VOL. VI.---NO. 9. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MARCH 1, 1877. WHOLE NO. 265.

IF WE WOULD.

If we would but check the speaker
When he soils a neighbor's fame,
If we would but help the erring
Ere we utter words of blame;
If we would, how many might we
Turn from paths of sin and shame?

Ah! the wrongs that might be righted
If we would but see the way!
Ah! the pains that might be lighten'd,
Every hour and every day,
If we would but hear the pleadings
Of the hearts that go astray.

Let us stop outside the stroughold
Of our selfishness and pride;
Let us like our fainting brothers,
Let us strengthen ere we chide;
Let us, ere we blame the fallen
Hold a light to cheer and guide.

Ah, how blessed—ah, how blessed
Earth would be if we but try
Thus to aid and right the weaker,
Thus to check each brother's sigh;
Thus to walk in duty's pathway
To our better path on high.

In each life, however lowly,
There are seeds of mighty good;
Still, we shrink from souls appealing
With a timid, "If we could,"
But God who judgeth all things,
Knows the truth is, "If we would."

For the Spirit of Kansas.

EGLANTINE'S RIVAL.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sleigh rides, and gatherings of various kinds seemed to be more frequent than common that winter, and as the doctor dutifully escorted Anna, wherever her somewhat delicate health would permit her to go, the fact of the engagement began to be whispered about.

The doctor had sometime before renewed his friendly little chats with Mary Camp, as he was frequently called to the house, and she one day brought up the subject and claimed his confidence in return for that she had bestowed upon him. He acknowledged his engagement, and tried to do so with manly dignity; but keen-eyed Mary detected the slight soreness there was under it, and deliberately set herself to work to bring it to the surface. "Of course he knew what he was about, but it seemed a little surprising that Anna should be willing to marry a man younger than herself. People had thought Angeline Pinkham would make a good match for him."

He made some nonchalant remark about Angeline Pinkham, and made his escape; but the next time he went to see Anna, he told her he had been advised to marry Angeline Pinkham; that she was better suited to him in age, and had better health than she had. He tried to laugh, as if he was telling a good joke, but Anna, whose infatuation had not entirely destroyed her woman's wit, saw, with startled dismay, the magnetism of spirits which she imagined had drawn them together and made them indissolubly one, resolving into thoughts and questions of expediency, and a possible disposition on her lover's part to break his plighted faith. She did not perceive the whole terrible truth at once, but the idea having once taken possession of her mind that the matter was being publicly discussed, and that the doctor was allowing and taking part in such discussions, she plied him with questions whenever she saw him, and, as he told her simply, and perhaps a little brusquely, from time to time, what people said to him, she became possessed with the idea that the whole neighborhood was laughing at her, or censuring her for having drawn the young doctor into a trap. She saw the beautiful idol she had built for herself of fine gold and choice gems, and endowed with more celestial than Promethean fire, resolved into clay and phosphorous before her eyes; but she could not give it up.

On bended knee, before the ruins, she wrung her hands and wept and tried to recall some feature of all the marvelous glory and beauty she had seen there. Her health suffered, and, in her frequent severe illness, her brothers not knowing exactly what was best to be done, always called the doctor as she requested; although it was becoming evident that it would have been far better for her never to have seen him again, for the neighborhood talk, and Mary Camp's delicately pointed sarcasms or sympathizing, sisterly counsel, had rendered the doctor well nigh desperate.

Anna, sick, jealous, questioning and lamenting, was a very different person from Anna, stepping lightly about household duties, reading and talking over her books, gathering and pressing flowers, and in all pleasant womanly ways showing herself a genuine woman; "such" he said to himself, "as Mary Camp was not nor ever could be;" but, after all, she would be an incumbrance to a young man just starting in his profession. He undertook to advise her, as her physician, that it would be a wrong and hazardous thing for her to marry at all; but word his advice carefully as he might, he could not prevent her from taking it as an expression of his unwillingness to fulfill his promises to her, and told him so.

"No," said he, "I will fulfill my promises unless you decide that it will not be for your good; as I have told you in my capacity as your medical adviser."

He did not go again, until he was sent for, and then Anna said: "I cannot be made the subject of such talk as would ring through the whole neighborhood, if this were broken off."

"Just as you please," replied the doctor, half moodily, half indifferently, "It couldn't ring through the neighborhood any worse than it does now." He took out his medicine case as he spoke, and commenced preparing some powders for her. He never looked to see the effect his words had had upon her, and she was silent; but she was fingering his vials, as she often had done before, and as his head was bent over his work, she quietly slipped one into her pocket.

When the medicine was prepared, he looked at her and commenced giving directions, as to how it should be taken; but was so struck with the rigid look on her face, that he stopped and asked her if she felt worse. On the contrary she told him she felt better, and drew away the wrist he was exploring for her pulse.

She laid her hand in his, for a moment, and then told him he might go now, the pain in her head was easier and she would try and sleep.

He kissed her cold lips, and went out into the keeping room, where he lingered a little time, with an uneasy feeling that Anna might recall him, but she did not, and he presently left to visit another patient, saying that if he was not detained too long, he would call on his return.

He was met at the next house he visited, by a man who had come some distance; and was waiting there in anticipation of his visit. It was late in the evening before he got through, and a keen north wind threatened him with frost-bitten ears and nose, in spite of his wrappings. He was thoroughly benumbed when he reached his lodgings, and Dr. Mooney made considerable bustle to get him warmed up again.

At last the tingling in fingers and toes was measurably relieved, and his inner man warmed by a dose of hot sling—too customary there to be considered questionable, although our doctor was by no means a toper. He took his medicine case to arrange it, to be in readiness for any call he might have in the night, when, for the first time, he missed a particular vial. He instantly divined what had become of it, and the first uncalled act of his mind caused him to exclaim the next moment, "I know how murderers feel." Between horror at himself and consternation at the thought of what might be before him, he felt his hair creeping on his head, and stood like one paralyzed. But a loud and hasty knocking, with a shout for the doctor, warned him to be in readiness for action. Herbert had come after him in such haste as to freeze his face against the cutting wind.

When he got there Anna was dying, but she had strength enough to slip her hand into his as he bent over her, and she left the empty vial in his grasp.

In some fear of not finding Dr. Monroe, they had dispatched a messenger to the neighboring township, and the physician who arrived shortly after our doctor, at once instituted a sharp, searching series of investigations as to the medicine she had been taking. Dr. Monroe was appealed to, and replied through his clenched teeth:

"I gave her four Dover's powders, to be taken at such intervals as she was accustomed to."

"Dover's powders! Young man, these symptoms were not produced by Dover's powders."

"I am perfectly well aware of that, sir, but these symptoms are produced by nothing I have given her."

Anna struggled to speak, and turned her head imploringly toward her mother, who contrived to understand that she had not taken the Dover's powders; and her sister, searching, found them on the shelf.

"Where did you get the arsenic you took?" queried the old doctor.

"I had it," came distinctly through the suffering lips, and that, the last she ever spoke, was all that saved our wretched young doctor from being tried for murder.

He resolutely stood his ground, and insisted upon being present as her physician at the *post mortem* examination, and as her betrothed, upon taking his place as one of the chief mourners at her funeral; and, in doing this, he had to withstand a battery of insult and reproach, such as a less determined man would have quailed and fled before.

The excitement in the community was most intense; the strictest inquiry was instituted into every circumstance calculated to throw any light upon the subject; and, as the beauty of Anna's character was brought out; the perfect purity and integrity of her life; her worth as a daughter and sister; her mortification and broken-heartedness at the doctor's lack of faith, were held up before the community. The doctor found himself painted blacker and blacker all the time.

Not content with the medical and legal examination necessary in the case, the minister of the church to which Anna had belonged, called a congregational meeting for the avowed purpose of denouncing the doctor. An indignation meeting it was called; and in the course of its somewhat strong and irregular proceeding, Mary Camp found her name handled as it had never been handled before, for her influence in the matter, as betrayed by the doctor to Anna, and revealed by her in moments of confidence to her sisters, was now paraded before the whole community in a vindictive speech, by a zealous friend of the family.

"I never meant any such thing. I never did any such thing. I am sure I don't know why I should be so persecuted," she exclaimed; but the merciless character of her flirtations was too well known for the excited community to be willing to allow her much excuse; and she might have fared worse than she did, had there not arisen a sudden diversion in the shape of a party decidedly friendly to the doctor, and willing to throw all the blame of the catastrophe upon the victim and her family.

They were led on by an old deacon, who was influenced by a desire to pour oil upon the troubled waters. In the course of a somewhat lengthy and rambling speech, he told them he "didn't believe in this business of falling in love any how. He was advised by better men than he was to marry—and he did—and love came afterward. If any girl had fallen in love with him, he shouldn't have felt as if that made it his duty to marry her; and if she went and *pisened* herself about it, he shouldn't feel as if he was to blame. What was done, *was* done, and he hoped they would give Dr. Monroe a chance; he was a skillful physician, and might live to do a great deal of good in the world yet." He sat down and wiped his forehead with the relieved air of a man who feels that he has settled the matter; but alas! for the settling.

The party who, by home fire-side and in social circles, had so envied Anna, and so busily collected every little evidence of her infatuation and weakness, had a full representation there, who followed up the good deacon's speech with such merciless denunciation of the dead girl and her family; such pitiless bringing to light of all the little confidences she had made to those whom she had supposed to be her friends; such abuse of those who had taken her part, that church and community were speedily divided into factions, who fought each other with all the sturdy energy, and uncompromizing zeal befitting their puritan descent.

The minister headed one party during the heat of the conflict, but when the noise began to subside a little he found he had made so many enemies and there were so many quarrels among his church members arising out of the affair which he could never hope to settle, that he felt called upon to resign—the usual fate of the ministry when church members quarrel. It was months before the heaving billows settled enough to admit of calling another minister—years before he, a most faithful servant of God, could see any stirring at all in the valley of dry bones which seemed to be all that remained of the spiritual life of that church; but when the turf was thick and green on Anna's grave and the slender weeping willow by her headstone had spread its branches all around, he saw the fruit of his labors in a revival which gathered the children of the contending families in one loving band around his communion table, and, in the joy of that sight the old belligerents learned to look at one another with kindlier eyes.

In the meantime Dr. Monroe gave but little heed to the uproar. He knew they were holding a meeting to prevent his getting any more practice; but what did he care for that? Nothing could have induced him to stay there. He was occupied, mechanically, in collecting his bills and making his arrangements to leave, all the time debating with his sensitive self:

"Was I to blame? How was I to blame? Was I *not* to blame?" While in a steady under-current of memory which he could not resist every little act of the drama in which Anna and Mary each in her way had taken so important a part kept rehearsing itself, and bearing witness in the importunate questioning "to blame or not to blame?"

Dr. Mooney's tavern stood on the great stage road which was so important a thoroughfare before the building of the Lake Shore railroad, and every passenger in the crowded stages, as they stopped day after day, would question and comment upon the story until the doctor hardly dared go into the bar room or dining room. One day, however, he had gone down to get his mail, the post-office being in the bar room, when he was beset by an old man full of Yankee curiosity and remarkable for the Yankee literalness of his questioning who was determined to know all about it. He had evidently, however, got his mind all made up beforehand and minded but little that all the replies he received were in short monosylables, until he finally broke out:

"And where is that rascally young doctor? He ought to be *tarred* and *feathered* and *ridd on a rail*!"

He shook his clenched fist so savagely, his light blue eyes glared so vindictively, and his suggestion was so horrible in itself that the self-possession the doctor had maintained deserted him entirely. He fled from the room made some hasty arrangement about his affairs packed his valise, mounted his horse and started for his father's house.

Three days after he drew rein by the old familiar gateway, left his wearied horse to care for itself, staggered into the house and threw himself upon the nearest couch, closed his eyes, and with a long wearied sigh sank into utter unconsciousness. A letter, hastily penned, immediately after the catastrophe had given his friends some idea of what he was going through, and they were not so much surprised at his appearance as alarmed at his condition. Carefully and tenderly they nursed him through the long days and nights of delirium which followed, and learned from from his ravings not only the whole sad story of his folly and misfortune, but how, through it all his heart had been true to his boyhood's love—to Eglantine.

I have read somewhere a legend of a bridegroom, who, while waiting the hour of his bridal, slipped the wedding ring upon the hand of a marble statue and when he wished to reclaim it the cold finger was closed upon it, so that he could not remove it. Another ring was procured and the wedding celebrated; but ever after a demon form was between him and his bride claiming his plighted troth. Anna's gentle spirit would have shrunk from punishing the man whose love had been to her more than life itself, even if she could have had the power to do so; but she was never forgotten, either by the doctor or Eglantine. And when the years had come and gone until he held their third child upon his knee he said to her: "You often speak of training our daughter to a practical knowledge of religion and its duties as a safeguard against folly of every kind; now I believe Anna was as sincere a christian as could be found anywhere, and yet—"

The old look of unutterable pain swept across his face, and Eglantine spoke softly: "If it had not been for her I too might have leaned upon an earthly affection with the weight which only divine love is able to sustain; through her means I was led to cling closer to the Cross for comfort and with all the sorrow of that remembrance let us not forget that by it, you, too, were led to place your feet firmly upon the Rock of Ages."

He put the infant upon her knee, and stood up, looking off into the mellow sunlight with that far off look which sees no external surrounding, for a few moments, and then turning looked down upon the face of his wife, flushed and tearful now, touched her hair lightly and said in a tone tremulous with deep and solemn feeling, "Eglantine, I shall thank God to all eternity that I *could not* come between you and your Savior."

"Little children keep yourselves from idols."

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Daniel Webster penned the following beautiful sentiment: "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time affects it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men—we engrave on those tables something which will brighten for all eternity."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years old; I see letters from such little folks I thought I would write a few lines. I have lived in the country since I was two years old. In the summer I have nice times riding horseback, going to Reno for the mail and driving in the cattle. We have two nice ponies. Lately, I have been helping my ma wash the dishes and set the table; she calls me her little helper. I go to school every day; we have a good teacher. In one of the pieces I spoke this winter was—

I love my teacher, she is kind,
And all her rules I mean to mind.

I have three sisters and one brother, he is the baby, six years old, but he does not like to be called the baby. If you can read this and put it in your paper, I will write again sometime.

CARRIE ENOCHS.

RENO, Kansas, Feb. 25, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl eleven years old, and go to school; I study reading, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic. I have two brothers, and one sister who is five years old; she does not go to school now. My pa and ma are both grangers; pa is very much behind with his corn, he has got forty acres more to gather. This is the first letter that I ever tried to write; I saw that Clara and Julie wrote one so I thought I would write one. I hope you had a good time at the grange supper at our house. Uncle Judson has built a new store since you was down; he said he would talk to the girls out of one corner of his mouth when he got into it. We would like to see you very much; I hope they will make another supper and have you come down again. I cannot think of any more just now. Yours, truly,

ELSIE PAYNE.

LA CYGNE, Kans., Feb. 17, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. I was so glad that you published my letter. We have twenty-eight ducks and thirty chickens; I have two cows, one calf and one heifer; my grandpa gave me a little calf, and I raised the rest; I call my cows Pet and Rosa, my heifer, Line-Back, and I can't think of any nice name for my calf; she is red, with a white spot in forehead; I wish some of the children would send me a name. I will close. No more for this time.

EVA A. FOSTER.

EMPORIA, KANS., Feb. 20, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading the "Young Folks' Column," and felt disappointed when I did not find *one word* for the "Young Folks' Column" in last week's paper. I am ten years old and go to school and study reading, arithmetic, geography and spelling. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Lucy Brink. Papa and mamma are grangers, and last Thursday the grange had a big feast. I have got a cow and calf and some chickens. Wheat does not look very well.

FRANK GERTRUDE BELL.

ELDRIDGE, Kans., Feb. 12, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written any letter for the "Young Folks' Column" I thought I would try and maybe you will print it. I am going to school; I study geography, arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing; school will be out in two weeks; I shall be sorry for I like to go and I like my teacher; his name is Mr. Krown. Please print this and oblige your little friend.

ELLA UBER.

LYNDON, Kans., Feb. 18, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Here is another enigma.
I am composed of twelve letters:
My 3, 2, 10, 6, is a farm product.
My 4, 1, 12, 5, 6, is composed of water.
My 4, 9, 8, 11, 10, is an animal trapped for its fur.
My 8, 10, 2, 7, 9, is a kind of fish.
My whole is the name of a foreign tree of which we import the fruit.

FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Feb. 18, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I will send you a puzzle for the little folks to study out:

Two sisters we are
Great burdens we bear,
By some we are heavily pressed.
We are full all the day,
But in truth we may say
We are empty when we go to rest.

PETRONELLIE MINARD.

GREEN ELM, Kans., Feb. 9, 1877.

The answer to Ethel L. Elias's puzzle is "Gray Wolf," to W. H. Keene's, "Tobacco." Correctly answered by Frank Warner and Henry Shields.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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21 Neosho county—no report.
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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.
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39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
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W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
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How Can We Make our Grange a Success?

READ BEFORE OREAD GRANGE, BY MRS. J. SAVAGE.

To measure the success of an enterprise we must first consider the objects at which it aims and the purposes for which it was called into existence. The objects of the grange movement are not only the promotion of the social and intellectual culture of the agriculturists, but also the advancement of their material interests by a wise and judicious co-operation in the disposal of their products, and in the purchase of their supplies, as well as to aid and encourage each other in the adoption of better modes of farming, by bringing together the varied experiences of those engaged in this branch of industry. We will consider these three objects in the order in which they have been named.

First. How can we make our grange a success in its social and intellectual aspects? I think the first step necessary to this end is, that we make our regular meetings *interesting* and *attractive*; and in order to do this, there *must* be a *full* and *punctual* attendance of the members, each one of whom should feel it their special duty to aid in this respect, whether it be by a song, or by a recitation, or by a choice bit of reading, previously studied and prepared, so that it may be well and effectually rendered; or by an original essay on some practical or intellectual theme; or at least by the expression of a pleasant and kindly interest in each other's welfare, which shall help us, in a measure, to "bear one another's burdens," thus making our common life and its duties lighter, by the sunshine we bring into each other's lives.

The second object of the grange which we will consider, is the advancement of our material interests by a wise co-operation in the disposal of products and the purchase of supplies. It is not necessary for me to remind those of you who combined last fall in the sale of your pork, of the advantage gained by so doing, nor to speak of the facilities which the grange has opened for the purchase of all kinds of agricultural implements; neither is it necessary for me to mention what the grange store has done to reduce the prices of many articles, upon which our merchants formerly charged a very large per cent. The advantages of the grange in this respect are best known by those who have combined and made use of its aid. But there are many who have expected much more from the grange, in a pecuniary respect, than was either reasonable or practicable, and because they could not see an immediate return in dollars and cents, they became disgusted and left the order.

We will proceed to consider in the third place how farmers can aid and encourage each other in the adoption of improved modes of farming; and here let me say briefly, first by example and second by precept. For I have very little respect for the man who is always telling *how* things *ought* to be done, and yet never makes a success of what he undertakes himself; and the older I grow the more admiration I have for the *doers* in this world, and the less for the talkers. And I think it would be greatly to the interest of our meetings if every subject brought before the grange was put in writing, or in some concise and *definite* form, so that we need not spend so much time in needless and unprofitable talking. For I believe that if there is anything that will weary and tire the patience of a tired woman (and I speak from experience) it is to be obliged to sit till nearly midnight and hear men talk and talk without saying anything that is of special interest to any one but themselves.

I think it would do much to bring out to our meetings many of those who are now seldom here if it were understood that the grange would close promptly at nine or half past nine o'clock; and also, that it would be a good plan to close the regular work of the grange at nine and spend the last half hour in social intercourse and conversation; while those who wished to go home could do so at nine without interrupting the regular exercises of the grange.

I will now close these "suggestions for the good of the order," by adding a word in reference to our work in the neighborhood outside of the grange, for I think the grange should be an educating and refining power, wherever it exists, to all who come within its influence; and to this end I am in favor of open or social meetings as often as once a month during the winter season, enlivened with music and literary exercises, and participated in by all who are willing to take part in them, whether in the grange or not. And judging from the past, such meetings have usually been very attractive, and have been very well attended; and in order to make a success of this, as of anything else, we *must* all add our mite, and be united and work together.

From Leavenworth County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange (Fall Leaf) has been moved to Stranger, for the purpose of combining with other granges in that vicinity which were in a dormant state. We were disappointed in not holding our meeting at the church. After waiting an hour we adjourned to the school-house where we were cordially invited to a seat outside. Being strangers in a strange town, among strange people, we concluded to linger near until the portals of the golden gate were opened unto us. Having little faith in the charity of the Good Templars, we were about losing all hope when we discovered one of our number had not forgotten the sesame, by which to enter, and by the united efforts of Brother Knighten, Squire Harris and others, the stubborn portion of that benign institution were made to see the same as they did.

The officers were installed by Brother Bleakley, master; assisted by Brother Gilmore, past-master of Oak Ridge Grange. C. H. Doughten, Master; N. J. Knighten, Overseer; J. D. Furgarson, Lecturer; F. N. Eaton, Steward; L. M. Farmer, Assistant Steward; N. H. Eaton, Treasurer; S. J. McNaughton, Secretary; B. F. Lake, Chaplain; C. H. Stevenson, Gate-Keeper; Miss Mattie Eaton, Ceres; Miss Annie A. Eaton, Pomona; Mrs. N. H. Eaton, Flora; Mrs. N. J. Knighten, Lady Assistant Steward. The installing ceremony was concluded by a speech by Brother Bleakley, which was followed by another by Brother Doctor Simmons, of Simmons Grange. The doctor in his usual affable manner made some of the most appropriate remarks ever uttered on an occasion of this kind. He aroused us all to a realizing sense of the end to which we as Patrons and Good Templars were fast approaching. Our entertainment closed with a song by the Misses Eaton, assisted by Messrs. Gilmore, Stevenson, Nelson, and others.

Respectfully yours,
S. J. MCNAUGHTON.

FALL LEAF, Kans., Feb. 17, 1877.

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One of the valuable traits of a grange paper is, it affords a medium through which we can keep the membership, in different sections, posted as to our progress and general prospects; and fully appreciating the worth of the SPIRIT, as ever faithful to the noble cause, I will communicate what we are doing or are attempting to do. We held our annual election of officers for the pomona grange at our regular meeting in this month. According to memory, the officers elect are: E. F. Williams, Master; Clinton Barnett, Overseer; J. C. Adams, Lecturer; J. M. Barney, Chaplain; Wm. Miller, Treasurer; Wm. George, Secretary; J. M. Slaughter, Gate-Keeper.

At our next regular meeting, which comes on the first Thursday in March, we will install officers and confer the fifth degree, if any there be who desire it. Our county grange has been organized about two years; we have had some quite interesting meetings as well as some hours of gloom, but knowing that great bodies must move slow, and that great results are not accomplished instantaneously, we feel like entering the new year with new zeal. We believe the financial benefits to be derived through our co-operative system, together with the educational advantages and pleasant social ties that naturally spring up in our order, will have a tendency to instill into our membership new life, revive dead granges, and place us on the high road to prosperity.

Yours fraternally, W. G.

ERIE, Kans., Feb. 18, 1877.

From Linn County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our cause is advancing in Linn county. I had the honor of addressing the members of Stonewall Grange, Saturday night. I find they are all alive to their own interest as far as co-operation is concerned, and raised three hundred dollars among the members present for a store. They will probably start with one thousand dollars capital. They were disposed to favor the State organization, and made that subject the special order for discussion at their next regular meeting. I shall speak to the people in Fontanna next Saturday, and I wish you could be present. Thursday the 22d, I shall speak to the grange east of the old trading post, in Linn county, so you see I am at work doing all I can for our glorious order. I hope every brother in the order will go to work at once. We know by this time we can accomplish something if we will all try. One man alone cannot accomplish much, but if we all work together, and put our money together, we can accomplish much. Yes! brothers, we have the key to success, let us turn it and walk in at the door of success, and behold the glorious results of co-operation. A few dollars now to the State society, will bring us hundreds after a while; let us all strike at once, for the iron now is hot. J. S. PAYNE.

From Osage County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Do not regard our long silence as evidence that we had ceased to exist, for such is not the fact. We have commenced upon the labors of a new year with auspicious omens to cheer us. We have begun work in earnest. We have twenty odd members. Every one is reliable. Some additions are being made to our grange, and we expect more soon. That address which you delivered at our school-house on the 13th inst., did more to arouse the farmers in this locality to a true sense of their condition than any previous effort. The present acting officers of our grange are E. G. Louk, Master; Wm. Barnett, Overseer; S. Fuller, Lecturer; J. Curry, Steward; J. Myres, Assistant Steward; J. Barnett, Chaplain; D. A. Robison, Treasurer; Clara Barnett, Secretary; J. G. Ellis, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. S. J. Fuller, Ceres; Mrs. D. A. Robison, Flora; Mrs. J. M. Curry, Pomona; Miss M. Barnett, Lady Assistant Steward. You shall hear from us again. Yours fraternally,

E. L.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Feb. 22, 1877.

Deputies.

The following named persons have been appointed deputies for their respective counties and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county, in this State, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be recommissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of county or district granges, or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

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.

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 26, 1877.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I write to let you know we have some live grangers here yet. Harvest Home Grange has consolidated with Liberty Grange, No. 516. R. K. Jones is master, Wm. Jones, secretary, and Levi Metier, corresponding secretary and agent for the grange. We have a membership of thirty-five or forty, all live members. We have been doing a general sifting business, and I think we are about clear of all the drones. I think you will have a good report from Labette county yet. Hoping to see you down this way soon again, I remain, yours fraternally, LEVI METIER.

LABETTE, Kans., Feb. 18, 1877.

From Greenwood County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—For fear some may think our grange, Willow Grange, No. 1072, is numbered with the dead, I, for one, would like to speak a word in its behalf. We, like a great many others, haven't been as wide awake as we should have been; but we have awoke from our lethargy. We had a public installation of officers on the 2d of February, and had a crowded house, plenty to eat, music, and a good time generally—such as we grangers know how to enjoy. Yours fraternally,

M. H.

GREENWOOD COUNTY, Feb. 20, 1877.

CO-OPERATION.

Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas State Co-operative Association, Patrons of Husbandry.

PREAMBLE.

Practical and successful co-operation consists and is based upon the policy of investing profits of trade for the benefit of the purchaser.

For instance, if a number of persons collectively, buy a stock of goods and distribute them to each other at cost, there is no substantial evidence of profit, or benefit, but as experience has shown it creates prejudice among the members and also throughout the whole mercantile community.

If however, the same persons dispose of their wares, to themselves and others at usual retail rates, and invest or divide the profits in favor of those who purchase, the transaction is at once legitimate—laudable and a rapid accumulation of profit is the result. Let us illustrate: If one hundred dollars worth of articles be sold at wholesale rates, quarterly, for consumption during the year, there will be nothing at the close of that year to present either as an evidence of economy or thrift.

But should that same amount be sold during the first quarter at retail, and the profits (that is, the difference between wholesale and retail prices) be invested in favor of the purchaser, there would, at the beginning of the second quarter, be $110 to re-invest, if the sales netted only ten per cent. This amount, again invested in goods to be sold the second quarter at the same profit of ten per cent., would yield $121, to be invested at the beginning of the third quarter; and the same operation repeated through the third quarter would increase the amount to be invested at the beginning of the fourth quarter to $133,10. Continue this operation during the fourth quarter, and there would be, to begin the second year with, a capital of $146,41. Or, in other words, an investment paying quarterly dividends of ten per cent. is more than forty-six per cent. per annum. This could be re-invested, and the capital accumulated, or divided among purchasers and stockholders.

It is not an extravagant assertion, that in all mercantile transactions an exchange is seldom if ever made for less than ten per cent. profit. Hence successful co-operation is dependent upon quick exchanges for *cash*, and *cash only*, and not upon wholesale buying, or large marginal profits to secure extended credit.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as "The Kansas State Co-operative Association."

ART. 2. The object of this association is to establish and maintain general trade in merchandise, farm products and machinery, for the mutual benefit of shareholders and customers, as specified in the charter.

ART. 3. The principal office and place of business of this association shall be at Kansas City, Kansas; and there may be such other offices and places of business as the association, or Board of Directors shall designate.

ART. 4. 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.

ART. 5. 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 division of profits, or of voting, until his name appears on such list.

ART. 6. The capital stock of this association shall be one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of five dollars each, which shares shall not be transferable except to members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. When one-tenth of the amount of this capital stock shall be subscribed in good faith and twenty per cent. paid into the treasury, the Board of Directors may proceed to business, provided that each share of stock is liable to an assessment of twenty per cent. An assessment shall not be made oftener than once in thirty days.

ART. 7. No member shall hold more than one hundred shares in the capital of this association.

ART. 8. Any member of this association who shall cease to be a member of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry shall be excluded from membership in this association, but may transfer his stock to any member in good standing.

ART. 9. The fixed stock shall be reduced as follows, viz.: Ten per cent. per annum on fixtures, and two and one-half per cent. on storehouses, shall be deducted quarterly from their value as shown in the books of the association.

ART. 10. 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 herein provided, shall from time to time be applied, by vote of the association at the meeting of the association, either to increase the capital or business of the association, shall be divided among those who have purchased goods from this association during the preceeding year (to non-members one-half the proportion of members) in proportion to the amount of purchasers during the quarter.

When a member assigns a share or shares, the assignment shall be indorsed on the back of the certificate, and the same shall be surrendered to the directors and transferred on the books, before a new certificate can be issued to the assignee.

Each member shall receive out of the surplus profits of the association, after providing for the expenses thereof, in each quarter interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum upon the capital standing to his credit in the books of the association, as is declared at the annual meetings of the association.

ART. 11. The officers of this association shall be thirteen directors, a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and auditor. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be selected from the Board of Directors.

ART. 12. The Board of Directors and officers shall be elected annually. The directors shall be elected by the stockholders, and the other officers by the Board of Directors, and shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 13. 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 other offices except auditor who is not a director in the association.

ART. 14. All elections shall be by ballot, and each stockholder who has paid all assessments made shall be entitled to cast one vote in person or by written proxy filed with the secretary for each share of stock, provided that no stockholder shall vote for over ten shares of stock owned by himself.

ART. 15. All vacancies shall be filled temporarily by the directors until the next regular meeting, when such vacancies shall be filled by the association.

ART. 16. 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 compensation as the directors may think fit.

ART. 17. The annual meeting for the election of officers, and other business shall be held at such places as may be designated by the president and secretary on the second Wednesday of December in each year, at 7 o'clock p. m.

ART. 18. 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 ten days notice in writing to the secretary; but no business shall be transacted at such special meeting except that specified in the notice, which notice shall be mailed by the secretary to each director, or delivered in person. 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 year or ten days before the annual meeting, to be made out and laid before the auditors not less than ten days before the annual meetings of the association. All committees shall be subject to the directors.

ART. 19. All money received on account of shares, contributions or otherwise, shall be paid to the treasurer, unless otherwise ordered by the association, and so much of the funds of the association as are not wanted for immediate use or to meet the 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.

ART. 20. 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.

ART. 21. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association and of the directors, and in his absence the vice-president, and in his absence a president *pro tem* shall be elected. The acting president shall sign officially, all contracts, also the records of the proceedings of all meetings of the association and of the directors, and all orders on the treasurer.

ART. 22. 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 orders on the treasurer; 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.

ART. 23. 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.

ART. 24. Every person appointed to an 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.

ART. 25. At any annual meeting of the association, the majority of the members present may assign to any officer or agent of the association, such remuneration or salary as may be deemed proper.

ART. 26. 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 Art. 25, 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 directors shall not vote in respect to such contract or work.

ART. 27. The auditor shall audit all accounts of the association, and see that they are correctly kept; and shall present at each annual 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 annual 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.

ART. 28. 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 twenty 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.

ART. 29. One-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 30. All 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 decisions shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

ART. 31. This association shall have a seal.

ART. 32. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 33. The Board of Directors, may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary, not inconsistent with this constitution and the charter of the association, subject to revision or to be repealed by the stockholders.

BY-LAWS.

M. C. Mowry, of Lawrence, Kansas, is authorized to open books in the city of Lawrence, and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this association, give notice of the place in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and to keep said books open until the whole capital stock is subscribed.

Co-operation should be the maxim of the order. If one wheat thresher will do the work of a single township, unite and run it. If one reaper and mower will do the work of six farmers, co-operate and so use it, and save four-fifths in capital invested. Likewise co-operate in everything that will pay a dollar to the parties uniting, and that is practical. We have too much invested idleness. Whatever we buy we should pay cash for, and when we sell our products we should receive cash. If we invest in steam power, keep the boiler hot by directing the power aright.—*Patron's Helper.*

Kansas State News.

A LITTLE boy in Leavenworth, while scuffling with a playmate last Thursday, fell and broke his left arm.

A LITTLE girl was carrying a baby out of doors at Sabetha, when she fell and the baby's leg was broken just above the ankle.

ENOS NORMAN, living on the Saline, has been the recipient of a beautiful medal in honor of services rendered in the Mexican war.

MR. ELLITHORE, of Russell, offers the Congregational society of that place two acres of land for church and parsonage purposes.

THE asylum for the insane and disabled at Tahlequah will be opened on the 20th instant. Dr. Ed. Poe Harris has been appointed physician.

Two tramps begging at Dodge City, unconsciously disclosed a belt filled with twenty-dollar gold pieces. They left for Denver, overland.

Two villains on the streets of Independence at night seized a lady by the shoulders, but her screams brought help, when the rascals escaped.

THE dogs on Big creek, Allen county, have hydrophobia; and the neighborhood is greatly alarmed. Forty of the dogs have so far been killed.

FORTY-FIVE out of eighty-seven pupils of the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe are just recovering from the measles. There were no fatal cases.

NEARLY twenty thousand new farms have been started during the past twelve months, under the provisions of the homestead pre-emption law.

MRS. ELIZABETH JACK, of Olathe, Johnson county, made, from April 10th to Feb. 1st, eight hundred and thirty-one pounds of butter from the milk of three cows.

THE cholera has visited Waterville. The flouring mill proprietors there lost fifty hogs, and the amount of losses in that place by the disease, is not short of one thousand dollars.

ZENAS KING has sold his farm in Kingsville, to James M. Oburn for fifty thousand dollars. This farm has been known as the "Andy Wilson farm," and is one of the best in the West.

A GREAT many of the Woodson county farmers are getting excited about hogs. They are getting tired of selling corn at eighteen cents per bushel, and think it will pay better to raise hogs.

MR. MATHEWS, of Wisconsin, a prominent breeder of blooded stock, is in the city. He has recently brought into the State two car loads of blooded cattle and hogs, and is in Clay county for the purpose of introducing his stock. So says the *Dispatch*.

THERE is much truth in the following from the St. Marys *Times*: "The average farmer's wife does about one-half more work than she is able to, taking the year round, except during harvest and threshing time, when she does three times as much as at other times."

THE Junction City *Union* says: "Farmers in from the country report the wheat in first-class condition. There never was a better prospect for a crop, and as the breadth sown is fully one hundred per cent. more than last year, it is reasonable to expect an enormous increase."

ALL of the Otoe Indian reserve west of the Blue river, one hundred and twenty-six thousand acres, is to be sold. Already settlers, land agents and beats are on hand looking for a profit to be made out of it. Three or four hundred settlers, says the Marysville *News*, have squatted upon these lands.

JOHN M. CHILDS, general land agent for the Kansas Pacific road, brought in a party of forty-five persons on the Chicago & Rock Island road yesterday from Will county, Ill. Their destination is Ellsworth, Russell and Saline counties, where they have contracted for lands, on which to begin farming at once. They left on the K. P. at eleven o'clock. So says the Leavenworth *Times* of Friday.

THE *Herald* says: "On last Sunday night the family of Mrs. Glaze, six miles below Eureka on Fall river, were aroused by the burning of the house. If proper efforts had been made as soon as the flames were discovered it might have been controlled. But in their fright and confusion they failed to do anything effectively. The house was entirely consumed. Origin of the fire is unknown but looks very strongly toward being the work of an incendiary—its starting point being on the outside."

THE Troy *Chief* says: "We learn that the farmers on Cedar creek, between White Cloud and Iowa Point, have held a meeting and organized to fight grasshoppers. Their programme is to harrow, plow, ditch, and burn, and anything else to destroy the pests. If the farmers all over the infested districts would do the same thing, and carry out the work, they would prevent much destruction of crops, although they might not entirely prevent grasshopper ravages. The grangers are almost ready to open their co-operative store. We understand they have, in connection with the store, a banking department, where men may deposit security, and obtain money to buy goods with, in order to carry them through.

THE *Commonwealth* says: "Swift justice, or at least the preliminaries to it, followed the thieves, who on Sunday night stole the horses of Messrs. Blondell and Fleming on the north side of the river. The tracks of the horses going north, were the first clue and four men with little more to guide, followed directly after the thieves. The rascals, two brothers, named Gage, were followed to their father's house in or near Capioma, Nemaha county. A party of the citizens of that region, who had become aroused by the acts of theft in that neighborhood, aided in surrounding the house. The thieves were loading their guns when taken in out of the wet. One of them confessed to having stolen a team and driven it down here from Nemaha county. One of the men was wanted for a robbery in Nemaha county, and was kept there. The other thief and the stolen horses were brought here yesterday and the thief lodged in jail."

ACCORDING to previous notice, an enthusiastic narrow gauge railroad meeting was held in Leavenworth day before yesterday. Delegates were present from Jefferson, Wabunsee, Morris, Marion, Rice and Barton counties. The design of those interested is, we believe, to build a narrow gauge railroad from Leavenworth (using the present road to Easton) to Oskaloosa, Topeka, through Wabunsee, Marion, Morris and other counties, to Great Bend. A committee to draft resolutions was appointed consisting of Hon. A. Caldwell, Col. D. R. Anthony, H. T. Green, H. M. Aller and J. L. Weaver, and they are to report at a citizens meeting in Leavenworth to-night. The people of Shawnee county are interested in this road and will take a hand in it when the proper time arrives. *Commonwealth* of 22d ult.

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times* of Friday: "A man named Elias Helm from Russell City arrived here yesterday afternoon and stopped at the Continental. He has experienced the sad realities of the wicked things designing women can accomplish. He states that on the 25th of last month he left his home in Russell and went to attend to some business at a claim near the town and was gone some days, when he returned home he found everything topsy turvey and a bleak void, in place of she who had vowed to remain by him as long as life should last. No cause he says had been given for the procedure and although some little difficulties had sprung up which he thought settled, everything was going on as smoothly as one could wish for. She is described as being a handsome woman of very small stature and one whom would be least taken for a deceptive character. The husband following on her track has traced her to this city where he thinks she is at present. The unnatural part of the affair is that she left a young child at home to be cared for by any one who might look after it until the return of the head of the family. Mr. Helm seems to be a quiet, well-disposed man, and the last one who would mistreat a woman."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

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

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

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

One kind for the Human Family.

The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillblains, 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.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

GRAPE-VINES.

1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, $15 to $20 per 1,000; 2 year, $25 to $30. All other varieties cheap. DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

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. A great reduction in the prices of many leading goods, after January 1, 1877. Send also for special list of reduced prices.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON

—IS—

THE "BEST" WAGON MADE!

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Skinner Improved Plows, John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers,

McSherry Grain Drills, Adams & French Harvester,

Ohio Sulky Rake, Springfield Pitt's Thresher.

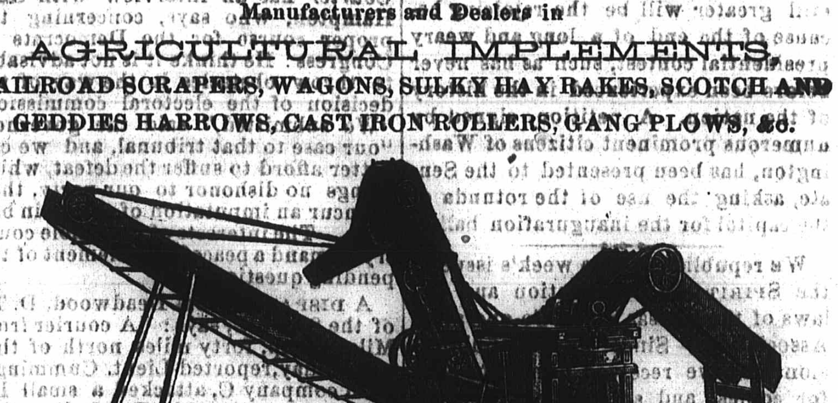
☞ We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

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, MARCH 1, 1877.

GOOD STOCK.

Just now the agricultural and stock journals of the country are devoting large space to the discussion of the live stock question. Many able articles have been written on this subject, in which the farmer and breeder is urged to be careful in the selection of animals for breeding purposes. There is no end to this question and it should not be allowed to take a subordinate position in the affairs of the farmer. Although a number of our stock men have taken the right step in this direction, yet it is well known that a larger number have given the matter very little or no attention. Their farms are stocked with cattle and hogs of an inferior grade, which require double the amount of attention and feed that would be necessary to prepare a well bred animal for market, and still they keep shoveling in the grain, thinking, perhaps, that the stock will improve themselves. Look, for instance, into the hog lots, and what do you see—a drove of long nosed, long legged animals, who eat and drink in a satisfactory manner, but when their appetite is satisfied away they go, and it would take a good horse to overtake one. Now it is next to impossible to fatten such a creature as this, and surely it is a waste of time and means in undertaking it. Should it happen that a better bred hog is in the drove mark the difference; he eats and drinks with his companions, but instead of rushing around the lot when he has finished, a warm corner is quietly searched for where he can be comfortable and grow fat. Such hogs as this will not only increase in weight twice as rapidly as those of inferior breed, but they will bring a third more per pound in the market. It is true that all this poor stock cannot be disposed of at once, and replaced with better, yet it is also true, that they can be gradually improved by introducing a few well bred animals, for the purpose of crossing. We have right here in Kansas, breeders who make it their business to raise nothing but the best live stock and they can supply all those who wish them, and at reasonable prices, with animals that will be the means of saving to our farmers thousands of dollars. Improve your stock; it will prove time and money judiciously spent, and the sooner you begin the sooner you will realize the profit.

THE citizens of our national capital are making extensive preparations for festive exercises when the new president is inaugurated. The city will sparkle with wit and brilliancy, and still greater will be the rejoicing because of the end of a long and weary presidential contest, such as has never before been experienced in the history of the nation. A petition, signed by numerous prominent citizens of Washington, has been presented to the Senate, asking the use of the rotunda of the capitol for the inauguration ball.

WE republish in this week's issue of the SPIRIT the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas State Co-operative Association. Since its first publication we have received numerous calls for copies, and so great has been the demand that we have been unable to fill orders. In reproducing this valuable document we would advise our subscribers to preserve a copy for future reference. It will answer many questions concerning co-operation that will frequently be just what you want for immediate application.

VERY little has been said during the past fortnight concerning our common enemy—the grasshopper. We suppose the reason that no new reports are in circulation is because the weather has been too cold for them to hatch. But now that it is warm again, it is probable that the eggs will begin to hatch. We invite our readers to report from every quarter the condition of the 'hopper. It is to be hoped that the continued freezing and thawing has destroyed a large portion of the eggs.

STATE LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

I will be in Franklin county Monday, March 5th, and will remain during the week. The time and places of meeting to be fixed by W. S. Hanna, general deputy.

J. T. STEVENS,
State Lecturer.

EX-Gov. JOHNSON of Virginia is dead. He was ninety-two years old.

FROM STATE MASTER.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The plan of co-operation recommended by the National, adopted by the State, and suggested to the county and subordinate granges is briefly as follows, to wit: Cash system of business; sell for a fair marginal profit; pay a fixed rate of interest on share capital; require quarterly settlements and divide profits among purchasers; members to have but one vote each, without regard to the number of shares he may own.

It is proposed to establish co-operative stores—State and National—by members of the order, under the auspices of the National and State granges in all the more important trade centers of the country. Local organization, of like character, to be secured in counties, under the direction of county or subordinate granges.

In view of the fact that some delay will necessarily occur, before the above general plan of co-operation can be perfected, and in consideration of the very earnest and reasonable demand of the membership that the business interests of our order receive that immediate and prompt attention which its importance demands, it has been directed by those in charge of our business relations, that the channels of trade heretofore provided through State, county and other local agencies be continued. And as concentration is the well-known key to success in all our business enterprises it is earnestly recommended that in order to make our present agencies successful and productive of profitable results, as well as a preparatory measure for the final consumation of our proposed business organization, that we give to such agencies, as far as practicable, our patronage, encouragement and support—experience having proven them to be profitable or otherwise, just in proportion to the amount of trade they have been able to secure, and the business ability employed in their management. All failures reported can be traced directly to one of two causes, to wit: Want of patronage, or lack of business ability or honesty on the part of the agent selected. Secure the services of an honest, practical business man as your agent, and give to him your confidence, trade, encouragement and support; learn to accept the results of a continually fluctuating market without complaint—knowing, as all business men do, that profit cannot be expected from every venture—and success is just as certain as anything connected with commercial transactions, *provided* you have the numerical strength in the locality, sufficient to justify the undertaking. Don't expect too much.

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.

GENERAL NEWS.

A FIRE broke out at about nine o'clock Monday evening, at Fort Scott, in a storage building, on West Hickory street, in which were stored one hundred and eighty barrels of flour belonging to Donald & Bacon. Sixty barrels were saved, but the rest of the flour and the building was lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Insurance on building, $800; none on the flour.

THE Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* has an interview with Gov. Hampton, who says, concerning the proper course for the Democrats in Congress: He thinks it is not advisable to throw obstacles in the way of the decision of the electoral commission. "We submitted," said the governor, "our case to that tribunal, and we can better afford to suffer the defeat, which brings no dishonor to our party, than to incur an imputation of acting in bad faith. The interests of the whole country demand a peaceful settlement of the pending question."

A DISPATCH from Deadwood, D. T., of the 26th ult., says: "A courier from Miles' camp, forty miles north of this city, to-day, reported Lieut. Cummings, with company C, attacked a small Indian camp on the 23d. The Indians fled through the ravines, leaving seven ponies and all their proberty. Lieut. Cummings captured a large herd of sheep, a small number of cattle, sixteen ponies, and Indian robes and blankets. After the soldiers had gone into camp at night, the Indians returned and made an attack, which was very promptly repulsed. One Indian was killed; no whites injured. Indian camp fires were seen in all directions. The command is moving southward to-day to meet a supply of rations which have been ordered from Camp Robinson."

A FEBRUARY 21st dispatch, from Washington to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "A prominent New York Democrat has just informed your correspondent that Mr. Tilden, though very guarded in his expressions, is averse to the policy of delay, and believes that the appeal of the Democratic party from the tribunal to the country should be taken in another form. He intimated that some time in May Mr. Tilden would test the supreme court on the question of jurisdiction in the matter of *quo warranto* directed to Hayes, in order to put the entire court upon the record, as the five judges in the tribunal have been already. If the court decides to take jurisdiction, the next step will be a proceeding to cite Hayes to show cause why he should not vacate the presidential office, which, if sustained by the court, would open a cause for the introduction of evidence. In short, to take an appeal from the tribunal to the full bench of the court. This appeal will involve a construction by the court of the electoral bill, and will raise the question whether the decision to exclude evidence was in proper construction of the bill itself and of the constitution. The case, in any or all of its stages, will place the question of sustaining or reversing the action of the tribunal fairly before the full bench of the supreme court."

IN the State Legislature on Monday, the Senate passed the bill reducing the number of judicial districts, the law to go into effect at the time the terms of the offices of the present judges expire. A resolution was passed, recommending Judge Dillon as United States Supreme Court associate justice. The proposed amendment to the constitution of State officers in 1878, was passed. The bill providing for a land commissioner was defeated. The bill to provide a State board of claims to revise the estimates of officers of State institutions was passed. The bill providing for a commission to codify the laws was passed. The House in committee of the whole reduced the appropriation for the Agricultural College from $31,000, asked for, to $18,000.

The State Senate on Tuesday, passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on March sixth.

It defeated the bill to pay the Price raid claim, and passed the House resolution asking Congress to organize a territorial government for the Indian Territory, and the Indians to become citizens, with a proviso that it should not be open to the whites.

The House defeated the Senate bill to deposit the money of the State in banks. It passed the Senate bill to allow counties to vote bonds for railroads by a majority vote.

THE *Sun* of February 24th, has the following concerning Vanderbilt's will: "One of the most intimate friends of the late Commodore Vanderbilt takes a widely different view of the probability of breaking the railroad monarch's will from that which Cornelius Jeremiah, Mrs. Allen, and their lawyers entertain. 'But the fact is,' the gentleman says, 'they have no real intention of contesting the will. William H. Vanderbilt has fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars, in addition to what his father left him, and they think that, rather than enter into such a contest, he will give them a part of his wealth. They fancy, too, that he will be apprehensive of embarrassment to the Central railroad; but they are altogether mistaken in him. The old Commodore, on his death-bed, repeatedly charged him to see that all the provisions of his will were carried out faithfully, and you may depend upon it he won't yield to any pressure they may bring to bear upon him. The lawyers of his relatives don't look for their remuneration from success in court, but hope for a private settlement.'

There was a rumor yesterday in Wall street that Jay Gould had furnished Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt with $50,000 to contest his father's will, hoping that by this means a large amount of New York Central and other railroad stocks might be locked up by the litigation. The rumor, however, seems to have no foundation."

A RECENT report from Chicago says: "The failure and defalcation of Postmaster John McArthur, is the subject of much comment and universal regret. Mr. AcArthur held a high business and social standing in the community, and has heretofore been considered one of the most reliable of Chicago's citizens. He first became involved in the amount of about $40,000 by the failure of the Cook County bank, two years ago and, though the government assumed half the responsibility, which amount it was supposed would be covered by the assets of the bank, Mr. McArthur was never able to replace the sum. Besides this he became involved in the unsuccessful operations of his large iron foundry, and took money from the general post-office department, to hide matters up until a loan could be negotiated from some Scotch capitalists. He was also expecting to dispose favorably of some portion of his foundry, but in all his schemes for replacing the money he was unsuccessful and consequently filed his petition in bankruptcy late Saturday night. The matter was kept profoundly secret until yesterday evening. His petition shows total liabilities of about $167,000; assets $200,000. Of the debts $56,000 are due to the United States government, $25,000 to the Illinois Soldiers' Home, of which he is treasurer. The secured debts are $43,000. The assets consist chiefly of the iron foundry. It is believed that the government will lose nothing, being amply secured by the bondsmen."

A SPECIAL to the Leavenworth *Times*, dated San Francisco, Feb. 27th, says: "Advices from Tucson, Arizona, say the Indian troubles in southeastern and southwestern Arizona still continue, and that that portion of this Territory is in a sad plight, especially the Sonita valley, which threatens to become depopulated, through the depredations of the Apaches. At Camp Crittenden, about a week ago, an attack was made by the Apaches, and ten men were killed. The Indians are ravaging the country, and the citizens are being shot down while at work in the fields and in the highways. Gov. Safford has telegraphed the secretary of war the condition of things as they now exist, and a short time ago presented a message to the assembly asking for an appropriation to pay the expenses of militia to engage in the warfare against the savage foe. In response to the governor's appeal the assembly appropriated $10,000 for the equipment and maintenance of the militia companies, which are now being organized. A company has already been formed at Tucson, the capital of the Territory, and placed under the command of San Carlos, the noted Indian fighter. If help is not sent immediately the beautiful and fertile Sonita valley will be entirely depopulated. Several ranches in the valley have not been heard from in several days, as they are completely surrounded by the red devils, and the probabilities are that the inmates will be massacred before help can arrive. The governor, in his message to the assembly, stated that if the Apache insurrection was not quelled, at once, it might incite the Indians now on reservations to rise and join the Apaches. Lieut. Rucker, with a large force, chased a band of the savage marauders to the Chiricahua mountains, where he engaged them, killing several. He is out now with a force of cavalry and friendly Indians, on the trail, and will probably be able to report something of importance soon."

THE clog in the electoral wheel at Oregon, was soon removed by the counting of that State for Hayes and Wheeler. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island caused a short delay, but were soon disposed of. South Carolina was reached on Monday, when objection was made to her certificates.

In response to the inquiry as to who appeared as objectors, Representative Hurd announced that Representative Cochrane and himself would appear for objectors to certificate number one. Representative Lawrence said that Senator Christiancy and himself would appear for objectors to certificate number two. Senator Christiancy said they appeared for the objectors, but they did not propose to occupy the whole time allotted them.

In response to another inquiry as to who would appear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was not prepared to state at this time, but would announce the counsel to the commission to-morrow morning. Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shellabarger and himself would appear in favor of certificate number one.

The commission met again at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, when Hurd stated that no counsel will appear for the objectors to certificate No. 1, the Republican certificate, and then submitted the reasons why the commission should reject that certificate, holding that a Republican form of government must exist in a State to give validity to the vote of that State. He insisted that if legal disabilities were imposed, or if intimidation was practiced a Republican form of government was not maintained, and proposed to show by the testimony taken by the House committee that both conditions existed. Hurd held that as the constitution of South Carolina required the registration of electors, and that the requirement was utterly ignored, the election was void. He next went to the objection that the presence of United States troops in that State overawed the people and prevented the free expression of the will of the people. He read the proclamation of the president of Oct. 17, 1876, declaring an insurrection to the constituted authorities. The interference of Federal government, contemplated insurrection against, or resistance to the State authority, and not disturbances between individual citizens of the State. Rifle clubs riding up and down, and murdering some peaceable citizens, as stated in the president's proclamation, he argued that not amount to such an insurrection against the United States or the State authorities, as warranted an intervention in the affairs of that State. The presence of troops was not to keep the peace but to influence the election.

When Mr. Hurd had finished Cochran stated that Judge Black and Mr. Blair would appear as counsel for the objectors to certificate No. 1. They were uncertain whether they could attend but were now here.

Cochran then submitted certain proffers of proof, which he proposed to make good and admitted by the commission as follows:

1. That there has been a failure of the registration as provided by the State constitution, and through such failure over 30,000 fraudulent votes for Hayes and Wheeler had been cast.

2. That in August, 1876, large numbers of soldiers had been sent into the State under Gen. Ruger, who telegraphed that all was quiet and no more troops were needed, and that if more were needed he would call for them; that notwithstanding this, on the next day, October 17th, the president issued his proclamation, and a large number of additional troops were sent into the State; that during 1876 there was no time when the State authorities could not preserve peace.

3. That troops were sent into the State without the request of the Legislature, which could have readily been convened.

4. That troops were sent not to quell the insurrection and preserve peace, but to overawe the voters and influence the election, and that they were present at the polls and did intimidate and influence the voters.

5. That the presence of the troops emboldened the more desperate negroes, and that in Beaufort and Charleston they inaugurated a system of riot and violence, in which they were protected by the State officers; that the police of Charleston, composed mainly of desperate negroes, employed its time in shooting down inoffensive white citizens; that negroes at the polls were armed and prevented colored men who would have voted the Democratic ticket from doing so; that the State militia consisting of the worst class of negroes were at the polls and assisted in preventing colored men from voting the Democratic ticket; that one of the electors who was sheriff of Charleston, C. C. Bowen, appointed hundreds of deputies, who went about arresting citizens at their pleasure unwarranted, and interfering with the election, and that the United States marshals in large numbers were at the polls, interfering with the free vote by the people of the State.

Lawrence began the argument for Hayes objectors, showing that the want of registration did not affect the election. The constitution of the United States gave power to the State Legislature, and the State should put no restraint on this constitutional government and legislation. He went into an argument to show the form of government in South Carolina. He replied that the third objection that troops had been stationed in that State without the authority of law was untrue in fact.

The argument in the South Carolina case closed at 1:10 p. m., and a recess was taken till 1:45 when the session for consultation was held.

The commission, after deliberation, decided unanimously not to count the vote of South Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks and by a vote of eight to seven to count it for Hayes and Wheeler. An adjournment was then taken till Friday at 11 a. m.

On Wednesday, South Carolina was counted for Hayes and Wheeler, and the count proceeded as far as Vermont, where another obstruction was met. There are only four more States to dispose of.

DON'T irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so readily procured. Sore throats and lungs are speedily helped by it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28, 1877.

Flour—medium fall extra	$4.00	@	6.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.43	@	1.43½
No. 3	1.36	@	1.37½
No. 4 red	1.32	@	1.33
Corn—No 2 mixed	36½	@	38
Oats—No 2 mixed	33	@	34
Barley—No. 2 choice	45	@	80
Rye—No 2	65	@	68
Pork	15.00	@	15.17½
Bulk Meats	6	@	8¾
Bacon	7.00	@	9.75
Lard	9¾	@	9¾
Butter—dairy	14	@	25
Poorer qualities	10	@	16
Eggs	16	@	17

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1877.

Flour	6.00	@	8.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.22½	@	1.23
No. 3	1.11	@	1.15
Corn	39	@	41
Oats	33	@	34
Pork	14.20	@	14.45
Bulk Meats	5½	@	8½
Lard	9.55	@	9.57½
Butter—Dairy packed	18	@	25
Eggs	17	@	20

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.40	@	1.43
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.26	@	1.31½
No. 4, fall	1.22	@	1.25
Corn—No. 2 mixed	28½	@	30
Oats	29½	@	30
Rye—No. 2	55	@	58

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28, 1877.

Cattle	$3.25	@	5.25
Hogs	4.80	@	5.50

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1877.

Cattle—Good Steers	3.20	@	4.25
Hogs—Packers	5.40	@	5.70

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	4.00	@	5.00
Native feeders	3.50	@	3.75
Native stockers	3.25	@	3.50
Native cows	2.50	@	3.00
Texas steers	3.25	@	4.00
Hogs—Packers	4.70	@	5.00
Stockers	3.75	@	4.25

In St. Louis and Chicago, wheat of all grades declined about five cents from last week's quotations. In Kansas City the prices asked were higher than the bids—yet there was a perceptible decline in prices.

The Chicago *Tribune* censures the "bulls" for keeping up the price of wheat when it was morally certain that the market would have to fall. Many dealers have lost heavily by the late decline.

Corn is dull, and a fraction lower in most markets. It has fallen in Baltimore to 51@54 cents.

Oats, rye and barley do not vary much from previous quotations. Sample lots of barley from Kansas are quoted at 70 cents in St. Louis. Rye in light demand.

In the Kansas City live stock department there has been a slight decline on the poorer grades, reports from Chicago being unfavorable; choice cattle, however, have not declined.

The hog market has been dull during the past week, but fluctuated a little.

The following is the number of hogs batchered and packed in the seven leading points, up to last Saturday, for the past packing season: Chicago, 1,535,729; Cincinnati, 480,000; St. Louis, 405,000; Milwaukee, 225,000; Louisville, 215,000; Indianapolis, 292,000; Kansas City, 118,000. This is a decline from previous years for Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis. But an increase for points farther west.

Butter brings but a moderate price at Kansas City; choice lots 12@15c.; inferior qualities 9@12c.; Eggs, 10@12c.; Cheese, 7@12c. Dressed chickens, per ℔, 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9, potatoes, 50@70c.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at $1.04½.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 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.

ADWERS has a personal at his house, in the shape of a fine nine-pound boy.

REVIVAL meetings are being held in Pilgrim Congregational church, North Lawrence, every evening this week.

PARTIES wishing railroad tickets will find Johnson & Co., opposite Union depot, Kansas City, both gentlemanly and honorable.

ON Tuesday morning a colored man named George Edwards, living in this city, died suddenly. He had been troubled with consumption for some time.

WE are pleased to notice that the greater number of horses belonging to our farmers are in good condition to do the spring plowing. A good healthy team is half the battle.

SEE the prospectus of the *Globe-Democrat* in another column. It is one of the most enterprising papers in the country, and is probably more popular than any other leading city paper.

AT a business meeting of the Young Men's Social Club on Monday night it was decided that by way of entertainment the club give a Calico ball sometime in the near future. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

THE case in the district court of the Bridge company against the Lawrence Land and Water Power company is progressing slowly. The result is looked forward to with a great deal of interest on the part of many, for the reason that the decision will, perhaps, effect more than those at present involved.

REMEMBER that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, will lecture in Liberty hall, in this city, on the night of March 8th, on the life of Abraham Lincoln. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah. Admission fifty cents; no reserved seats. After the close of the regular lecture, Mr. Colfax will speak about fifteen minutes on Odd Fellowship. All should hear him.

NOTICE to all stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association of Douglas county, Kansas. You are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the annual meeting of the stockholders of said association, will be held on Wednesday, March 7, 1877, in Miller's hall, in the city of Lawrence, in said county, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. S. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see in the SPIRIT that an Allen county man sold four hogs, seven months old, that averaged two hundred and fifty pounds. Labette can beat that. Squire Maginnes, of Mound valley, sold three hogs to F. M. Anderson, shipper, seven months old, that averaged two hundred and eighty-eight pounds. Who is next? Respectfully,

J. PERKINS.

LABETTE COUNTY, Feb. 23, 1877.

MR. JOHN S. PLACE, of Norristown, Pa., arrived in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Place is a nephew of our townsman J. T. Place, and comes here for the purpose of succeeding George Wells as landlord of the Durfee house. Mr. Place has signified his intention of making this well-known hotel a pleasant and attractive resort for the traveling public. We welcome him and his family to our city and bespeak for the Durfee house, under his management, a liberal patronage.

A STATE Temperance Convention has been called to meet at Emporia, March 13th, to discuss the present aspects of the cause and consider the duty of temperance people, in the prosecution of the work. All temperance organizations and churches are requested to send delegates. Prominent speakers will address the convention. The A., T. & S. F., and M., K. & T. roads will return at one-fifth fare those paying regular rates going. The Lawrence and Southwestern road will sell round-trip tickets at *half rates* to Carbondale. Other roads, not yet heard from, will doubtless grant excursion rates.

Personal.

MR. P. P. PHILLIPS is home from a trip to Lima, New York.

REV. J. C. HERRON is home from Missouri on a visit to his family in this city.

MISS FLORENCE HENDRY returned on Saturday last from an extended visit to Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois.

J. T. STEVENS, of the SPIRIT, is speaking to the Patrons of Linn county this week. He goes to Franklin county on Monday next.

DR. WAUGH, of Clinton, made us a brief call on Monday. With the exception of several severe cases of pneumonia the doctor reports prevailing health.

Early Garden-Work.

Here are some timely remarks from the Germantown *Telegraph*: "With the first few days of spring every one feels like going to work in the garden, and this instinctive desire to do something deserves to be both encouraged and repressed. There are many little things which can be done to advantage soon, while there are other things we are often tempted to do that would be better put off. It is for instance no use to plant or sow tender things till the weather gets settled and the earth warm, and ground, unless sandy or very light, is best not dug or plowed till quite dry.

The very careful person usually clears up all garden waste in the fall when it is made; but there are some who are careful but pressed for time, and others who are not careful who leave these things to a more convenient time. In all these cases the clearing-up should go on now at any rate.

Where manure is needed it may be put into heaps near where it is wanted. It is best not to spread it, as it keeps the sun's rays from the ground, which is then later in getting dry and warmed up for working. It is true it is but a few days' difference, but these are always of advantage in early spring work. Where to put the manure will depend upon the condition of the garden, but it may be borne in mind that asparagus, tomato, lettuce, egg-plant, of all vegetables like an abundance of this article.

All pruning matters should be hurried up. In grape-vines the practice in a general way is to cut back the weaker branches, and leave the stronger ones, cutting back only a fourth or fifth of the latter, according to its strength. It is from these last year's shoots that the fruit is to come. This rule, however, has some exceptions. A weaker shoot may be just where we want it and the strong one not. Fruit is not the object there, and the strong shoot is sacrificed to benefit the weak one. Much the same rule holds good in pruning apple, pear, cherries and such fruits, only the shoots of last year are not shortened back. These kind of trees, however, do not as a general thing need much pruning, unless it be the dwarf pear which requires more pruning than the others. The rule there is the condition of growth. If the dwarf pear shows a disposition to bear freely and grow but little, prune severely, but if the growth is strong and fruit scarce, prune not all. The currant and gooseberry in our climate is benefited by a little pruning, but only to throw out door and exhausted looking branches. The currant sometimes has its strong shoots shortened, but not as a rule. Raspberries and blackberries have the old wood cut out, and also the weaker branches cut away. Sometimes these are dug up and used again as plants, but in so doing take care not to injure the roots of the stocks left to bear. After all is taken out that may be thought desirable, shorten the balance of the canes about one-fourth. Where raspberries, grapes and other things have been protected by laying down, and covered with earth in the winter, the exact time must be studied when to lift them. If taken out too early they may be caught by a late snap of severe weather. On the other hand if left too long in the ground the buds will swell and very much injury result. The best plan is to watch them and take them up as soon as there seems to be motion in the buds, and not before.

Garden seeds can sometimes be forwarded. Tomatoes, parsley and even early cabbage, when but a few sure plants are needed, can be raised in small boxes in the window, if one has no hot-bed frame; but it will be a pity if there is not at least one sash hot-bed frame in every garden. It pays for itself in numerous ways. Where one has such a frame they can have early radishes and lettuces. It does not mean that we must always have manure to make the hot-bed effective. The frame and sash set on the ground in a sheltered place, will make warmth enough to bring things forward considerably, especially if one has a mat at hand to throw over on frosty nights.

Box-edgings, evergreen screens and fences come under the head we started with, not to do things too soon. Any trimming they may need it is best to leave till the cold weather is over, and for the reasons given in the article on pruning evergreen hedges a few weeks ago."

DAMAGES FROM KIDNAPPING.

The Case of a Man who was Seized on a Steamship Wharf in New York.

[*From the Omaha Herald.*]

The suit of J. H. Blair against Turtle and Bull, the Chicago detectives, for having kidnapped him and carried him to England forcibly and against his will, where he was found guilty of a crime of which he was subsequently proved to be innocent, and for which he was sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor, is before the United States circuit court.

J. H. Blair is an English-American, a citizen of the United States by naturalization. He conducted a sort of jobbing establishment in millinery goods in Boston and elsewhere. He was acting partly as an agent for the London mercantile house of Riley & Sons, and partly as a dealer in their goods on his own responsibility. From his Boston headquarters he established several branch establishments, that did not flourish very well, and he became involved, and somewhat delinquent to the London head. He also operated in several English towns, where his wife had charge. The English branches were much less profitable than the American, and he determined to remove what little stock remained unsold to America, after having, as he supposed, made arrangements that were understood by and satisfactory to the London house. Within five days after he was gone, a movement was made by the London firm that forced him into bankruptcy, and there being no property left to satisfy the claim of Riley & Sons, a criminal charge arose against Blair, which the English law defines as "absconding bankruptcy," conviction for which inflicts a long term of imprisonment and a heavy fine.

In pursuance of this charge, the London house dispatched an attache named Foley, who came to America as "Lord Foley," and cut a swell. He learned through the Boston custom-house officers that Blair had shipped his goods west, *via* Chicago. Arriving at Chicago he found a recorded affidavit made by Blair, in which he swore that his trunks and boxes contained simply household goods. The records of the Chicago railroad officers showed that his goods had been shipped to Lincoln, Nebraska, and Lord Foley imagined he had a case. He applied at the detective bureau of Turtle & Bull for assistance in capturing Blair, representing that he had perjured himself by swearing his trunks and boxes contained simply household goods, declaring that they contained silks, ribbons, and valuable merchandise, and that Blair was a smuggler.

Capt. Turtle, having traced Blair to Lincoln, started with his associate, Mr. Bull, and the so-called Lord Foley, to Lincoln. Blair had just arrived in Lincoln and was making arrangements to go into business when he was arrested. The valuable silks and merchandise could not be found, and the boxes were found to contain nothing but legitimate household goods.

Upon Foley's representation that the charge of smuggling had been made against him at the Boston custom-house, Mr. Blair voluntarily offered to go to Boston and confront his accusers. On the way Foley revealed the real nature of the charges against Blair, but presented them as civil instead of criminal charges. When they arrived at New York Turtle and Bull declared that Blair expressed his willingness to go to England, but Blair swears that then it was that he was kidnapped. He says that while walking on the New York steamship wharf he was suddenly grasped, gagged, and hurried on board an ocean steamer just about ready to sail for England, and that he was ironed and locked in a small stateroom and closely guarded until the steamer set sail, after which he was allowed a little more liberty, but treated as a criminal prisoner. Turtle and Bull, as employes of Foley, accompanied Blair across the ocean.

When the vessel arrived at Queenstown, a British officer came and arrested Blair on the charge of being an absconding bankrupt. The services of Turtle and Bull were no longer needed, and they returned to America. Blair was sentenced to eighteen months solitary confinement and hard labor, and was imprisoned in the British prison in Manchester.

Six months of Mr. Blair's term of imprisonment passed before he got his case before the American Consul in Manchester, and subsequently before the American Minister. Diplomatic correspondence passed between the two nations, and he was surrendered under the extradition treaty and sent home at the expense of the British government.

Immediately upon his arrival he instituted proceedings against the Chicago detectives, Turtle and Bull, for kidnapping, and they were arrested in Chicago.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

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

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EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intending to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Leis' Condition Powders. This notice is well worth your attention.

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.

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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.

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ADAMS & HOSMER have a large variety of seeds for sale, such as barley and German millet, common millet, timothy seed, potatoes of every variety, onion sets, etc. 8-2t

O. K. Barber Shop.

This establishment is run by Prof. Charles Jackson, one of the best artists in the State. Those desiring anything in the tonsorial line should call on the professor, opposite the Ludington house. None but first-class work done.

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ONE thoroughbred Maltese Jack, a sure animal, or will change for stock or a good team. Enquire of B. D. Palmer, Clerk District Court, or of S. B. Norton, three miles northwest of the city. 51-3m

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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. 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.

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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.

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Horticultural Department.

Bleeding Grape-Vines.

There has been considerable discussion regarding the injury done to grape-vines by pruning them at certain seasons. Mr. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, after many experiments, gives the result of the same as follows:

The question, whether bleeding injures the grape-vine, has of late attracted the attention of many; some, on account of the extreme tenuity of the sap, being led to conclude that its passage through the vine was perhaps only a mechanical process, or, at least, that it was of little consequence to the plant, being mostly water. I shall not attempt to answer this question authoritatively, for this can be done only by one who has carefully and repeatedly made the experiment; but will simply give a short account of a few investigations as to the composition of the sap of the vine, which I have recently made at the suggestion and under the direction of Prof. Goessmann, drawing a few conclusions from the results obtained.

The sap tested was collected on warm days in May, before the foliage expanded, by cutting off the end of a vigorous shoot, and carefully catching what dripped from the vine in bottles. The first test made was with an ordinary hydrometer for the specific gravity; but though this was a little greater than that of water, I was unable to obtain a result which I could express in figures, with the instrument used. Evaporation to dryness, and heating the residue at from 100 to 110 degrees, centigrade, showed 125.6 milligrams of solid matter in one hundred cubic centimeters of sap. This proves that although almost imperceptible with the hydrometer, the sap does contain a considerable amount of something in solution, and when it is considered how weak solutions of plant food must be, that they may be taken into the tissue of the plant without injury to it, will at once be seen that, it the solid matter contained in the sap is composed of elements which can nourish the plant, it is, as may be said, its very life blood.

A pressure of other work prevented me from determining quantitively what this solid matter was composed of; but proved beyond a doubt the presence of phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, potash and nitrogen. Each of these principla elements of plant food then being present, and apparently in large quantities, it certainly cannot but be injurious to allow the sap containing them to run from the vine.

The injury, of course, must be in proportion to the amount of the sap, and thus of plant food lost, and a certain amount lost from the vines growing on a poor soil, must show injurious effects more plainly than the same amount lost from vines growing on a rich one; for the possibility of repairing the loss in the former case is not so great as in the latter. Thus the injury in any case is a matter of degree; the loss of a small amount of sap producing no more injurious effect on the vine than the loss of a small amount of blood from a slight cut in the human body; but the loss of as much sap as will run from a vine pruned in late spring, would undoubtedly be injurious in a high degree.

The safer way is to prune either in autumn, or so early in the spring that the end of the branches may dry, and close over the pores before the sap starts. It takes no longer to prune at the proper time, and it is a period of as much leisure as any.

Tar on Fruit Trees.

According to the experience of Mr. Henry Reynolds, of Montgomery county, N. Y., tar is a perfect remedy for scarred and sun-cracked apple trees. He says that by coating with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he has restored it fully. He applies it to all the branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing away the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach trees badly damaged by borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you will have no more trouble with the tree for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states that the coating should be applied in the winter, or early in the spring, with new tar.

The Guava.

This tropical fruit is now becoming quite extensively disseminated over the Gulf States, with the prospect of proving quite remunerative to its owners. The genus Psidium of Linnæus contains several species very different in their characters and flavors. The fruit varies in size from a plum to an orange and ripens continuously for nine months in the year. Considering, among other good qualities, the rapid growth of the tree, its early fruiting and large crops, I presume there will be little difficulty in supplying the demand. A correspondent in Florida states that the best four varieties for cultivation are P. pyriferum, L.; P. aromaticum, Aubl.; and P. pomiferum, P. lineatifolium, Pers. Surely the time is rapidly approaching when our northern markets will be supplied with all manner of tropical productions from our own shores. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pruning for Fruit.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes that journal as follows:

In 1840 or 1842, a young man desired to show me how his father pruned and always had the best fruit. I told him what would result, and gave him up one tree. He pruned thoroughly; the ensuing year he had as large a growth as I ever saw; all wood and no fruit. My rule was, (and I see no reason to change) for wood prune in the winter; for fruit, prune after the leaves are fully grown. Trees neglected, limbs dead and dying, I would prune in winter, and give a washing with house soap and some saltpeter, made as thin as whitewash, and repeat in early spring. This would give a new head, so to say. In summer carefully weed out superfluous wood and check up rank growth. I would use the knife cautiously in winter. I was not so trained. My Virginia father did all his pruning in winter. My Maryland uncle, with a ninety acre orchard, did so too. My orchard was four times as extensive as my father's, (full forty acres). I may err, but I learned all I know in the field. Books were not plenty forty years ago. I repeat; for fruit, prune in the summer; not too much. Keep trees from star scraping—spread out.

Tomato Culture.

Not long since I was reading an article on this subject in a very noted work on garden culture, in which he says, "not to have the ground rich," for, (says he,) "the plant will vine too much and not fruit." My experience has been the reverse. My plan of cultivation is as follows: I plow or spade my ground deep—pulverize it thoroughly, first having it very rich; lay off four feet each way, and with a shovel throw out the earth to the depth of one foot, which fill with a compost of hen manure, unleached ashes and surface soil, putting about an inch soil on top; procure stakes four feet long and drive down near the edge of the hole; set plants in center of holes, which should be one foot in diameter. As the plants grow, tie them to stakes. Now the main thing is to stir the soil and pinch out all laterals or suckers, like tobacco raisers do tobacco. When plants get to top of stakes, pinch out the tops—be sure to keep them well tied to the stakes. If those who are in the habit of reserving their poor soil for tomatoes, will once pursue this plan, they will not only be convinced that it is a good one, but will never after plant tomatoes on poor soil.—*Cor. Fruit Recorder.*

How to Pack Ripe Peaches.

Quite as much pleasure has been felt upon being informed of the satisfactory condition of such soft fruits as ripe peaches and nectarines after a journey of eight hundred miles, as in winning a well-contested prize at a flower show. The plan which has proved perfectly successful, and which is now invariably followed whenever fruit is sent by rail, is to wrap each bunch of grapes or fruit of other kinds in soft tissue paper, surrounding it with a slight padding of sweet bran as the fruit is placed side by side in a box. The paper is put upon the fruit in plain folds, and not twisted into hard corners, which may press into the next fruit and spoil it. Much care is taken to have each fruit thoroughly enveloped in bran, which is also settled into as compact a mass as possible by slightly jarring each box upon the packing bench after the top layer is put in, and when it is quite full a sheet of paper is put upon the bran and the hinged lid closed by hooks and eyelets of copper wire, and securely corded. If this excellent old method is only done correctly all risk of failure is avoided.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Grafting Currants.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: "Lovers of the currant and gooseberry have reason to feel jolly over the success which seems to attend grafting them upon the Missouri currant (*Ribes aureum*), which is not liable to the attacks of the borer. Besides, they are exempt from mildew; and thus by a single, happy hit the two great drawbacks to currant and gooseberry cultivation have been overcome. The beauty of these little trees, when loaded with their pretty berries, as displayed at the Centennial, is of itself enough to insure their general cultivation. It would be well for those who intend experimenting with grafting currants to bear in mind that there is a great difference in the varieties of the Missouri currant, some making better stocks than others.

When and How to Eat Fruit.

When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar; that we drown them in cream. We need the medicinal action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence. —*Medical Journal.*

A bill has been presented to the Vermont Legislature on petition of S. W. Jewett and others, to protect fruit-growers by compelling people to take proper care of their trees, on penalty of fine if found guilty of wanton neglect.

The Household.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Having seen accounts of so many deaths by diphtheria, I submit the following infallible cure: Sweet oil and hartshorn, equal parts. Apply to the throat externally; bandage with flannel to exclude the air; in two minutes it will blister; take off the flannel; clip the lower edge of the blisters to let out the water; keep off the flannel; keep the throat greased with sweet oil; at the same time keep the bowels regular.

PRESERVING FLOWERS.—Here is a hint for lovers of flowers: A lady in New England a few weeks ago received through the post-office, from Olympia, Washington Territory, a roundish package, which contained a large potato. It had been cut in two and the inside scooped out, and in the cavity were found flowers and leaves, which, as he learned by a note previously received, had been picked up in a garden in the open air on the 26th day of December. The flowers, pansies, geraniums and others, were fresh and bright, although their journey across the continent had occupied fifteen days.

FRICASSEED CHICKEN.—Divide your fowls; wash well and lay in a flat-bottomed vessel with the bone side down; cover evenly with part boiling water and milk; let simmer till tender; skim off the fat that comes to the top; season with salt and white pepper; pile the chicken nicely on the dish; put in the gravy a bunch of parsley, a large minced boiled onion, a blade of mace, a gill of cream, the yolks of two eggs, and a table-spoonful of butter, rubbed to a cream in two table-spoonfuls of flour; let all boil a few minutes; take out the parsley and mace and turn over your chicken, which you must have kept hot.

DELICATE CAKE.—Two-thirds tea-cup of butter, two tea-cups of sugar, three tea-cups of flour, whites of eight eggs, two-thirds tea-cup of sweet milk, three tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, half tea-spoonful of lemon extract. Beat the sugar and butter to a perfect cream, add lemon to the same, after which add the milk, and when well stirred put in one-third of the flour, which must be sifted and contain the baking powder; after one-third of the flour is put in, stir in one-third of the eggs, alternately. Bake with a moderate heat, in a medium-sized cake dish with standard. When the cake is put in the oven it should be covered with a heavy paper and remain covered until nearly done. This makes it rise evenly, and prevents scorching on the top. If your oven bakes cake too rapidly on the bottom, and most ovens do, the grate should be laid on the bottom of the oven and the cake set on it to bake. Three-fourths of an hour are required for baking this cake, sometimes an hour is necessary.

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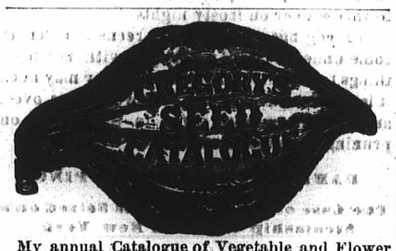

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Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in **Leis' Condition Powder.** For Distemper, Inflammation of the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

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Farm and Stock.

Fodder-Corn—How to Grow, Harvest and Cure It.

Two years ago I tried some experiments in feeding sheep on steamed feed. Before beginning, search was made in such agricultural books and papers as were at hand, for information on the subject. Plenty of instances were found of cattle, horses, and swine being fed and fattened on steamed or cooked food. The *Annual Register of Rural Affairs* for 1874, contains an excellent article on the subject—mainly relating to cattle-feeding for dairy purposes. But I sought in vain for the experience of any one in feeding sheep. A letter of inquiry to the secretary of our State Board of Agriculture was fruitless of results.

To commence with, I selected three hundred ewes, and divided them into two lots of equal numbers, and as nearly equal in size, weight, age, and condition as I could get them. One lot of one hundred and fifty was placed in one shed, and received liberal rations of clover hay and sheaf oats. The other lot of one hundred and fifty was placed in a neighboring shed, and fed twice a day with sowed-corn fodder, cut to three-quarters of an inch in length, mixed with two bushels of bran, and wet down with boiling water—at the rate of one bushel of the mixed feed to ten sheep. Before beginning each lot was weighed on a set of stock scales conveniently near, and thereafter was weighed twice a week. Each lot received the same care in watering, bedding, exercise, protection against storms, etc. The experiments were continued over a period of eight weeks. The details, with the different weighings, would probably occupy too much space in your journal to be stated at length in this communication. They were interesting to me, and so satisfactory as to seem to warrant the purchase of an engine and boiler, and the putting up of tanks and conveniences on a scale adequate to the wants of the flock. Since then I have fed this feed almost exclusively. Last winter, owing to the failure of the hay crop, I kept over my entire stock, consisting of twenty horses, about twenty head of cattle, and between sixteen and seventeen hundred sheep, without a pound of hay, and they came into spring in better condition than they have ever done on dry food.

The sheet anchor of steam feeding is the fodder of sowed corn, or, in short, fodder-corn.

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the plans followed here in sowing, harvesting, and curing this crop, as they differ in some respects from those pursued and recommended by other practical farmers.

The ground is prepared the last week in May, by plowing, and a sufficient number of harrowings and rollings to bring it into good tilth. The corn is sowed in the first week in June with a Buckeye wheat drill—all the hoes down and working—at the rate of two bushels per acre. Nothing more can be done to the crop till the latter part of August or first of September, when it is ready for harvesting.

This is done with a Champion table-rake reaper, rigged as for cutting wheat. The reaper is driven around the field as in cutting wheat, and delivers the fodder in gavels at the side. Eight men follow the machine, arranged in four pairs, each pair having of course, one-fourth of the circuit of the field for a "station," and a light two-legged corn "horse" like those in common use for shocking corn. Each pair, after taking its station, carries its "horse" past two gavels, sets down the "horse," stands four gavels into the four angles formed by the "horse" and its cross-pin, brings the tops of the shock neatly together, and ties them with wool twine, draws out the cross-pin, and is ready for another shock. For the eight followers, the team, driver, and machine, eight acres is a fair day's work. The stalks themselves may be used for tying the tops, but twine is found to be sufficiently more expeditious to compensate for the cost. After standing ten to fifteen days, till the fodder is nearly cured, and is in a tough state, the shocks are taken down, and each tied in four or five sheaves or bundles, the stalks themselves, in this condition, making excellent bands, and twelve or more bundles made into a shock, the tops being secured either with the fodder bands or with the twine used in the first instance. The shocks stand in the field till they are wanted for use.

Just here comes in the most serious objection to the feeding of fodder-corn. There are times in the winter when both weather and roads are bad; when a deeply plowed corn field is anything but an agreeable road-bed for the hauling of heavy loads; when the fodder itself is wet, or covered with sleet, ice, or snow, or its lower end perhaps tightly glued to the ground by frost. But the fodder is so charged with rich saccharine matter that however dry it may seem, and however cold the weather may be, there is danger that if stored in bulk in a mow, or even in stacks, it will ferment, heat and spoil. At such times it is well to have other feed under cover to depend upon. An experience covering three years, and the growth of over seven hundred tons of fodder seems to warrant the following conclusions:

1. The fodder grows from five to twelve feet in height, and averages from seven to nine feet, depending on soils and seasons.

2. Fodder grown on land of good average fertility stands better, and makes better feed than on soil too rich, where the growth is too tall, rank and coarse.

3. The proper time for cutting is before frost, of course, and when the lower six or eight inches of the stalk assumes a yellowish tinge. It is then ripe. If cut sooner, there is danger of its molding in the shock; if later, the fiber is more woody, and there is risk of frost.

4. It is vastly less dependent upon the weather for its curing than hay. The idea that fine weather is absolutely necessary for its curing, and the fear that a little rain would spoil all, was expressed by others, and felt by myself at first, but turned out to be a "bugaboo." During the cutting and curing of the two largest crops, very rainy weather was encountered; yet not a fifth of one per cent. of the fodder that stood in the shock, and was kept from lying on the ground, molded. After it is well secured in the small shocks, neither rain nor frost seems to damage it; as indeed they do not usually do the large fodder that has matured corn.

5. One ton of bright fodder-corn is worth more than three tons of corn fodder that has matured grain, and as much as an equal weight of good hay.

6. An average crop of fodder-corn on good land is six tons per acre.

7. It may be grown at a cost, not including interest on price of land, nor expense of carrying from the field to the barn, including expense of preparing the ground, seed, sowing, cutting, binding and shocking, of about $1.30 per ton.

The stock now being fed requires about three tons of dry feed per day. The cutting is done by a No. 6 Cummins cutter, and it is so arranged that the cut feed as it falls from the cutting machine is carried to and placed in the tanks, wet up with the necessary quantity of water, and mixed with bran or meal by machinery—so that when the cutting is done the feed is ready for the steam. Three men in an hour and a half can cut three tons. With the present boiler capacity it takes one man four hours more to steam it. The cost of fuel for cutting, mixing, steaming, pumping water, etc., is about five cents per ton of dry feed. The cut feed is much more easily and rapidly distributed to the animals than long feed. It is shoveled from the tanks down into wagons with sideboards, that stand below the bottoms of the tanks, and carried to the sheep-folds. The racks are made to accommodate twenty sheep and this number is found to need two bushels of cut feed. The feeder has two-bushel baskets. While he is carrying one to the racks the boy fills the other. In this way a man and boy can feed and care for fifteen hundred sheep. The fodder is eaten up clean, a few joints and soiled pieces only being left, but not one per cent. is wasted.

All the advantages claimed for feeding steamed food to cattle and horses—the economy of feed, the increased health, thrift, and comfort of the animals—are found in an equal degree in feeding sheep. The effect is shown in the wool, which is of a length, clearness, style, and particularly strength of staple rarely found on sheep wintered on dry feed. There is no *jar*, or tender place in the wool, indicating the point in the growth of the fiber where the sheep changed from green to dry feed. All the wool-buyers observe this, and the wool, it is believed, commanded a higher price than any other clip bought from first hands in this or any of the adjoining counties.

It is not claimed that the steaming of feed adds to the nutritive elements. But as the pulverization and stirring of the soil promote the growth of vegetation by making the plant food accessible to the plants, so the steaming of feed makes it once more palatable and more readily digested and assimilated by the animals, and performs the same office for their food that cooking does for ours.

The *ensilage* of maize, by which is meant the burying of green corn fodder in pits and trenches with a view to preserving it in the same condition for winter use, is attracting a great deal of attention, and is practiced to some extent in France. It is also talked of in the papers here, and has been tried experimentally. I suppose the fodder from an acre of good land, with all its sap and greenness in it, would weigh thirty tons, three-fourths of which would be water. The handling and hauling of this great weight to the pits, the packing, tramping, and covering of it, and the subsequent carrying of it to the cattle, even if subsequently done, must be a heavy labor. Why not cure it first and then steam it? Wetting and steaming it puts the summer back into it again.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

The cows of Pittsfield and other Western Massachusetts towns are offering some curious problems to milkmen. One of John E. Kernochan's Alderneys recently gave birth to the calf, but after the calf was taken away not a drop of milk would the cow yield. But one day the cow was found lying down and three sucking pigs drawing all the nourishment they could hold, and to the evident pleasure of both, since which time the cow has done well enough. Abijah Parks of Dalton, undertaking to wean a calf, put it in a field with a yearling heifer and brought her to her milk so that she was milked for a year before having a calf. Orrin Hewlet, of Lee, also has a heifer which gave milk eighteen months before having a calf.

Veterinary Department.

I have a two-year-old colt; broke him last spring; was all right; turned him out; did not see him through the summer; took him up in October; he had a large curb; there was no heat in it, and he was not lame. Please prescribe to take the bunch off.

ANSWER.—The treatment for curb should at first be confined to the reduction of the inflammation; in order to effect which the curb should be kept wet (by means of a bandage lightly applied) with the following lotion: Tincture of arnica, three ounces; muriate of ammonia, two ounces; methylated spirits of wine, four ounces; water, three pints; mix. This should be continued until all inflammation has subsided. The next proceeding is to reduce the curb by absorption, which is best effected by the application of biniodide of mercury, administered as follows: Biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce; mix well, and after cutting the hair short, rub a little into the skin covering the curb, every night for four or five nights, and after an interval of a week it should be again applied. To facilitate a free watery discharge, the part should be fomented with very hot water every morning and afternoon, and continued for several days after the ointment has been discontinued. This will leave the ligaments weak, but gentle exercise will gradually restore their strength. Friction with the hand, aided by any stimulating essential oil will help to strengthen the ligaments. During the above treatment the horse should be kept from work.

How to Physic a Horse.

The horse must undergo preparation for physic, which is done by gently relaxing the bowels. During the day previous, his food should be restricted to bran-mashes—a quarter of a peck being sufficient for a feed—and this, with his drink, should be given warm. Corn and oats should be withheld, and hay restricted. He may have walking or trotting exercise morning and evening. As an ordinary physic, the following ball may be given: Powdered aloes, four drachms; powdered ginger, three drachms; treacle, as much as sufficient to form a ball. The physic is given in the morning when the stomach is empty; after that a bran-mash is given; that over, the horse goes to exercise for perhaps an hour, and is watered when he returns; the water should be as warm as he will take it, and he should take as much as he pleases throughout the day. Bran-mash should be given as often as oats usually are, and better warm than cold; if both are refused, bran may be tried, but no oats, and but little hay. Sometimes gentle exercise may be given in the afternoon, and also next day. The physic usually begins to operate next morning, rarely takes effect in twelve hours, frequently not for thirty. When the physic begins to operate, the horse should stand in the stable till it sets, which may be in twelve hours. The stable should be well littered behind the stall, to receive the discharge, and the horse should be covered with a rug.

Heaves in Horses.

In heaves, the great point is to correct any faults in feeding, watering and working. Keep the patient in a cool, clean, well aired stable; feed sound oats or ground feed morning and noon, without any hay or straw, but at night a few pounds of well cured timothy, or, better, straw may be given after the grain; do not put to work for at least an hour after any meal, and let exercise be gentle for the first half hour; never overdrive; if there is any tendency to costiveness give daily two or three ounces of Glauber salts, more or less, as may be necessary to keep them easy. Without such careful management, all other measures will prove unavailing, and this care alone may be sufficient to check the disease in its early stages. A run at grass on a natural pasture destitute of clover, will often have a similar effect. Finally, the following powder may be given daily for a month, or even more: Powdered digitalis, three drachms; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered coriander seeds, four ounces; arseniate of soda, two drachms. Mix; divide into thirty powders; give one daily in the food.—*Chicago Field.*

I have a brood of young pigs two months old, that are acting very strangely. They were very healthy and grew fast up to two weeks ago, when they commenced to go lame, one at a time, until they were all lame except one. They can't use their hind legs. If they are put upon their feet will stand for a short time, but when they attempt to step the legs won't bear their weight. They seem to be all right in their back, as they can crawl around the pen, eat good, and seemingly feel all right in other respects. Their mother is in good health and always has been.

ANSWER.—Your pigs have rachitis. The pathology is that the bones are too soft, due to there not being sufficient bone-forming material in the system. The food is undoubtedly deficient in phosphate of lime. *Treatment.*—If they are suckling give the mother phosphate of lime in her feed; also the pigs. Give to each pig a half ounce of castor oil; repeat if necessary. Give cod liver oil so that each pig will get three drachms daily. See that their apartments are kept clean, dry and well ventilated. Allow plenty of nutritious food, milk if possible.

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

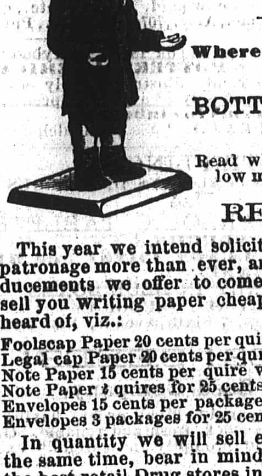
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. L. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



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If you want Information

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Where You can Get

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Read what is printed below my platform and

REFLECT.

This year we intend soliciting the farmers' patronage more than ever, and one of the inducements we offer to come and see us is, to sell you writing paper cheaper than you ever heard of, viz.:

Foolscap Paper 20 cents per quire worth........30
Legal cap Paper 20 cents per quire worth........35
Note Paper 15 cents per quire worth........20
Note Paper 2 quires for 25 cents worth........35
Envelopes 15 cents per package worth........20
Envelopes 3 packages for 25 cents worth........40

In quantity we will sell even cheaper. At the same time, bear in mind, we have one of the best retail Drug stores in the West and allow no one to undersell us. We also sell the best Chemical Paint. Yours respectfully,

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75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

S. L. CLARK,

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$250 *Reward for an Incurable case.* DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1835, have devoted 39 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Fitler, 45 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists.

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.

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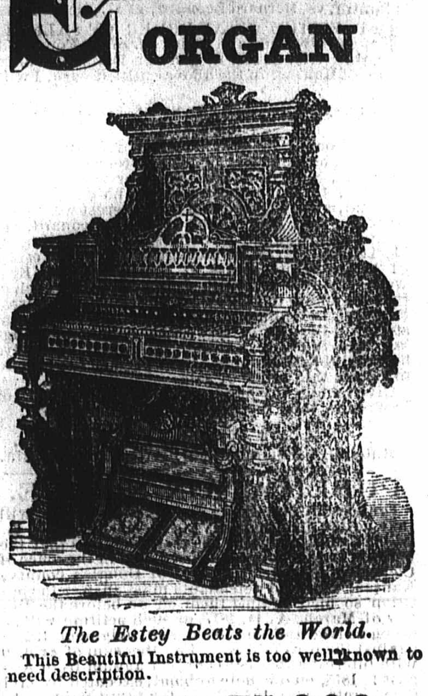

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This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 75,000

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As Cheap as The Cheapest

It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

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which produces a soft delicate quality of tone heretofore unknown in Reed Organs.

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instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument **FULLY WARRANTED**, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and Illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

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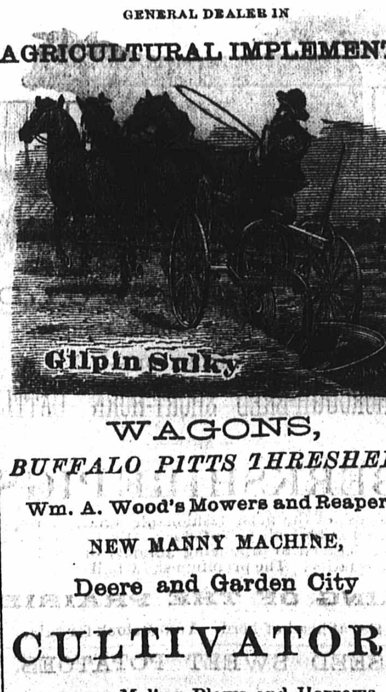

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Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

Lawrence Building and Savings Association, plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, 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 5th day of March, 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 defendants, Bernard Leonard, Sophia Leonard, John F. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H. Tennent, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Boswell, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at twelve hundred ($1200) dollars. 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 1st day of February, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
5-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Frances M. MacGrady and Peter MacGrady will take notice that they have been sued by Wm. L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, as plaintiffs, and that the petition in this action has been filed in the office of Clerk of the District Court, of Douglas county, Kansas; that said defendants must answer the petition so filed against them on or before the 24th day of March, A. D. 1877, or such petition will be taken as true and confessed and judgment taken against them as follows: For the sum of $450.00 with interest at ten per cent. per annum from August 1, 1875, on one note or bond, executed by said defendants, and for $151.74 for taxes paid, with interest at twelve per cent. from January 24, 1877, and for fifty dollars as attorney's fees and the costs of this action, and a further judgment and decree will be rendered that the following mortgaged premises, situate in city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: Lots 164, 166 and 168, on Tennessee street, in said city of Lawrence, be sold in the manner prescribed by law and the proceeds of said sale be applied in satisfaction of such judgment and costs, and further judgment and decree will be rendered, forever excluding, barring and foreclosing said defendants, and each of them, from all rights, interest, lien or equity of redemption in or to said mortgaged premises and every part thereof, and for such other or further relief as to the court may seem just.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

TUITION FREE. CONTINGENT FEES $5 PER SESSION.

An able faculty of experienced professors. Over three hundred students in daily attendance. Ample course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Natural Sciences, English Literature Engineering and

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Vocal music in normal classes free. Piano and organ at reasonable rates.

A cordial welcome to all who desire an education and are willing to work for it. Others not invited.

For circulars write to

PROF. D. H. ROBINSON,
Secretary of the Faculty,
Lawrence, Kan.

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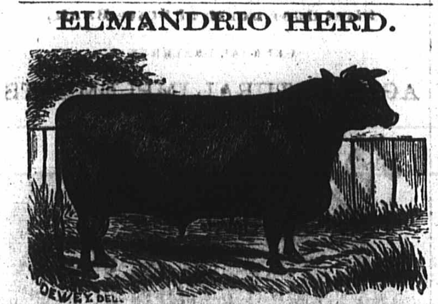

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KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS

IN THEIR SEASON.

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

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London.

Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the tenth part of their value.

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.
One ladies chemise button.
One gent's Parisian diamond pin.
One collar button.
One extra fine set studs.

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

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of $15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry, and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.

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

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LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

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CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

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BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

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

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

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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Yours truly,

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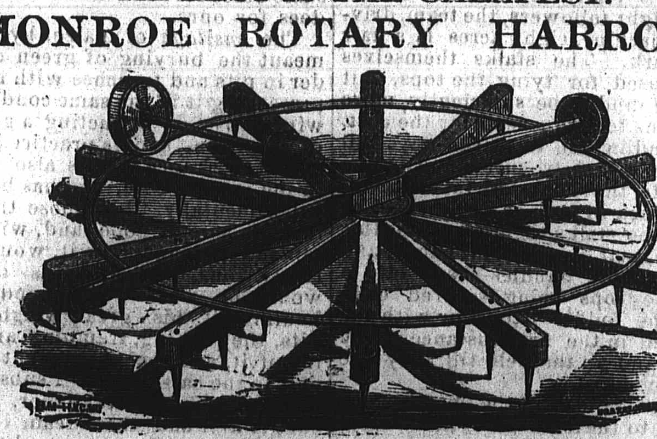

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For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only Implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble—

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