, twelve towels, and many other things too numerous to mention. Go and take a look for yourself.

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.

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.

For the Black Hills

And the recently discovered gold mines in the Big Horn mountains: Go by the way of Denver, Cheyenne and the great Kansas Pacific railway. Remember, Denver and Cheyenne are the principal outfitting points for the mines; and the safest, most direct and most frequently traveled route to Custer City, Deadwood and the Big Horn country, is *via* Cheyenne and Fort Laramie.

For the San Juan mines take the Kansas Pacific railway for Denver, where close connections are made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, El Moro, Del Norte, Lake City, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country. By taking this old favorite line you can stop over in Denver and visit the old established mines and smelting works in its vicinity, an advantage every one interested in mining can readily appreciate.

Pullman palace cars through to Denver without change. Lowest rates to all points. Maps, circulars &c., giving full information, cheerfully furnished by addressing general passenger agent, Kansas Pacific railway, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct freight route to all the points referred to above. Lowest rates and best time both east and west bound guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas City.

The Great Meteor.

This wonderful traveler first made his appearance at a point west of the Missouri river December 21st, 1876, and the fact will pass into history that the route selected for his *eastward journey* was *directly over* the *Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.* and connections, being visible from all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. *route East* is the first choice of all *heavenly* as well as *earthly bodies*. We are told that *signs* and wonders shall appear, &c. So, when people traveling East choose the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Jo. route, the *sign* is they will have a pleasant and safe journey, with no vexatious delays or hindrances. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are run between Kansas City and Chicago, *without change*. Also through coaches from Kansas City to Toledo, and Pullman Sleeping Car from Atchison and St. Jo. to Cleveland, Ohio, *without change*. Also close connections *via* Quincy for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

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

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.

PARKER & JEEVES.

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.

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.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

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.

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.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

ADDRESS DR. JAQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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.

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.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS
IN THEIR SEASON.
PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT & SON,
Lawrence, Kansas.
P. O. Box, 874.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE FARMER'S REFORM

—AND—

GRANGE PAPER,

Only $1.50 Per Year.

The Secretary of each Grange is authorized to solicit subscribers for the SPIRIT.

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

Horticultural Department.

Orchard and Nursery.

An orchard is defined as "an enclosure devoted to fruit trees," and a nursery as "a place for propagating plants—particularly a place for propagating trees or shrubs for transplantation." As in the popular idea a nursery is almost exclusively regarded as a place where trees and shrubs are sold, no doubt that many seeing the heading, "Orchard and Nursery," have supposed that the notes referred to commercial nurseries, and passed them by as of no use to them. We do not presume to teach those who are in the nursery business, but our notes refer to such propagation of trees and shrubs, as may be practiced by farmers and others. So with the orchard; one whose chief business is fruit-raising, does not look to his agricultural or horticultural paper for his guide, but in addition to his own experience he has aids of all the standard works on fruit, looking to the journals for descriptions of new varieties and new methods, and the experience of others in the same occupation. But a dozen trees are as properly an orchard, as are a hundred acres in trees, and the owner of the smaller number is much more likely to need aid, than the regular orchardist. Hence our notes are mainly, though not entirely, intended for the farmer, or the one whose orchard is of moderate extent.

As strange as it may seem, there are many farms, and large ones too, on which there is no orchard. The settler in a wooded country is sure that trees will not grow on newly-cleared land, and the one who has opened his farm on the prairie, can not plant his fruit trees, until he has set a wind-break—and there is always something to prevent that. The years go by, and no trees are planted, and the family go without fruit as a necessary part of their daily food, and only know it as a luxury seldom to be indulged in, on account of the expense. It should need no argument to induce every farmer to have an orchard, large or small, and assuming that those who have no orchard will plant one, that those whose orchard is superannuated will set a new one, and those who have already a small orchard will supplement it with another, we give a few hints as to orchard planting. No one should plant an orchard unless he can give the land entirely up to the trees, when they come into bearing. In the older States we hear much about orchards "running out," the trees cease to be productive, and we are told that the "climate has changed," or that varieties have "degenerated." In all such cases it will be found that it is the land that has "run out," "changed," or "degenerated," and this because the land has been made to bear two crops, one of fruit, and one of something else; it has been "skinned" so beyond endurance, that it yields no fruit, and very poor weeds. Trees planted at ordinary distances, meet at their tops, and the same thing takes place with their roots, which so occupy the soil that there is not only no room for anything else, but they will themselves, in time, so exhaust the soil that it must be enriched.

Newly planted orchards should be cultivated, and to secure this, crops may occupy the spaces between the trees, allowing each full possession of as much soil as its size demands, growing only such crops as require manure, and will leave the land in as good condition as when the trees were first set. As the trees increase in size, more space must be given up to them, and the strips in cultivation narrowed. When bearing begins, cropping should cease. Turning an orchard into a grain-field or meadow, is a sure way to ruin the soil; turning it into a horse or cattle pasture will as surely ruin the trees. The best treatment of an orchard is to keep it in clover, and pasture pigs upon it; this is excellent for both the pigs and the orchard. The occasional plowing required to allow the clover to be renewed, will turn under a most excellent fertilizer, and the land will be kept improving. An incidental advantage to both orchard and pigs will be that the fallen fruit will be eaten, and the increase of insects checked.

Do not set too many kinds, no matter how highly they are praised by the catalogues or the books. Twelve varieties are a sufficient number for any fruit, whether for home use or market. If of apples, two of these may be of the very early, four autumn, and six winter sorts. What these varieties should be, is a matter of the greatest importance. It is impossible to give a list that will suit all over the country. The best guide is local experience, and one about to plant, should take time and pains to learn what varieties have done well in his locality. In a perfectly new country, it will be safest to plant those known to succeed over the widest range.

We are frequently asked where to buy, and our advice is—other things being equal—to deal with the nearest nurseryman. We have often given our opinion of tree-peddlers, and again advise caution. Some good nurseries send out agents or canvassers, and when satisfied that one of these is duly authorized by responsible nurserymen to solicit orders, it may be safe to deal with him—but be sure of this first. At any rate it is best to send to one or more nurseries for catalogues, to compare prices. If several can combine and order together from a nursery, it will save freight.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hints on Strawberries.

Every year as the fall season arrives there is much advice given about planting strawberries. People are told then is the desirable time to plant. That some degree of success follows fall planting this fruit is certain, but we are not sure that the advantages are so very great as people think they are. The cheif advantage is said to be that a crop can be had the following spring by planting in the fall; but except in a few instances all the crop does not amount to much. There are some two or three little berries on each plant, but this is about all. If the kind be rare, there is the additional loss of runners, for to have much success it is necessary to plant early, before the final runners have taken root. And this very earliness is a disadvantage, for it means August or September, when the suns are often hot enough to give the young plants a hard time to get through properly; and even do they get safely through this ordeal, the want of a strong mass of fibrous roots often occasions their being drawn out by the frost. All these disadvantages are avoided by spring planting; and setting aside the the bait of a few miserable berries, there is every reason why the strawberry should be planted in spring.

The strawberry being a hardy plant, may have this attention given to it early. Where new plantations are desired, they may be gone on with at once when the ground becomes dry; the sooner after that the better. In choosing runners, large leaves are not of as much importance as plants with strong crowns and an abundance of fibrous roots. In planting they must not be set deep. No part of the crown should be under ground or it may rot; only the roots should be under the earth, but care should be taken to press or force the earth very tightly around these young roots.

Then it often becomes a question whether it is best to set the plants in four-feet beds with alleys between, or to have them in continuous parallel rows, as in field-culture—for we have in our mind chiefly garden-culture as we write. There are good reasons for both plans. In the bed-system the plants are liable to get a little crowded, and then they somewhat starve one another, and smaller berries and smaller numbers are very likely to result; but an advantage is in the cleanliness of the berries. The fruit lies on the leaves and can be gathered in excellent condition without much cleaning to be done. And then it is very convenient to get in among them for picking or for examination; and this is particularly appreciated when, as in small gardens, the women of the family go out to gather as wanted for daily use.

The row-system, on the other hand, has its faults and advantages. If the plants are set, say one foot apart in the row, and the rows twenty inches, they can be hoed in between and the weeds easily kept down. The runners can be cut off by the hoe in the process of cultivation—that is those betwen the rows—and in this way the roots are not cramped for want of food through a mutual struggle with one another. The runners between the plants in the row may be left to go together; and thus we have a continuous line of green foliage a foot wide, forming the strawberry row. The finest fruit are generally had in this way, though at the expense of some cleanliness and convenience in the gathering of the fruit.

Some talk of growing the plants in hills. In this case the plants themselves are set widely apart; and all the runners, both between the plants in the row and between each row of plants, are destroyed. This is very popular with some growers in Europe, and recommended in some of our publications because it is popular there; but we think very few people have tried it here. In the first place it is tedious and troublesome to keep continually at work cutting down the runners; and then it is found in America that our suns are too hot for such practice. The want of shade for the roots, which close planting affords, is keenly felt, and the plants often suffer and die out. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

Common Sense in Tree Pruning.

There appears to be, here and there, a return to common sense ideas about pruning fruit trees. We have had all sorts of theories, and much time has been spent in arguing the question of summer, or spring, or winter pruning. Now, broadly speaking, a tree should not be trimmed at all. That is to say, it should be allowed to grow naturally. The careful pomologist will see when a tree is sending out young branches which, in progress of time, are likely to interfere with each other; these are to be taken out so early that the term pruning, in the ordinary sense, does not apply to the operation. Some folks tear out the middle limbs to let the sun in, some cut the roots to promote bearing and the early ripening of the fruit. Nor is it to be denied that the object is gained in both cases. But that is not the whole question. The purpose is, or ought to be, to grow a tree in its greatest perfection, and to last for its natural life. Of course there is such a thing as aiding nature; it is, in fact, about all there is in horticulture or medicine; but giving good conditions does not by any means imply amputation either for tree or man. It will probably be found, in the long run, that extra forcing and heroic cutting are alike objectionable. —*Providence Journal.*

The Household.

CORN BREAD.—One pint corn meal, two tea-spoonfuls, of cream of tartar, one tea-spoonful of soda, one tea-spoonful of sugar, a little salt. Mix altogether through a sieve; then add two eggs and one pint of sweet milk. Stir well and bake twenty minutes.

ASPARAGUS is said to be a valuable medicinal agent in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

BOILING BEETS.—With many housewives there is a great dread of boiling beet root in case it should lose its color, and minute directions are generally given in all cookery books as to washing the roots carefully, so as to avoid all abrasion of the skin. That beet roots should be washed absolutely clean before being put into the pot is, of course, very necessary; but the most simple way to avoid spoiling the color is to drop the roots into boiling water.

SPONGE CAKE.—Whites of ten eggs, yolks of eight eggs, one pint of sugar, one pint of flour, one table-spoonful of cold water, three tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, one-half tea-spoonful of lemon extract. Mix yolks and sugar together and beat thoroughly, add water and lemon to the same, stir in one-half the flour (sifted), add half of the whites of eggs beaten to stiff froth, rest of the flour, then whites. Bake with moderate fire. This makes one large cake or two dozen in gem cups.

CABBAGE JELLY.—Cut a cabbage into quarters and soak in strong salt and water two hours; then boil. When done squeeze in a colander till perfectly dry. Then chop very fine and season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste. Press all of it closely into an earthen bowl or mold, and bake in a moderate oven an hour. When done turn it out and send to table hot, leaving each to dress with pepper and vinegar, or eat plain. This is said to be more healthy than the common way.

MISSOURI CORN BREAD.—Sift one quart of corn-meal, beat three eggs very light, and stir well into it with one pint of buttermilk, or sour milk, half tea-spoonful of salt, and a small tea-spoonful of soda; set an iron or tin baking-pan on the stove, into which put a table-spoonful of lard or butter; when melted and the pan hot, toss it around the pan until it has touched all parts; then stir it quickly through the mixture, pour into the pan while it is hot, and bake a half hour in a quick oven.

FAIR HANDS.—P. H. B. in the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Ladies who do their own housework are apt, if they do not wear gloves, to have coarse hands. If they happen to dip them into water, they do not take enough time to dry them well before going on with their work. To wipe the hands perfectly dry after their being immersed in water is imperatively necessary, if they wish their hands to look white. To keep the hands from chapping in cold weather, use a mixture of glycerine, one ounce, spermaceti, two drachms, olive oil, two ounces. Mix together with the aid of heat. Apply this every night, and, if time will admit of it, every morning. In winter, do not wash them in cold or hot water. It should be just blood warm, and no more or less. Do not go out of doors with them uncovered. In summer, use cold water, unless the hands perspire very much, as the hands of some people do. These latter should use tepid water.

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50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price.	$4 00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price.	75
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price.	75
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price.	1 50
One collar button, retail price.	50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price.	2 00
Total.	$6 50

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

$1.00 LOT.

One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting.	$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same.	1 00
One beautiful ladies' 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

$2.00 LOT.

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.
One ladies' "Cameo" pin and ear rings.
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.
One amethyst ring inlaid with pearls.
One Topaz ring inlaid with pearls.
One ladies' heavy band ring.
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One collar button.
One extra fine set studs.

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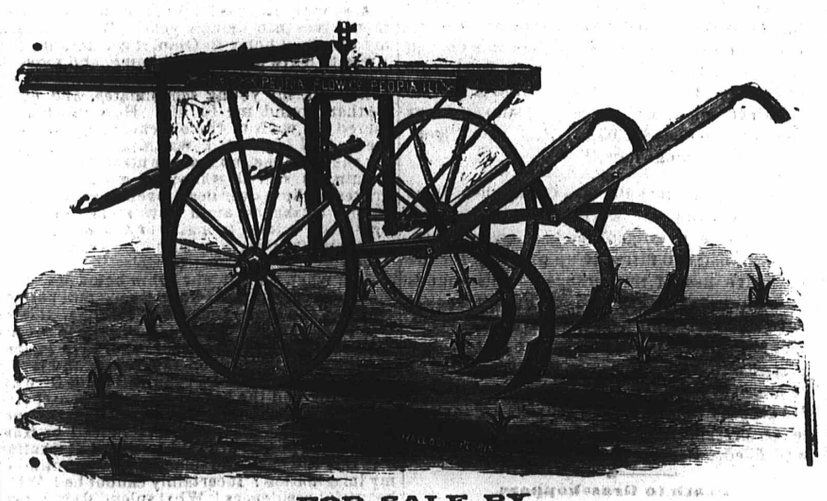
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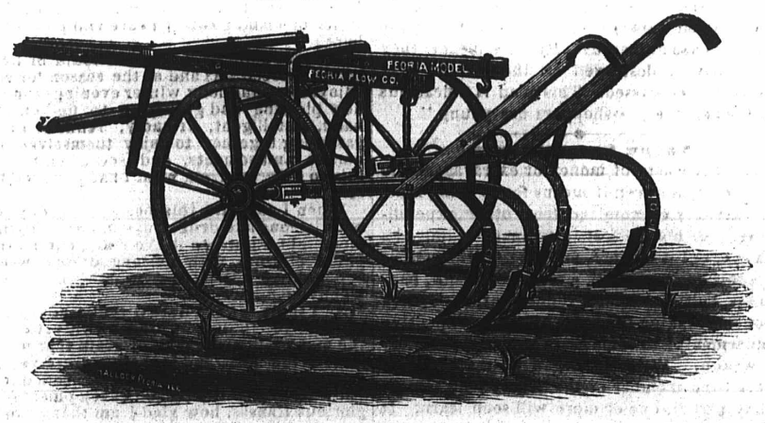
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M. A. DEHONEY.

Farm and Stock.

Roots for Stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having grown roots as a crop to feed to stock for several years, my experience may be of some advantage to your readers. I have tried carrots, turnips, mangels and sugar-beets. I found carrots very difficult to grow; turnips are easily grown but are very objectionable for cows, as they give milk and butter a disagreeable taste and are not nutritious; the mangel-wurzel is easily grown but when fed to stock liberally it scours them; the sugar-beet is easy to raise gives no bad taste to milk and butter when fed to cows and is more nutritious than the others that I have mentioned. I have fed them to sheep, cows, fat cattle and hogs, and always with the best of results. In feeding a few head of cattle for beef, the past winter, I fed one bushel of beets to every four of corn; my cattel fatted very fast beating older cattel of as good quality that had nothing but corn.

To raise them, I plow my ground late in the fall or early in the spring, put on a good coat of well-rotted manure and let it lay until I want to plant; then plow the ground shallow, just enough to turn in the manure, harrow thoroughly, roll or run a leveller over the ground and plant in drills two and one-half feet apart, one and one-half inches deep. Plant the last week in April or the first of May. I use a garden drill; four pounds of seed to the acre. As soon as the beets show so that you can trace the row, take a light steel rake and stir the ground each side of the row and as close to the plants as you can; when the plants are well out in second leaf take a hoe and thin out leaving bunches fourteen to eighteen inches apart; when the beets are half an inch in diameter, thin with a hoe and your fingers to one in a place cutting out all weeds in the row. The middle of the row can be kept clean by cultivating with a horse. Keep the ground loose and mellow until they are grown; never work in them when it is wet. When you want to dig them take a sharp hoe and top them first, then run a plow as close to the row as you can, turning the dirt from them. After you have plowed a few rows drive your wagon along side. Your beets can be easily pulled and thrown into your wagon; a little of the point may be lost but not much; put them in long pits north and south; don't put hay or straw on them—cover with dirt eight or ten inches thick leaving a hole for ventilation; when it gets very cold cover with horse manure thick enough to keep from freezing. When you want to feed them commence at the south end of the pit, and with a fork you can soon get enough to feed; the manure is very handy to close the hole with. When I feed I throw them on the ground spreading them well over the lot so that the cattle won't be crowded; I cut them into pieces as they lay. I never have had any thing choke with them yet. Four hundred bushels to the acre is not a big crop. I had seven hundred and fifty bushels last fall on less than two acres.

W. R.

VINLAND, Kans., April 14, 1877.

Management of Breeding Fowls.

At this season of the year very much of our success depends upon the proper management of our breeding stock. Birds that have been over-fed and forced to the greatest possible size, for the sake of the point or two to be gained at the exhibitions, will require to be reduced to become available as breeders, and the chances are many to one, that many, that with proper care would have been valuable stock fowls this spring, have been sacrificed for the prizes they have won, laying but few eggs, and those small and infertile, or producing weakly progeny. Experience and observation have led me to the conviction that the best stock fowls are those which have *never been overfattened*, but have simply been kept in good thrifty condition, since attaining their growth; always kept active and ready to run or scratch for promised food. I have found too much soft food not productive of the best results. It is too soon digested, is often too fattening, or likely to weaken the hens by scouring. Oats may be kept constantly before them without danger of bad results. At the same time giving an occasional *half* breakfast of warm soft food composed largely of wheat bran thoroughly cooked, followed by scattering to them a very little corn to keep their bowels in healthy condition. Occasionally hens, but oftener pullets will suddenly go down, losing the use of their legs; this condition is usually accompanied by diarrhœa, and is caused by weakness, not unfrequently brought on by too much soft food, too little exercise, or the constant company of a heavy, clumsy cock. In such cases, one of the best modes of treatment is to put the affected bird in warm sunny quarters, feeding her nothing except boiled rice. They are usually inclined to drink but very little, which is all the better. Usually a week of feeding only on boiled rice will bring a bad case up on her feet, but it will be found advisable to continue the treatment for some time after a cure seems to have been effected, allowing her to run with the other hens (only after they have been fed) to give her exercise. It is a very good plan, and one which I have practiced with much satisfaction, to allow the cock access to the hens only half the time; mine are taken away after feeding in the morning, and not returned till afternoon. Another advantage in this plan is, he can be fed a little more liberally than the hens, which is advisable.

I avoid all egg forcing mixtures as unfit for breeding fowls, anything that tends to increase the productions of eggs, does so at the expense of the quality for incubation. Quality rather than quantity is what should be considered in eggs for hatching. One dozen that will produce strong healthy chicks, is worth more to the purchaser or breeder, who uses them himself, than two dozen that will possibly produce no more chicks, and they only fit to be killed at maturity. I do not wish to be understood as condemning the use of "egg food," where eggs alone are wanted for marketable purposes. I have seen some remarkable results in that line, but for fowls whose eggs are wanted for hatching, I would avoid everything tending to stimulate, keeping them simply clean, well sheltered, and moderately fed on plain food, giving them the benefit of a run out every day, when pleasant and the ground is bare; putting in their pens abundance of chaff to scratch and peck over. Rowen cut short and steamed, or soaked in hot water, is the next thing to green grass in value.—*Cor. Am. P. Jour. and Record.*

Work that Must be Done in April.

Vegetable Garden.—Hot beds and cold frames require constant attention. Dig over all the open ground (particularly that which was manured last fall) with strong manure. Sow peas in warm exposures, and sow them very early; they are not injured by frost. Make beds for and sow radishes, if the weather permits. Among the radishes set lettuce and early cabbage plants—as soon as they can be moved from cold frames. Cucumbers may also be transplanted from the frames. Beets, carrots, leek, onion, parsnip, salsify, spinach and early turnips should be sown in fifteen inch drills. Early cabbage, broccoli, endive, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and parsley should be sown in a well prepared seed-bed, in drills eight inches apart. Sweet potatoes need to be started in the hot bed.

Fruit Garden.—Strawberries should have the straw removed from the tops of the plants—save a thin sprinkling of it which may be left as a mulch. Currants and gooseberries need manure, and new plants may be set out. Uncover raspberries that have been laid down and fertilize them well. Set out blackberries. Plant grape vines, cutting back to two buds, tie up old vines.

Flower Garden.—See that bulb beds are in good order. The crocus should now be in full bloom. If the garden was put in good order in the fall, very little clearing will be necessary. All digging that was not done last month should be done now. Plant deciduous shrubs as early in the month as possible; before the leaves expand. Roses, if set out, must be cut well back. Hardy annuals may be transplanted from the hot-bed and sown in the open ground. Seeds that are covered with a horny shell, such as ipomea, canna, etc., should be soaked several hours in scalding water before planting. Bulbs of gladiola and lilies for early blooming should be set out when the ground is in good order. Box-edging may be set out and clipped, from the middle to the end of the month.

Conservatory and house plants.—As the weather becomes warmer give plenty of air, but keep them free from dust by watering and syringing. During warm showers set the plants out doors, but do not allow them to be deluged with water at any time.—*American Garden.*

Potatoes.

The potato can be grown on all soils, but a rather dry sandy soil produces a dry tuber free from disease. Well-rotted manure should be used, if in the row, but it is preferable to spread the manure broadcast. Plant in the spring, as soon as ground can be worked in good order, in rows two to two and one-half feet for the larger vined varieties. Cover the tubers about four to six inches deep in dry soils, but in heavy or moist soils, four inches deep is sufficient. For an early crop good warm barn-yard manure, well-rotted, is excellent. We have had the best success in cutting the tubers to two eyes. In cutting to one eye, and giving good cultivation on fair land, we have grown over three hundred bushels to the acre. Bone dust was the manure used. The old standbys are Early Rose, Snowflake, improved White Peachblow, besides Peerless (in some localities) and the varieties which bear an excellent character are: Alpha, Brownell variety, and Mahopac. Late Rose does very well with some, but is complained of as subject to rot. New varieties are coming forward which we hope *will* be superior to many sent out as such. With a great many we are sorry to say varieties are superior until the price of each bushel fades to the *common* price. We advise sowing early to keep ahead of the potato bug. Keep the *green* dusted on the plants if the bug troubles them, and keep up the application.—*N. J. Agriculturist.*

Farmers, as a class, are careless of the selection of their animals for breeding purposes, trusting more to luck than good judgment. This matter should be studied up and a careful selection of male and female made.

Veterinary Department.

I have a valuable horse, to me, and as he is situated just now he is valuable to no one else. He was taken lame about two years ago and has been so ever since. I have had him doctored under the best of treatment, but of no good. He has been blistered all over his nigh hind leg, as that is the lame one. He stood in the stall three months but I thought he was getting worse, so used him. You harness him and drive him half a mile and you can hardly see that he is ever lame. Some say it is in the whirl-bone and some say lower down, but there has been no swelling whatever. When you take him out of the stall he steps on his toe, what little he uses his leg, until you have walked him a little and then he steps square. He keeps in good flesh by usage every day. His foot is not pricked by the shoe, at least several very good smiths tell me so. Any information through your columns would be thankfully received.

ANSWER.—There is very little doubt, from above description, that the horse is troubled with disease of the navicular joint; if so, the cure is both difficult and uncertain. The first point is to endeavor to remove the inflammation which is seated in the membrane covering the cartilage of the navicular bone, in order to effect which, local bleeding, poulticing and physic are the ordinary resources. It is advisable to get rid of all surrounding pressure, and to unfetter as much as possible the inside heel of the coffin-bone by pairing the sole and rasping the quarters, and using the shoe without nails on the inner quarter, and applying cold poultices to the coronet and the whole of the foot. Blistering the coronet will often assist in promoting a cure by diverting the inflammation to another part, and it will also materially quicken the growth of the horn. A seton passed through the frog by a skillful operator, and approaching as nearly as possible to the seat of the disease, has been serviceable. This is a case, however, that should be turned over to the veterinary surgeon, for he alone from his knowledge of the anatomy of the foot and the precise seat of the disease, is competent to treat it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I ask for information about a fine mare of mine, hoping you may be able to understand my explanation. While driving her at speed she gave down in her left hind leg, as though she knuckled. She went lame for some time, and then recovered; again went lame some four weeks ago. I thought it might be gravel, and treated accordingly. I have had poultices on it, and it bursted open, but did not relieve her. It healed up, and I poulticed and opened it again; but no relief. There is a growth of the flesh over the top of the hoof, but perhaps will go away again. I can see no place where any substance could have entered, or whether the joint could have been injured or not in her knuckling. The time of her first knuckling was about four weeks before her last lameness. I have kept the place open until this time by poultices. By an answer through your columns you will confer a great favor.

ANSWER.—From your description we are inclined to think your mare has what is sometimes called gravel, some foreign body having collected between the sole and shoe, pressing with sufficient force to injure the soft tissues. Suppuration followed, the pus wended its way to the point offering the least resistence, viz., the coronet. You do not state what part of the foot the discharge is from. If the side, the probabilities are the lateral cartilages are involved and you have a quittor, though in reality a fistulous tract (treatment would be the same). The increased growth of flesh is an exuberant granulation that always springs up around suppurating wounds, if neglected. The knuckling is not from any injury to the joint but caused by the animal stepping irregularly so as to avoid pain. *Treatment*: With a clean knife carefully pare away all the hoof that may in any way press upon the diseased soft tissues, wash the exposed parts twice a day with chloride of zinc, eight grains, water two ounces; then take carbolic acid crystals one drachm, water six ounces, to be made in a solution and inject once a day; sulphate of copper one ounce, water five ounces, make a solution and inject once a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a valuable colt, coming one year old, that met with an accident while in the field with some other colts. The difficulty seems to be confined to the stifle joint; the joint is somewhat enlarged, has considerable inflammation about it and is quite sore to the touch. The accident occurred about three weeks ago; it has been getting gradually worse and is now almost helpless; never lies down. One of my neighbors has a similar case, but of longer standing, in which the joint seems to be dislocated; it can be moved in and out at pleasure. Please give advice.

ANSWER.—From your description, though meagre, we are inclined to think your colt has a luxation of the patella. It is characterized by keeping the leg stretched backward and inability to bring it forward, also heat and enlargement. By carefully comparing it with the other one you will find the bulk of the enlargement to be on the outside of the leg, as the patella always dislocates outward. *Treatment*: As the colt is young, and probably never suffered restraint, we think you had better secure him in a strong set of slings, apply a rope to his pastern, draw the foot well forward and tie the rope around the neck, press the patella firmly in its place and apply a blister, composed of cantharid one, lard eight parts, over the whole surface; if the patella will not remain reduced you will require to keep pressure to the parts; the way will suggest itself to you; keep in the sling for twenty days.

Will you do me the favor to indicate the proper course of treatment for a young and valuable horse that sores in his fore tendons when speeded? After a few days rest the swelling and inflammation subsides, but returns after a drive. Have blistered twice last season; still he does not come right permanently. If possible, I wish to prepare him for fast work this season.

ANSWER.—Since blistering the parts does not prove available, your only resource is the firing iron, and allow three months' rest. It should be applied only by an experienced person, as improper application will leave a blemish; and if it should not be carefully regulated you may have sluffing of the skin and sub-cutaneous tissues, which makes an ugly sore to heal and is very apt to leave a blemish.

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



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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, Kas.

The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch, defendant.

BY VIRTUE OF A TAX-WARRANT TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 21st day of May, 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 H. W. Hatch, in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots numbered eleven (11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises levied upon as the property of H. W. Hatch and to be sold to satisfy said tax-warrant.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 19th day of April, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
16-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Mary J. Smith, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searl 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 14th day of May, 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 Susan J. Searl, A. D. Searl, C. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners as Allen Brothers, Charles Alden and R. S. Searl, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The undivided one-third (1-3) of the south half of lot number twenty-eight (28), on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, 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 12th day of April, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
15-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

Josephus Barclay, plaintiff, vs. Mary E. Barclay, defendant.

MARY E. BARCLAY IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that she has been sued by Josephus Barclay, who did, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court within and for the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, charging said Mary E. Barclay with gross neglect of duty, and willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff, and asking that he may be divorced from said Mary E. Barclay. Said Mary E. Barclay will take notice that she must answer the said petition filed by said plaintiff on or before the 3d day of June, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and a judgment for a divorce will be entered against her according to the prayer of said petition.

JOSEPHUS BARCLAY.
By Fisher & Richards, his Attorneys.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Richard Feltwell, deceased, late of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, that I will, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1877, make final settlement of the business of the estate of said deceased with the Probate Court of said county.

JOHN Q. ASHTON,
Executor of the will of said deceased.

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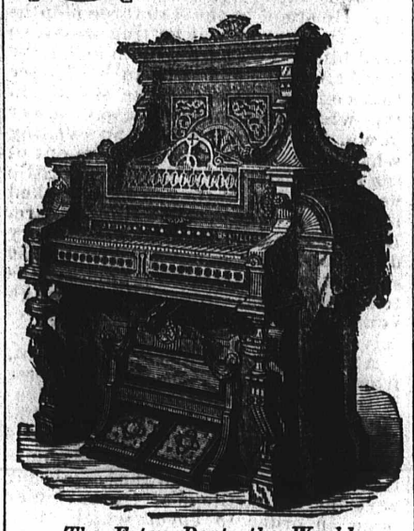
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