

THE SPIRIT OF THE LAMPS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry

VOL. VI.—NO. 1.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 267.

MAGGIE, THE MILKMAID.
BY LOUISE S. BROWN.
I remember night of the old brown house,
But its windows, facing the west,
Where I watched the glowing sun, each eve,
Tinge with gold the mountain's crest.
For well I knew, when the sun was high,
Sweet Margaret would not fail,
To trip down the clover path,
With her shining milking pail.
Her heart was light as the thistle-down,
And she trilled a merry song,
Or called the cow with a kindly voice,
As she gayly tripped along.
She plucked a rose for her shining braids,
She pulled the clover-leaves,
And round the magic four she wove
The fancies each lassie weaves.
Perchance, while she toiled at her homely task,
Her truant thoughts would roam,
Away from the yard, with its lowing kine,
From the rail with its creamy foam.
Mayhap she dreamed of a life of ease;
Of a lover from the town, who'd win
Of a wedding where she might be the bride,
In a shimmering, satin gown.
But once—she had filled her shining pail,
To the barn—when she turned away,
She stood face to face with the sun-brown lad
Who raked her father's hay in the day.
He took from her hand the laden pail,
And I heard him gently say:
"Sweet Maggie, I will carry now
All your burdens, if I may!"
I did not hear her whispered words,
But I saw her, all in white,
When her bright blue eyes were all aglow
With love's bewildering light.
And when next I watched the setting sun,
And the pail with the brimming foam,
There were two who walked the clover path,
And they called the spot "Our Home."
CANE AFFAIR.
BY J. H. BROWN.
Girls nowadays are so extravagant, that it fairly
terrifies a man contemplating matrimony.
There is your favorite, Miss Hartley; she de-
clared to me, in the strictest confidence, last
evening, that she couldn't imagine how any
one could exist without the opera. And not a
week ago I know of her mentioning an India
shawl as a positive necessity for a lady's wardrobe.
"Mere girlish exaggeration," I said. "She has
always had a rich father to pay her bills."
"And naturally will expect a rich husband to
do the same. If I had Mr. Hartley's bank ac-
count, the matter would be different; but
though my salary is good, my income, inde-
pendent of that, is small. If I provide India
shawls and opera tickets without limit to the
future Mrs. Stanton, I can scarcely meet ex-
penses, if I do not actually run in debt. Now
I am quite resolved to save a little every year
till I own a home, and can start in business for
myself."
"A good wife would help you, Will," I said.
"But where is she to be found?"
Uncle Josh chuckled a little at the idea of his
giving information on the subject, and the gen-
tlemen having finished their preparation for
departure started for their place of business.
Uncle Josh was the cashier, and his nephew
clerk, in a large retail dry goods store, but the
elder gentleman, of ample means, employed his
time, not from necessity, but from a hor-
ror of idleness. He boarded, as did his nephew,
at a fashionable boarding house in Brook-
lyn, crossed the ferry every morning for the
store in New York.
Handsomely well conducted and well educated,
Will Stanton was a favorite in society, and the
fact that his bachelor uncle was fond of him
was no drawback to his popularity. Many a
girlish heart fluttered when he drew near, and
Uncle Josh was quite eloquent on the charms
of matrimony, and a home for Will, where he
might share the domestic circle.
On the morning when the gentlemen held
the conversation recorded above, Will found
his services required as salesman, owing to the
illness of one of the men in the silk depart-
ment. He had served in the same capacity be-
fore, though he held a more lucrative position
in the counting-house; but, stepping behind
the counter he found already a few fair cus-
tomers in the store. Two ladies, young and
pretty, required his services at once.
"Evening silks, if you please," said one, a
tall, stylish looking girl, dressed in exquisite
taste, and with rich garments. "Show me
some of the new shades."
Several pieces of the shining fabric were un-
rolled, and Will noted the fact that both ladies
seemed equally interested in the choice of a
dress. But the companion of the stylish girl
who had first spoken was far more quiet than
her friend, in voice, manner and dress; while
every detail of her neat walking suit was per-
fect in finish, fitting her exquisitely, and was

tasteful and simply elegant. Will's experi-
enced eyes told him that the cost was less than
half of the companions, and yet she seemed
equally well dressed, sitting aside that one
item of expense. A cloth cloak instead of a
velvet; a dress of fine French poplin, instead
of silk; a collar and cuffs of embroidered linen
instead of real lace; kid gloves of dark service,
able tint instead of pale buff ones, and furs
less expensive than the real ermine of her
friend, all left a large balance in her favor,
while her appearance was lady-like and refined.
"Oh, Winnie," said her companion, "this
shade of sage will suit you perfectly. I am
not fair enough to wear it, but it is a lovely
ting for a blonde. Don't look any further for
silk."
"I am not going to get a new silk, Marcia."
"Not get a new silk for Mrs. Hartley's party?"
"Why, Vin, it will be one of the most
dressy occasions of the season. You have never
been at one of Floy Hartley's parties?"
"No, Miss Hartley is a recent acquaintance."
"Then take my advice and get a handsome
dress. You have no idea how much they dress
there."
"I can't afford it, Marcia."
"Oh, nonsense!"
"But it is a fact. I have been out so much
this winter, that my allowance will not last me
until spring unless I am very economical."
"Ask for more. I never pretend to keep
within my allowance."
"I am saving for a new piano, and I cannot
afford any extravagance."
"But what will you wear?"
"I have a new white organdie, that Aunt
Kate gave me last summer, that I did not need,
so it has not been made up. I shall make it so
that it will serve me afterward as a summer
dress."
"O Vin! Vin! As if your father would not
give you a new dress? He has been looking for
them these two or three weeks!"
"I know he would, but he gives me no alibi-
allowance, and I find it sufficient with a mar-
ginal saving."
"All the above conversation carried on in a
low tone, was apparently unheard by the smil-
ing clerk, whose quick ear had, however,
caught every word of it. He looked again
at the sweet-faced little lady, resolving that
Floy Hartley should introduce him at the
party for which his aunt's invitation had al-
ready been received.
"Come, Winnie, give me the benefit of your
taste," said Marcia. "I am tired of all the
bright colors that suit my Indian style of beau-
ty. Is there not one of those delicate tints that
I could wear?"
"The peach blossom, Marcia, with black lace."
"If you will come over I will show you a new
fold for trimming."
"Oh, Madam! You will make it up hand-
somely. I never make an evening dress, do
you?"
"I make all my dresses. I took lessons of a
first rate dressmaker on purpose."
"You like the peach blossom?"
"I do," holding it against her companion's
shoulder. "It is certainly becoming. Not so
glaring as a pink, but as pretty. Your black
overdress will be lovely with it."
"I shall have an over-silk of the same, with
a new thread lace trimming. I teased you out
of a new dress this morning, and I mean to
have the full benefit of his generosity. Twen-
ty-five yards," she added to the clerk, and Will
measured off the dress.
He saw the ladies going from counter to
counter, and the hour being still early, had
jealousy to saunter about a little, marking Vin-
nie's purchase of blue ribbons and her care in
selecting what was of good quality, her selec-
tion of gloves, and her unselfish interest in all
of her friend's purchases, from the dress and
thread to the gloves and a costly web of a han-
kerchief. Evidently Miss Marcia intended that
her father should indeed supply an entire new
dress.
There was a discussion over some exquisite
new fans, a recent importation exquisitely
displayed by a clerk. Winnie's quiet "can't af-
ford it," was proof against temptation, but
Marcia added a white feather fan of dainty
beauty to her list of purchases.
Floy Hartley was rather surprised that Will
Stanton, who was a favorite of her father's,
while she had won Uncle John's heart, never
paid her those marked attentions that were so
evidently the desire of the old gentleman. But
her surprise was changed to chagrin when
asked a special introduction to Miss Winnie
Holway, and was that young lady's devoted
cavalier for the evening of Miss Hartley's
party.

"The young lady in white with blue rib-
bons," she had said in answer to his request;
"that is Miss Holway, a schoolmate of Marcia
Livingstone's. I have met her at the Living-
stone's, but am not very well acquainted."
Marcia tells me her father is quite well off, but
has a very large family."
All of this Will found later was quite true.
There was a large family, and Winnie was the
very sunshine of home. Well educated her-
self, she was always ready to assist the young-
or ones in their studies. With nimble fingers,
trained to work, she saved her father many
dollars by her ability to cut and dress, and
her willingness to impart some of her
knowledge to her sisters. A neat housekeeper,
she spared her mother many an hour for visit-
ing, reading, or rest. In society she was al-
ways appropriately and tastefully dressed.
She was a good pianist, and sang well in a
clear, cultivated voice. She was well read, and
kept up an intelligent interest in all current
topics, conversing easily, though modestly.
Will found that at every visit to Mr. Hol-
way's pleasant sitting-room increased his dis-
taste for boarding-house life, and his love for
pretty Winnie Holway, till he found himself in
serious consultation with Uncle John.
"So it is for my pet, Floy Hartley," said the
old gentleman. "It would serve you right if
I married her myself!"
"I will give my consent," Will said, smil-
ingly.
"No, my boy, not a word of that. Floy
Vinnie must all my old heart, as you have
promised me a corner in your home long years
ago. Will, when my last was as brown as
your own, and my eyes as bright as hers, had
my love dream. I was a country boy then,
and to own a farm was the height of my am-
bition. I was working hard for a farmer of
the name of Nelson, for I had no parents,
when there came to visit my employer a cousin
from the great city of New York, who, those
days, Will, New York seemed farther away
from the small country place than Europe
seems now. The advent of Josephine Nelson
was an event in our village, and her beauty
and grace were fully appreciated by all the
rough hunkies around her. Working on her
cousin's farm, I was constantly near her. I
drove her, if she wished to see the surrounding
scenery, and as we jolted over the rough coun-
try roads, she told me of the great city, of the
opening there for energy, industry and talent.
She found I was fond of reading, and lent me
volumes of poetry she had brought with her
from the city. Books were rare treasures for
years ago. We read the sweet measured
lines together, we walked together in shaded
lanes, and I gathered wild flowers which she
wore in her bosom and hair. To make a long
story short, Will, I loved her with all the wild
enthusiasm of a boy, and the mature reason of
a man. She was far above me in grace, beau-
ty and goodness, but she was gentle as she was
fair, modest and tender.
"When I told her my love she laid her little
white hand in my rough brown one, and prom-
ised to be my wife. Then she came home to
the city, and I added dollar after dollar to my
hoard, to follow her. Mr. Nelson wrote to
Josephine's father for me, and he promised me
a place in his counting house, if I came to the
city. I came, Will. Then I found out why
my suit was favored; why no cross was laid
upon my darling's love. I had thought her
pale, delicate beauty, was only the city's re-
finement compared to the robust charms of our
country lasses. I found that it was the beauty
of that scourge of the seaside cities—consump-
tion. Her parents knew my darling could not
live to be my bride, but because she had given
me the treasure of her love, they made me
welcome as one in their home.
"I spent my days in the counting-house of
Mr. Nelson, my evenings with Josephine. She
faded slowly, but my loving eyes, growing
weaker and weaker, till she died, clasping my
hand in hers. That was forty years ago, but I
have loved no woman since. I will keep faith
with Josephine till we meet in heaven. When
I die, Will, all I have will be yours, but bury
this with me."
As he spoke he put a small locket, that had
been hidden in his bosom, into Will's hands.
Opening it, he disclosed the face of a very beau-
tiful woman. At the sight of it Will cried:
"How much like Floy Hartley!"
"Mrs. Hartley is Josephine's sister," said
Uncle Josh, quietly. "Now you know why
I am so fond of Floy."
There was a long silence, and Uncle Josh
knew by Will's face and the firm grasp of his
hand that his story had been received with sym-
pathy. He told of two ravens, made of his
quaint old toys, that he had made, and

"Come," said he cheerfully, after a long
pause, "if Miss Holway has actually accepted,
I must see about a wedding present. Marcia
has saved for a piano to go for a trousseau."
"Is that a hint for me to buy a piano?" said
Uncle Josh. "Well, I will, if I can."
But when the wedding day was fixed, and
Will consulted Uncle Josh about a house, he
was informed that Mrs. Stanton's wedding
present from her new uncle would be a neat,
brown stone house, fully furnished, including
a piano, with one room reserved for Uncle
Josh.
There are children's voices now in the hand-
some house, and Uncle Josh has stood god-
father to a sturdy paragon. The sun of pros-
perity shines upon Will, but he says his busi-
ness success, his happy home, his freedom from
worldly perplexities, have all depended on
the good sense of his wife, who, in all expedi-
tures, all charities, first considers whether or
not she can afford the outlay; and while she is
liberal and large hearted, is never ashamed to
exercise economy, or to decline an extrava-
gance. A comfortable home, a piano, a few
changeable and necessary articles of dress, and
the London World, this is the life of the
of the dramatic profession. Those actresses,
however, who know how to make allowance
for these differences in domestic representation
are truly delightful. With their cultivated ex-
ercise in the art of acting, and their ability
to make a drama, in their own minds, and
usage domestic for their guides, they have an
immense advantage over the professional
actress. This, for instance, is my opinion of
other effects, will tend to give a piece of ed-
ucated position to their speech very grateful to
the cultivated taste.
These masters of words, is, indeed, some-
thing quite astonishing; and they have to take
care that it does not master them in their turn
by making them too eloquent for the small in-
cidents of every-day life. The work of their
callings necessarily requires in style for all
who are clever enough to take advantage of it.
Think of the vocabulary at the command of a
person who knows half Shakespeare by heart,
not to speak of the inimitable gems from the
lyric poets for recitation on holiday nights.
The actresses of the Comedie Francaise, who
are never suffered to learn anything that has
not been fifty times revised by an author
turned purist in the interest of his own fame,
talk as the angels of heaven rather than as wo-
men. They cannot help themselves; their clear-
ness, point, emphasis, and exquisite diction in
epithet marks the speech of the world in which
they live the greater part of their lives. They,
indeed, make it their care to see the best of
both worlds, the real and the ideal. Society
opens its doors to them; they learn its ways,
and pay for the lesson by improving on it for
the benefit of their teachers, who become learn-
ers as they sit at the play.
To this ceaseless influence of action and re-
action we owe the polish of French social life,
over, so to speak, in communication with the
ideal of fine manners through its relations of
intimacy with the high art of the stage. It
would be a good thing for both actors and ac-
tresses at home if they enjoyed more frequent
opportunities of studying some of their sub-
jects from nature; but this, of course, is only
like saying that it would be a good thing if
there were a closer communion between the
different castes of Hindoos. Of the hundreds
of hardy professionals who would undertake
to represent a bishop at a moment's notice,
how many could honestly say that they had
ever been allowed to sit at meat with the mean-
est curate of his order?
A Powerful Magnet.
Prof. Smythe, says the Petersburg (Va.) In-
dependent, was once lecturing on natural phi-
losophy, and in the course of his experiments
he introduced one of Carrington's most pow-
erful magnets, with which he attracted a block
of iron from a distance of two feet.
"Can any of you conceive a greater attrac-
tive power?" the lecturer demanded.
"Yes," answered a voice from the audi-
ence.
"What a natural terrestrial object?"
"A cat," said the professor.
The professor had challenged the man who
had spoken to name the thing.
"Then up rose old Seth Winstet. He was a
genius in his way, and original. Said he:
"I can give you the facts. Squira, and you can
judge for yourself. When I was a young man,
there was a little piece of natural magnet done
up in kalker and dandy, as was called Betsy
Jane. She could draw me fourteen miles ev-
ery Sunday. Sakes alive, I were just as natu-
ral as an elden down hill. That wasn't no resem-
blance. That was magnet of yours is pretty
good, but 'tain't a circumstance to the one I
sawed up."

Young Folks' Column.
MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a
month or so, I will write now. All the little
folks wrote and I didn't; I was at school, but
I might have written on Sunday or Saturday.
Our school was out the day before yesterday,
and we had a dinner the last day of school, and
a party at night. The summer school will
commence the first of April. They have not
hired a teacher for the summer school yet. I
am awful lonesome since school is out. The
teacher will start soon to Cadey county to
teach a school there, and we all wish him suc-
cess for he is a good teacher. I am like some
of the little folks, I like to read the letters that
we write. Father and mother say they like
the SPIRIT better than any paper we take.
Father and mother are strangers. I guess I
will send you my monthly cards that I get at
school. There is an awful sickness all over. I
won't write any more this time.
LYDIA B. WILSON.
GREENWICH, March 3, 1877.
DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I see that Anna Helen
will be called upon to give us another scolding,
so I thought I would not be included in it. I
take music lessons, and like my teacher very
much. I do not sing any. I send you a char-
ade this week.
I am composed of thirteen letters.
My first is in junior, but not in senior.
My second is in old, also in young.
My third is in answer, but not in skeptic.
My fourth is in green, but not in blue.
My fifth is in orange, but not in apple.
My sixth is in water, but not in rain.
My seventh is in hard, but not in soft.
My eighth is in fight, but not in conquer.
My ninth is in bought, but not in sold.
My tenth is in tale, but not in fable.
My eleventh is in land, but not in ocean.
My twelfth is in me, but not in you.
My thirteenth is in year, but not in battle.
My whole is the name of a popular toy.
Yours respectfully, A. MABLE LOOK.
WATKINS, Wis., March 7, 1877.
MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a
letter to put in your paper. I am twelve years
old; I go to school; my teachers names are Mr.
Boor. I study reading, writing, spelling, arith-
metic and geography. I have a cow and calf,
the cow's name is Rosy and the calf's name is
Myrtle. I live in the country. I have twenty-
three cows. I have two brothers and no
sisters. We have Sunday school here every
Sunday, and have preaching the first Sunday
in every month. This is the first letter I have
written for a paper. My mamma and papa
went to Santa Barbara, on the coast; they will
be gone three weeks. Well, I will quit for this
time, so good bye.
VIOLA P. DARLING.
MISILLA, California, March 5, 1877.
MR. EDITOR:—I live away down here in
Maine. We do not have any grasshoppers
here. But we have plenty of caterpillars. There
were so many last summer, that I used to go
out in the front yard and take a pail of soap-
and sweep them off of the fence. My grand-
father is the editor of Chase's Chronicle, and he
lets me take your paper every week, and I
like the "Young Folks' Column" very much.
I am nine years old. I go to school and study
reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic.
I guess I won't write any more, for I haven't
got anything more to write. Yours truly,
JENNIE L. CHASE.
TURNER, Maine, March 7, 1877.
MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written any for
the "Young Folks' Column" I will try, and
write you a few lines and maybe you will print
it. I am going to start to school Monday. I
study reading, spelling arithmetic and geog-
raphy. I am a little girl just ten years old, I
milk two cows and feed two calves. Pa has
just bought me a new map and I am going to
study all I can; and bought a picture for my
little sister Agnes. Well I have said all I know.
SARAH A. FULKERSON.
APPANOOSE, Franklin county, Kans.
DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am ten years old. I
have a dog, his name is Fido; I have a harness
and hitch him to a wagon; he has caught thirty-
three rabbits. I have a cow and a calf, and
two horses. I go to school and study reading,
arithmetic, spelling and geography. I have to
go a mile and a quarter. We feed our cattle
in the bottom; we have twenty-four cattle. I
am afraid I am getting my letter too long, and
so I will stop.
Your friend,
CHESTER BALDWIN.
CLINTON, Kans., March 5, 1877.
The answer to Henry Shields' charade in
last week's issue is "Pough." Answer to Z.
A. W.'s enigma, "Hammering."
Several "Young Folks' Letters" stand over
to appear in our next issue.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Lawrence, Kansas, AT, MARCH 15, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
Executive Committee.
Alonso Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. W. Allen, Colfax, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oklawaha, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Treasurer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Lecturer—W. D. Rippey, Sevier, Doniphan county.
Assistant Secretary—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-keeper—Geo. Ames, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.
Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Sevier, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

POMONA GRANGES.

- Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
- Cowley county, J. O. Vandenland master, C. C. Coker secretary, Little Dutch.
- Sevier county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Mumford secretary, Junction City.
- Crawford county, S. J. Kunkle master, A. J. Kunkle secretary, Girard.
- Wyandott county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
- McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Emporia.
- Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
- Saline county, no report.
- Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phillips secretary, Ft. Scott.
- Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
- Republic county, W. H. Bowers master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Beloit.
- Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
- Reed county, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neithland.
- Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McMillan secretary, Columbia.
- Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Riley.
- Johnson county, D. D. Jones master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
- Waukegan county, no report.
- Douglas county, V. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
- Neosho county, no report.
- Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
- Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
- Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
- Chase county, S. C. Spurgeon master, E. M. Bonner secretary, Burlington.
- Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Columbia.
- Washington county, M. Barrett master, S. H. Manner secretary, Washington.
- Jewell county, A. J. Pelleguer master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Center.
- Cornwall county, J. F. Willis master, J. N. Insley secretary, Oskaloosa.
- Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
- Linn county, W. H. Shackock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
- Montgomery county, O. Green master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Session Held at Manhattan.

[CONTINUED.]

The committee on Constitution made report which was acted upon, and here appears as finally adopted with amendments and changes: CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

ARTICLE I.

This grange shall be known as the "Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," and shall, in all its acts, be subject to the National Grange.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The legislative part of the State grange shall be composed of such delegates as shall be elected annually as provided in section 2.

SEC. 2. Each grange shall elect one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each twenty (20) members or fractional part thereof equal to fifteen (15), at the first regular meeting in October, who shall meet on the third Saturday in November at the county seat, or such place as may be determined, and elect, from the masters or past-masters or their wives who are matrons, in said county, one delegate at large and one alternate, provided said county has fifty (50) Patrons in good standing on the books of the State grange, and also an additional delegate and alternate for each fifteen hundred (1500) members in the county, or fractional part equal to ten hundred (1000). Provided the membership in a county is less than fifty (50), the secretary of the State grange shall attach it to the nearest convenient county and notify both counties of this action.

SEC. 3. The membership in each county shall be determined by the secretary of the State grange, who shall report the same to the deputy in each county, or, where there is no deputy, the master of the senior grange in the county.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. This grange shall hold a regular annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December, at such place as the State grange or executive committee may determine. Special meetings may be called by a vote of the grange, or by the master and secretary, upon a written request of the executive committee, notice to be given to each delegate at least thirty days preceding such meeting.

SEC. 2. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the master to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the constitution of this and the National Grange, the by-laws of this grange and the usages of the order are observed and obeyed; to sign all drafts upon the treasury, and to perform such other duties as pertain to such office.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the overseer to assist the master in preserving order to preside over the grange in the absence of the master, and in case of vacancy of the office of

master he shall fill the same until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to visit subordinate granges, to instruct the work and see that it is properly done, and look after the financial and educational interests of the members.

SEC. 4. The secretary shall keep an accurate record of all meetings of the grange; make out all necessary returns to the National Grange; keep the accounts of the subordinate granges with the State grange, and pay over, every thirty days, to the treasurer all money coming into his hands and take a receipt for the same. He shall also keep a complete register of the number and names of all subordinate granges, and the name and address of the master and secretary. The secretary shall see that the quarterly dues of subordinate granges are promptly paid and a receipt for the same duly forwarded, and in case of arrears for more than thirty days, the secretary shall make special application to the secretary of said subordinate grange for such arrears, and in case the same is not paid within thirty days, such grange shall be reported by the State secretary to the State master, whose duty it shall be to promptly notify such grange that unless their dues are paid within thirty days their charter will be suspended or revoked. The secretary shall give bonds to be approved by the executive committee, in double the amount likely to pass into his hands.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the State grange to receive all moneys from the secretary, giving him receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account thereof, and pay them out on the order of the master of the State grange, countersigned by the secretary. He shall render a full account of his office at each annual meeting, and deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys and papers pertaining to his office. He shall give bonds to be approved by the executive committee, in double the sum likely to pass through his hands.

SEC. 6. The duties of other officers shall be such as are defined in the constitution of the National Grange, and the manual adopted for use.

SEC. 7. The master and executive committee shall be empowered to suspend from office any officer of the State grange who may prove inefficient or derelict in the discharge of his duty, subject to appeal to the next meeting of the State grange.

ARTICLE V.—ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All elections of the State grange, including members of the executive committee, shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of the vote cast to elect.

ARTICLE VI.—COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. The executive committee shall consist of one member in each congressional district. The master shall be ex officio a member of the executive committee. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the order during the time the grange is not in session; to instruct the secretary in the discharge of his duties; to prepare and disburse funds, and place in their hands such contingent fund as they may deem best; to decide all questions and appeals referred to them by the master or by county subordinate granges, and render a full report of their proceedings at each session of the State grange.

SEC. 2. At the regular meeting there shall be appointed an auditing committee to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all claims against the State grange, and the reports of secretary, treasurer, executive committee, and all other reports relating to money that has been expended for the State grange, and shall report to the grange from time to time, during its sessions.

SEC. 3. A committee of five shall be appointed upon the subject of Finance. They shall examine the books of the secretary and treasurer. They shall report to the grange the receipts and disbursements for the current year, and the resources and liabilities of the grange, and recommend such financial action as in their judgment may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 4. A committee of five shall be appointed upon Appeals and Grievances, who shall examine all cases of appeals, and report during the session.

SEC. 5. A committee of three shall be appointed upon Per diem and Mileage, who shall report the amount due each member.

SEC. 6. A committee of five on Needed Legislation, to whom shall be referred the reports of the secretaries of the life and fire associations, and all matters pertaining to life and fire departments, for examination and suggestions.

ARTICLE VII.—DEPUTIES.

SEC. 1. The master of the State grange shall appoint a deputy in each county. Said deputy shall be vigilant that no disorder shall exist in the granges in his jurisdiction, and shall report promptly any such disorder to the master of the State grange. He shall also have power to organize subordinate granges and install officers of subordinate granges. The executive committee, on the recommendation of the secretaries of the life and fire associations, shall appoint a deputy in each county. Said agent shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as shall be fixed by the executive committee.

SEC. 2. A deputy shall receive one dollar (\$1) for organizing a subordinate grange, and five cents per mile, payable in advance, and two dollars for the grange organized. The amount to be paid by the grange organized, shall be as follows:

SEC. 3. Deputies shall not organize a subordinate grange within six miles of any other grange at the time of its existence, without the written consent of the master of the State grange.

SEC. 4. Deputies shall not accept the appointment of a deputy in any other grange, or shall report to the secretary of the State grange all granges organized by him, and a list of charter members and officers elected.

ARTICLE VIII.—SALARIES AND FEES.

SEC. 1. The master of the State grange shall receive one hundred dollars (\$100) per year, and three dollars (\$3) per day and actual traveling expenses, while traveling in the interests of the order, under the direction of the executive committee.

SEC. 2. The treasurer of the State grange shall receive fifty dollars (\$50) per annum.

SEC. 3. Two members of the executive committee shall be entitled to two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day, for the time actually employed in the duties of this office, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile, except when traveling by railroad, when they shall receive the actual fare paid, and no more, and two dollars (\$2) per day while attending the State grange, and one dollar (\$1) per day for time actually and necessarily employed in coming and going from the State grange.

SEC. 4. The secretary of the State grange shall receive six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, and three dollars (\$3) per day and actual traveling expenses, while traveling in the interests of the order, under the direction of the executive committee.

ARTICLE IX.—POMONA GRANGES.

SEC. 1. No new grange shall be organized nearer than six miles of any grange previously organized without the written consent of the master of the State grange, and all lines of jurisdiction for organization, and between granges previously organized, shall be understood to mean the nearest distance computed by section from place of meeting. Deputies organizing new granges, shall admit no person residing within the jurisdiction of any other grange without the consent of said grange; nor shall he admit any one who sells intoxicating liquors, or one who is an habitual drunkard.

SEC. 2. No grange shall accept the application of any person for membership in this order, by initiation, whose place of business is known to be within the jurisdiction of another grange without consent of said grange. Any person whose application for membership shall be rejected, may re-apply such application at the expiration of six months thereafter. No application for membership in this order shall be entertained unless it shall be known that the agricultural interests of the applicant preponderate over all others financially. The application shall be in all cases, accompanied by the full fee of five dollars for one and two dollars for common. Subordinate granges shall be held to a strict construction of the national constitution in regard to membership, and any violation of this law, or admitting members for less than the regular fee, shall subject the grange so violating to the revocation of its charter.

SEC. 3. Subordinate granges shall be held to a strict construction of the national constitution in regard to membership, and any violation of this law, or admitting members for less than the regular fee, shall subject the grange so violating to the revocation of its charter.

SEC. 4. The secretary of each subordinate grange shall report quarterly to the secretary of the State grange, all persons initiated during the quarter; and all rejections and expulsions, and shall also report within ten days to all adjacent granges, and to the secretary of the pomona grange all rejections or expulsions.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the subordinate grange to report quarterly, and pay to the secretary of the State grange the sum of one dollar for each man and fifty cents for each woman initiated during the quarter, also a quarterly dues of six cents for each member in good standing.

SEC. 6. Any member in good standing, and clear of the books of a subordinate grange, shall be entitled to a limit card, upon the payment of the sum of twenty-five cents, which shall be good for one year only. Limits shall be applied for at a regular meeting. Persons having such cards may be admitted without additional fees to membership in another subordinate grange, but shall be subject to the same form of petition, investigation and ballot as those first applying for membership.

SEC. 7. Any member wishing to withdraw from the order, must pay all indebtedness to the order. The secretary shall then issue a withdrawal card, which shall be a receipt for the card, and he shall deliver over to the grange all papers, real and other property of the grange

in his possession, and in the treasury of the grange.

SEC. 8. Any member who has been suspended at any regular meeting of the State grange, at any subordinate grange, or for refusal to initiate, shall be subject to such penalty as may seem just; provided, when any grange shall fail to meet for three months consecutively, that any member may be limited by the secretary of the State grange, on the payment of all quarterly dues owing the State grange by the subordinate grange on him as a member. (That is, six cents per quarter, since his subordinate grange last paid dues to State grange and twenty-five cents for limit). But he shall be recommended by the county deputy, if there be any, or master or secretary of any working grange in the same county.

SEC. 9. Any member whose dues are unpaid for more than three consecutive quarters, shall be suspended and dropped from the roll of membership, upon thirty days' notice, and the secretary shall give this notice without any order from the grange, and shall also read the delinquent list in open grange, and after the next meeting, drop them from the roll.

CONSOLIDATION.

SEC. 10. Two or more granges may consolidate, on permission of the master of the State grange. One grange shall then vote to receive the members of the other grange or granges en masse, and the others shall vote to surrender their charter and consolidate with the first. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated shall be sent to the secretary of the State grange and the surrendered charter returned to the secretary of the National Grange, properly endorsed by the secretary of the State grange.

CHARGES.

SEC. 11. Charges against a member must be preferred in writing in the following form and signed by two members in good standing:

We, _____ and _____ grange No. _____ do hereby charge _____ with _____ conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

SPECIFICATION FIRST.

In this, that on or about the _____ day of _____, 1877, (here specify the offense) and we ask that he be tried by this grange in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with the usages of the order.

[Signed] _____

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

SEC. 12. Each subordinate grange shall have a regular established post-office and shall notify the postmaster of the name and number of the grange, and give directions as to the delivery of mail matter. Notice of any change of master, secretary or post-office, must be promptly sent forward to the secretaries of the State and National Granges.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 13. This constitution may be revised or amended at any regular meeting of the grange by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—RULES OF ORDER.

1. When the presiding officer takes the chair the officers and members shall take their respective stations, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be general silence. The grange shall then proceed to open in regular order.

2. No question shall be stated unless moved by two members, or be open for consideration until stated by the master. And when a question is before the grange, no motion shall be received, unless to close; to lay on the table the previous question; to postpone; to refer; or to amend. They shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, the first three of which shall be decided without debate.

3. Any member may call for a division of a question when the sense of it will permit.

4. The year shall be named by the order of the master, on the call of any member, duly seconded.

5. After any question—except one of indefinite postponement—has been decided, any member who voted in the majority may, at the same time or next meeting, move for a reconsideration thereof, but no motion shall be received until the question is decided, and the majority question shall be allowed, unless reconsidered.

6. No member shall speak more than once on the same subject, unless all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so, or more than twice without permission of the presiding officer, to hear and decide, but shall use the appropriate designation belonging to his or her standing in the grange.

7. The master, or any member, may call a brother or sister to order while speaking, when the debate shall be suspended, and the brother or sister shall not speak until the point of order be determined, unless to appeal from the chair, when he or she may use the following, and no others: "Worthy master, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair to the grange." Whereupon the grange will proceed to vote on the question: "Will the grange sustain the decision of the chair?"

8. When a brother or sister intends to speak on a question, he or she shall rise in his or her place and respectfully address his or her remarks to the question and avoid personalities. Should more than one member rise to speak at the same time, the worthy master shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

9. When a brother or sister has been called to order by the worthy master for manifestations of temper or improper feelings, he or she shall not be allowed to speak again on the subject under discussion in the grange, at that meeting, except to apologize, except with consent of the grange.

10. On the call of five members, a majority of the grange may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question, and all further debate.

11. All motions or resolutions offered in the grange shall be reduced to writing if requested.

12. When standing or special committees are appointed, the individual first named is considered as the chairman, although each committee has right to elect its own chairman. Committees are required to meet and attend to the matters assigned them, with system and regularity, and not by separate consultation, or in a loose and indefinite manner.

13. The worthy master, by virtue of his office, may attend all meetings of committees, take part in their deliberations, without voting, however, and urge them to action. In the appointment of committees the worthy master, who should ever preserve a courteous and conciliatory deportment to all, not overlooking the humblest member, has many opportunities for bringing humble merit into notice, and of testing and making available the capabilities of those around him. He should carefully avoid both petulance and favoritism, and act with strict impartiality.

These by-laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the grange by a majority vote.

On motion of Bro. Willis, then adopted the constitution and by-laws as a whole. Then adjourned to meet at 8 p. m., Thursday, November 15th, 1877.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The committee of Good of the Order made report as follows, which was adopted:

We recommend that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

We recommend that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

of the opinion that the committee on the

</

THE PATRONS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

BRO. STEVENS—I wish to know how the general state agency matter is progressing; is it going to make a success, or is it to linger along and die out? I would like to know for I have done all I could to build up the order, or to sustain it, and am growing weary and find myself impatient at the slow pace at which matters move. If each member of the order in Kansas would give one dollar each, direct to the cause, it would give it a good start; but it would seem that we are slower to devote means to the cause, than we would be in giving to a second-class circus. What does all the people? I would like to see you, it would cheer me up and do me some good; but what we need is new life in our order.

Yours fraternally,
P. E. MAXSON.
EMPORIA, Kans., March 9, 1877.

The above communication was addressed to us by our worthy State secretary as private, but on reflection we thought it would not be a breach of good faith if we published the note, together with our answer, so that the order throughout the State might have any benefit to be derived therefrom.

Now, to answer. In every county in which we travel, the Patrons take stock quite liberally for our State Co-operative Association; all the Patrons in the State want is light on the subject, and so far as our observation extends when they fully understand the objects and possibilities and immediate benefits to be derived from the starting of our State Co-operative Association, we find they are ready and willing to take hold and do their best, to accomplish the desired end. But we are laboring under some heavy difficulties; we need others besides the State lecturers to help us, and we need more Patrons. Again, the SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the only paper in the State that advocates co-operation by the Patrons, and there are a great many Patrons in the State that do not take any paper in their interest, hence they cannot be reached except we go and see them personally; these are the chaps that would go to a circus, and then say they were too poor to invest a dollar in co-operation. But we say to you, Bro. Maxson, and to the Patrons of the State, if our life and health be spared, that within the next ninety days we will have our State Co-operative Association started, and we will be in direct communication with the British societies. If the forty brothers who were appointed by the executive committee to solicit stock would only go to work and help, we could start much sooner. But, whether they help or not, we will have ten thousand dollars by the time specified. Cheer up, Bro. Maxson; we are gaining day by day, and ere long we feel certain our efforts will be crowned with success.

AFFAIRS in Washington are gradually resuming a settled and business like appearance. The unusual excitement attendant upon the electoral count has subsided and all that is now left to create confusion, is the almost innumerable seekers after fat appointments. These fellows are looking for favors as a reward for their political influence during the late campaign. Many will go away smiling, having prevailed, while an infinitely larger number will turn their backs, shake the dust of the city from their feet and go, because of the ingratitude of man, their pet in office having said unto them, "Depart, I never knew you." Postmaster General Key, says a late dispatch, has been interviewed by sundry delegations from various parts of the country, urging the claims of applicants for post-offices. He announced to them as his policy, not to interfere with any office where the service is well performed.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please inform a thousand your columns where to find Kansas City, Kansas. We are in the dark here, J. SHERREN.

PADONIA, Kans., March 9, 1877.

Kansas City, Kansas, is all that portion of Kansas City proper lying west of the west line of Missouri. It is, therefore, within the boundaries of the State of Kansas, and is under the jurisdiction of our State government. It is here that the Patrons' wholesale co-operative establishment will be located. We hope to hear a good report from the Patrons of Brown county in this connection.

THE proceedings of the State grange for the publication of which we are now devoting the Patrons department, are crowding out a number of interesting communications from members of the order. They will appear, however, as soon as the grange proceedings are concluded.

STATE LECTURE.

I will be in Franklin county on Friday, March 19th, and will spend five days in that county. The time and places of meeting to be fixed by W. S. Hanna, general deputy. J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

FROM THE STATE SECRETARY.

Patrons, I wish to ask you in all kindness, what are we, as an order, in Kansas, to expect as good results from the organization in this State? We have had four years of talk about the grange and what it was going to do, not so much what we ourselves are going to do to help on the good work so well begun. Yes, the grange was going to do many things for the good of the laboring classes. It has done much, and by the grace of God, may do more; but not without the direct effort of the members. Each brother and sister has a part to perform, a work to do. We have talked enough, if talk would do. Talk, like "faith, without works, is dead," and is like dead grangers and granges, who do but little to help themselves and the order. We are often asked, "Why has not more been accomplished by our order in Kansas?" I reply, because we were not inclined to have more done, and have withheld our confidence, and our aid in organizing and pushing ahead. We have had 40,000 members on our roll as members of the grange in Kansas. All talked of what we were going to see done, and what good we were to receive. We have many of us, like one of old, stood still to see the salvation of the farming class, and have failed to see it in our locality, because the Lord did not come that way, but has left us to help ourselves. He has given us brains, mind, muscles, and power, and has commanded us to work, and how? By just being in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord, and by so doing we will serve ourselves, our neighbors and humanity. The grange is where we can all join hands, hearts and purses, in a small way, at least, to help on the work. We may have made some mistakes; may have done some things that are not just as we should have done, but there is no reason why we should abandon the cause, and humble ourselves by having it branded all over us and our children for all time to come, that the great move and uprising of the millions of farmers' wives, sons and daughters, was the greatest force the world has witnessed, and thus leave a record to teach future generations to curse us for our folly. You each know that the men, women and children who have created the world, and who have built all the cities in all their grandeur; filled the palaces with the luxuries for others to enjoy; constructed the railroads, canals and ships to move the commerce of the world; and their toil it is that creates the commerce to give employment, and at the same time given poverty to their own descendants as an inheritance. We are doing the same thing for ourselves and our children. There is wealth enough and work enough for all, that none be the monopolizers of the one or the oppressed by the other. If the true principles of co-operation were universally understood and practiced, we would realize and enjoy the fullness of the fact.

We have a State agency, and a hard-working State agent; but we give him nothing to help himself with, or to enable him to help us. Still we expect him to keep on hand a full supply of every imaginable thing needed on our farms, in the way of machinery, wagons, tools and fixtures, a good dry-cleaning house and a variety of other things, from which we can obtain supply at any time, and that the products of the planters of Michigan are at his command. He is expected to control railroads for transportation, and elevators for storage of our grain, and we not give a cent, or give him even our support and cash patronage. Yes, this is talking of what the grange is going to do—going to have the old deacon's free salvation, that never cost him a cent. Yes, brothers; talk is a cheap commodity, but it takes work, earnest, well-directed, combined and concentrated effort, to accomplish what we have talked of doing, and what the world had industrious men to do in respect of our business order, and what future generations will curse us for not accomplishing, if by our negligence we fail—as we can only fail by our indolence to ourselves, our children, and our posterity. Brothers and sisters, shall the glorious cause fail, or will we prevail that by this time we have reached the end of our journey?

LETTER FROM CHASE COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It is so seldom that we see anything in your paper from this part of the State that we thought we would write a letter, at least for the sake of variety. Thirty years ago it was almost a wonder to see an article in the public press by a farmer. It was then not fit to be heard of, and politician's place to inform the people, and especially the farmer, in regard to his duty as citizen, and especially his duty as a voter. "Abolition" was thrown at the Whigs and "Lottofoos" at the Democrats. But plang names for argument have long since ceased to exist. Insolent partisans then almost entirely controlled the press, and the press that still pursues such a

course, only satisfies the desire of the vicious and the ignorant. The people are now more disposed to treat their fellows in spirit of courtesy and kindness. At least we think it is so in the Northern part of the union; and let us hope that very soon, too, a more fraternal spirit may be manifested by the people of the entire union. There are many good papers in Kansas, edited by men that "dare to do right and be brave," and among the number is the SPIRIT. The editor is generally sound and advocates the rights of all men, and is doing good work for the farmer. We are pleased to see that you have such a large list of lady correspondents. The day is just beginning to dawn when woman's real influence is beginning to tell as it should. How many lone bachelors read their articles and feel half at home again? We are not much on exhortation, but if we were we would say to the ladies of Kansas, don't forsake the grange. All should remember that the order is yet in its infancy. It is very much like our own State. The soil is here but it lacks the cultivation. A very large amount of instruction is yet to be given before the order manifests the kindness, sociability and anxious care for our fellows, that will make the order what its earnest anxious founders intended it should be.

We are pleased that Bro. J. T. Stevens is lecturer for the State grange; we think he is the right man in the right place, and hope he will find it in his way, to make Chase county a call. Should farmers be blessed with good crops the present season, a more united effort will be made, both in buying and selling, than heretofore.

If in union there is power, and no one will deny it, there is power for good in the hands of the farmers of Kansas, if we are faithful to the cause and faithful to each other. Unfortunately many rushed into the grange with but very rude ideas of sociability, benevolence and co-operation, and their rude and selfish motives, not being realized, they begin to murmur very much like the children of Israel did when Moses was leading them out from under Pharaoh's bondage. Moses had to chide them often during the forty years' journey from slavery to the land of Canaan. They had not crossed the Red sea till they wished they were back, and many were ready to desert Moses, the man of God; but Moses said, "Stand still and see the salvation of God." They were prevailed upon to stand still, and when the old Red sea rolled up her waters and the hosts of Israel passed over, what a song of rejoicing they sung at their deliverance.

We hope to see a few years more, when the "bone and sinew" of these United States have their rights respected, as we think they should be, and as they most surely will be. Yes, we hope to see the Israel of America sing a song of deliverance too; and away back in the rear will stand Lot's wife and those others, too, that put their hands to the plow and turned and looked back. Some day they will be ready to say, "Didn't we whip the rebels? Didn't we whip the rebels? Didn't we get our rights?" But the subject widens and I must quit.

A. VARNER,
Master C. V. G., No. 1043.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It seems that people can ask questions when they can do nothing else. That is right enough; but what is the use of asking the same thing over and over again? Such as: Where is Kansas City, Kansas? How much is a share in the State Co-operative Association? Are the officers under bonds? etc., etc. Now, let me say, these questions have all been answered in your columns and otherwise, repeatedly, and still they come.

Brother Patrons, to the first you are referred to the map of the State; to the second, the Constitution, which has been published twice in the SPIRIT; and to the third, the report of the executive committee, which was also published in your paper, a copy of which I sent to every agent appointed.

The officers are men whom you nearly all know to be honest, intelligent, viz.: Bros. M. E. Hudson, A. T. Stewart, and Worthy Master Sims. So you can rest assured that whatever is entrusted to their care will be safely handled. Now, brethren, keep right on with the good work and send in the names as fast as possible. Everything is moving on smoothly, and with a little effort on the part of each the State association will be in a shape to help you all instead of calling for help from you. Patrons, this is your own institution, and it lies with you to make it a grand success, such as you will all point to with pride, and feel satisfied, from the reports that I get, that you are determined to persevere until success crowns your efforts. Yours fraternally,
M. C. MOWRY.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 11, 1877.

DONIPHAN COUNTY PATRONS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The county grange met here to-day. We had a very interesting meeting and considerable business transacted. The co-operative store here is now in full running order, with a stock of goods worth about \$8,000; a general variety of dry goods, groceries, and notions, a very large stock of flour which was not shipped

in here, but ground from our own wheat, right here in our own town, and is first-class, and pork of our own curing; a full line of farming implements, harness, etc. From the fact that W. D. Rippey was business manager of the society, he was elected county agent. With his well known financial ability, and with D. W. Morse, head salesman, with his great popularity, together with our motto, "small profits and large sales," there can be no question as to the success of the enterprise. By action of the members present, our county grange is made an advertising medium. The individual members of subordinate granges furnish the lecturer of their respective subordinate grange, with a written statement of anything he or she may have to sell; also anything they may wish to buy, hire or borrow. The lecturer's duty is to read these in open grange, giving time after the reading of each, for the desired information to be given, if brother or sister is in possession of it, then pass them to the master, who shall bulk them and carry them to the county grange where they shall be read by the lecturer of the same. We tried it here to-day, and found that some had potatoes to sell, and others wished to buy; some had hogs and horses and cows, and seeds of different kinds to sell, while others wished to buy; one lady (sister) wished to hire a girl, and another knew where one could be hired, etc., etc. It proved a source of great information. Try it, Patrons. You will hear from us as the work of co-operation progresses.
F. HARPER, Sec. pro tem.

SEVERANCE, Kans., March 10, 1877.

The following is the cabinet of President Hayes: William M. Evarts, of New York, secretary of state; John Sherman, of Ohio, secretary of the treasury; George W. McCrary, of Iowa, secretary of war; Richard Thompson, of Indiana, secretary of the navy; Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, attorney general; David M. Key, of Tennessee, postmaster general; and Carl Schurz, of Missouri, secretary of the interior.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 12th inst., says: The cabinet members who had not already taken the oath of office were sworn in to-day with the exception of Secretary Thompson who has not yet arrived at Washington. After the members were qualified a session lasting an hour and a half followed for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other. There was some talk upon the policy of administration but it was only a reiteration of the sentiments expressed in the inaugural address. The president gave to his cabinet the conditions of the departments as related to him, when the cabinet officers went to their respective departments where they were congratulated by a number of persons.

Many senators called upon the president to-day and had private conversations with him. Secretary Sherman's first official act was to assign W. K. Apton, chief of the independent Treasury department to duty as chief clerk.

Secretary Fish to-day having installed his successor, Mr. Evarts, left the department of State in company with a friend for a walk. On the way he was met by numerous gentlemen who stopped him to pay their respects. The ex-secretary says he retires in good health, and after eight years continuous service rejoices that he is a sovereign free from the cares of office.

Secretary McCrary shortly after taking his seat in the War department to-day was waited upon by the various officers in charge of divisions.

The other secretaries and the postmaster general were also waited on by assistants and other officers in their respective departments.

The supreme court, after hearing a few motions, adjourned till to-morrow. The attention of the Spanish minister, Don Canalejas, to a cable dispatch saying that the journals of Madrid express marked displeasure at the appointments of Evarts and Schurz to positions in the new American cabinet, on the alleged grounds that they have supported the revolutionists, and entertain fears of the result of their accession to power. The minister said he had been assured by Madrid papers of the fact that, made such unfavorable comments, but if they had they certainly did not express the opinion or sentiments of the Spanish government nor of the friendly relations existing between the two governments. He was more satisfactory than at the present time, and which there is no possible reason or motive to disturb.

Carl Schurz assumed his duties this afternoon. After a brief conversation with Secretary Chandler, the latter sent for the various heads of the department, and introduced them individually to his successor. Chandler then addressing him (Schurz) remarked that when he took charge of the departments he found many abuses which needed correction. These abuses existed especially in the Indian and Patent bureaus, and were of such a nature as to require heroic treatment. This, he added, required using the knife freely and doing some sharp cutting. The result was that his abuses, complained of, had ceased, and he took pleasure in saying that he was indebted to the gentlemen who were now around him, in a large measure, for aiding him, in the work of reform which he had found necessary.

He commended them all as men in whom his successor could safely confide. He believed he left the department in a better condition than he found it, and if any wrongs remained to be righted he had no knowledge of them. In conclusion he said he felt entirely confident that the trust which his honored successor is now about to assume would be faithfully and ably discharged.

Secretary Schurz responded to Mr. Chandler as follows:

"I think I am expressing the general opinion of the country when I say you have succeeded in placing the Interior department in a far better condition than it has been for years and that the public is indebted to you for the very energetic and successful work you have performed and I enter upon the arduous duties with which I have been interested with an earnest desire to discharge them conscientiously and I shall be glad when leaving the department to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won."

Turning to the clerks and heads of bureaus, Secretary Schurz continued: "Gentlemen, I desire to say to you that I intend to conduct this department upon business principles and you may be assured that I bring into my official relations with you, the best personal feeling and hope you will serve the country as faithfully under my administration as I know you have under that of my predecessor."

Subsequently Gen. Schurz and Chandler had a private conversation, after which the new secretary received a number of visitors who called to pay their respects.

Ex-Senator Key was formally inducted as head of the Post-office department this morning. Gen. Tyler introduced his successor to the chiefs of all the bureaus and divisions, and in a few remarks expressed his appreciation of their efficiency and personal regret at parting from them. He then formally turned over the control of the department to Mr. Key, who remarked that he felt some embarrassment in coming among them as a stranger, but wished them to know he had no intention of making any changes and he desired to discharge the duties of the office as his distinguished predecessor had done. All the clerks and other employees of the office were in turn greeted by the new postmaster general with a cordial shake of hands.

It is understood that at the cabinet meeting to-day Messrs. Evarts and Schurz were appointed a committee to frame civil service rules for adoption by the various departments.

Weak lungs are cruelly racked by a persistent cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. It cures also both Asthma and Bronchitis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1877.

Flour—medium fall extra.....	\$3.40 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.40 @ 1.45
No. 3.....	1.40 @ 1.45
No. 4.....	1.38 @ 1.39
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	.93 @ .97
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	.34 @ .35
Barley—No. 2 choice.....	.26 @ .30
Rye—No. 2.....	.63 @ .64
Pork.....	13.75 @ 14.00
Bacon.....	9 @ 9.25
Lard.....	5.75 @ 6.25
Butter—creamery.....	.20 @ .23
dairy.....	.16 @ .25
poorer qualities.....	.10 @ .14
Eggs.....	10 @ 12

CHICAGO, March 14, 1877.

Flour—medium fall extra.....	4.50 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.22 @ 1.23
No. 3.....	1.19 @ 1.20
No. 4.....	.93 @ .94
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	.37 @ .40
Oats.....	.32 @ .34
Pork.....	13.00 @ 13.40
Bulk Meats.....	5.00 @ 5.25
Lard.....	9.10 @ 9.25
Butter—Dairy packed.....	.18 @ .25
Eggs.....	12 @ 14

KANSAS CITY, March 14, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2, fall, none offered.....	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall.....	1.24 @ 1.28
No. 4, fall.....	1.18 @ 1.21
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	.37 @ .38
Oats.....	.28 @ .30
Rye—No. 2.....	.50 @ .53

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1877.

Cattle—All grades.....	\$3.75 @ 5.75
Hogs.....	4.50 @ 5.15
CHICAGO, March 14, 1877.	
Cattle—Good Steers.....	3.50 @ 4.95
Hog Packers.....	4.00 @ 5.40
KANSAS CITY, March 14, 1877.	
Cattle—Native Shippers.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Native Steers.....	4.00 @ 4.80
Native Heifers.....	3.50 @ 3.80
Native Cows.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Texas Steers.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Hog Packers.....	4.00 @ 4.65
at St. Louis, each animal.....	3.50 @ 4.00

Wheat is quoted a little higher than it was a week ago, but buyers and sellers are so far apart that but little is done. Corn is dull and unchanged. Rye is lower. Oats unchanged. Kansas barley is quoted in St. Louis at \$3.00. The quality of barley varies so much that little can be told from the market reports.

Cattle have improved in price a little in Kansas City, owing, probably, to light receipts. A good demand continues for extra fine shipping steers.

The most noted change in the markets this week is the decline in pork, which is \$13.00 at \$13.40 at Chicago and \$13.75 at \$14.00 at St. Louis. Butter brings a better price at Kansas City; choice lots 15¢; inferior qualities 10¢; eggs, 10¢; cheese, 7¢; dressed chickens, per lb., 7¢; turkeys 8¢; potatoes, 50¢; 10¢; hides—green, per lb., 10¢; green salt, 10¢; dry salt, 10¢; dry salt, 10¢; dry sheep skins 10¢ per lb.

Papers report an improvement in trade since the settlement of the presidential question. Hardware, nails, agricultural implements, lumber, boots and shoes, are in brisk demand in western markets. Gold closed in New York yesterday at \$1.04.

Farm and Stock.

Handling Milk for Butter.

The following paper was read before the Ohio Dairymen's Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1st, by Wm. Cooley, of Vermont:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—There has been of late much discussion among butter makers regarding the best system of setting milk to produce the most butter and the very best quality. This matter is of the greatest importance to both the farmers and the consumers. Discussion is generally followed by experiment, which settles facts and explodes mere theories. It is natural for people to follow old methods of doing things, to plod in the old well-worn ruts in which their fathers trod, and to accept theories for facts, without taking the trouble to investigate and experiment, the natural result of which is that many wrong notions and false theories prevail in relation to the best system of setting milk for butter.

Among the unsettled questions, this one has perhaps caused the most discussion of late: What is the animal odor; and how shall it be disposed of? It is generally conceded that the heat applied to the milk will drive off the light gases called animal odors. Recent experiment proves cold condenses them into the watery part of the milk as effectually and with far less trouble than by any heating process. Professor Stewart, of Cornell University, remarked at the recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association: "The animal odors in milk are a sort of ferment and cold holds it in abeyance." Pure milk from healthy cows fed on healthy food with pure water should be at once secured by a water seal so as to retain all its natural flavor, for it is the flavor of choice butter more than any other quality that determines the price it will bring. There can be no danger from taint where milk is set warm from the cow under a water seal if the temperature of the milk is reduced at once from forty to fifty degrees. At this temperature milk cannot taint in twenty-four hours, and if any one here believes otherwise let him not take my word for it, but test the question for himself. I am free to admit that milk set at a temperature of sixty-five degrees in hot weather will taint, of course, but it does not follow that it will taint under directly opposite conditions. Milk reduced to fifty degrees will raise all its cream in twenty-four hours; if set at forty to forty-five degrees, and the temperature maintained, it will, if water sealed, raise all its cream inside of twelve hours, and neither the milk nor cream will taint if set twenty inches deep. There are four methods of setting milk now in use:

- 1st. The small, open, shallow pan system.
- 2nd. The large, open, shallow pan system, with water underneath.
- 3d. The close and deep system of Mr. Hardin.
- 4th. The water-sealed or submerged system, which I will try to explain to you.

The small pan system needs no explanation. The large open pans have advantages mostly in the way of saving labor, but the system has also very serious defects, for if run with cold water the butter must be of inferior quality, and the colder the water the poorer the quality of butter, because the milk being colder than the surrounding atmosphere, the moisture of the air is condensed into the cream, carrying with it the taints and impurities which exist, though unseen. I know of dairymen who affirm that they do not make as good butter with the large water-cooled pans as they formerly did with the small pans, and the reason is obvious. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that pure butter can be made in open pans with the temperature of the milk kept lower than the surrounding atmosphere. The Swedish system, improved by Mr. Hardin, is far superior to any open pan system, and should produce good butter. Its disadvantages are that so great a length of time is necessary in which to raise the cream, and the expense of providing a large quantity of ice to cool the milk and maintain a proper temperature. Experiments in setting milk have progressed in two directions, cooling and covering the milk, till now we come to the close, submerged, or water-sealed system—milk set in cans wholly immersed in water at a temperature of forty to forty-five degrees to obtain the quickest results. The points gained are these:

Flavor must be increased, because the milk is sealed; the milk is secure from outside odors; dust and insects; outside temperature cannot affect it, and as good a quality of butter can be produced in July and August as in June, providing the milk is as good, and the percentage of butter in dog days as good as in the more favorable part of the season. The animal odors are easily disposed of. Less room is required, because the milk is so quickly got rid of. Less capacity for holding milk is required, and consequently less cost to fit up. Less cost in running when ice is used, because the milk has to be held at the right temperature so short a time, and it is better to set milk in water than air, because water is a better conductor of heat than air. The milk can be made gilt edge butter, even without the ice, provided the water will hold

the milk at sixty degrees, and the system is a practical one for the great mass of farmers to adopt, because cheap and effective. I have found this system a perfect guarantee against white specks in cream or butter, and the skim milk being perfectly sweet, in fact as sweet as when milked, invaluable for cheese. Milk set water sealed and kept at a temperature of about forty-five degrees, will make a good quality of cheese after parting with the butter at the rate of two pounds to the hundred pounds of milk.

The conclusions I have arrived at are the results of careful experiments made by myself while working the milk of five hundred cows at my factory, and are not guess work or theory.

Mr. Cooley set about thirty pounds of milk in one of his cans, put on an iron cover, and immersed it in water at 9 o'clock, in full view of the audience. At one o'clock he took the can from the water tank, and exhibited the cream three inches deep upon the milk.

This surprising result was shown by means of a glass panel inserted in the can.

Old Blood vs. Individual Merit.

In a recent number of the London *Agricultural Gazette*, "Sheldrake," a Short-horn breeder, apparently excellently informed, has an article which seems to me a good illustration of a mistaken view taken by many Short-horn admirers in this country and also in England. Referring to some of the leading old breeders, this writer very properly says: "Those old breeders all acted on a plan. They selected the best they could obtain to begin with. Such varieties of these sorts as met their fancy they stereotyped in the way they found to answer best, that is, by repeated inbreeding." This is all true, and with a caution as to the dangers of inbreeding, it might well be given to young breeders as their motto. But one author evidently places much more stress on pedigree—on descent from certain herds or individuals, and this descent in certain channels only—than on the present possession of excellence by the representatives of these families. Thus, he says: "A score of females of Coates' best blood were scattered, a few weeks since, by auction, simply because apathy had prevented appreciation of their pedigree, and buyers judged only from the looks of a valuable family, which were withered only through excess of inbreeding, but which undoubtedly under skillful manipulation, would recover the fine points which made their forefathers so famous."

While "skillful manipulation" would doubtless be able to remove much of the evil which too much inbreeding had done, the same skill would be able to do much more with animals which now possess good points and which have not been withered. And such animals can be found outside the straight descendants of any "few families." The average breeder is not very skillful, and in his hands these withered specimens would doubtless become worse rather than better. Whether he have great skill or not, the beginner in breeding will do better to imitate the example of the fathers and select the best animals he can obtain. The longer and better the pedigree, the more desirable the animal; but this should never outweigh individual excellence, and individual merit of the more immediate ancestry. If the animal which has great individual merit has also a grand pedigree—running back through famous sires and dams to some of the greatest of the great improvers of the breed—then it is a prize, and a round price may well be paid. But I would that I could impress on every young breeder, that personal inferiority, of sire and dam, much overbalance the merit of any ancestors a half-dozen or dozen generations back. Of course the point I make may be carried to an extreme, as when one places the individual merit of a half-blood higher in value than purity of blood. But this extreme is easily avoided. Well-bred animals can be found without much difficulty; and their good breeding is not at all made the worse, practically, whether or not there be an "objectionable cross" three-quarters of a century back.

The Short-horns are valuable cattle; the breed largely deserves its great popularity; but we cast discredit on it, and on the later breeders, when we insist, by word or practice, that only in a few herds are to be found animals fit for establishing a first-class herd.—*Cor. Live-Stock Journal.*

Growing Sage for Market.

Sage is grown for market by sowing the seed early in spring, in rich mellow soil, kept carefully from weeds, until the plants are ready to be set out in the beds. This is done in June and July. The soil should be enriched with well-rotted manure, and should be made very fine by harrowing and raking, as the plants are at first small and delicate. The rows are fourteen inches apart, and the plants are set eight inches apart in the rows. Plants are kept free from weeds by working with a small steel garden rake, which is better than a hoe. In September each alternate row is cut out and bunched for market, leaving the others to grow. In a short time the plants, now two feet apart, will shoot; if the soil is very rich the alternate rows may be cut, and those left will be ready to cut after the second cutting is sold. The usual cost of the crop is about \$150 per acre, and an acre ought to be worth \$500.

Veterinary Department.

I have a very valuable stallion, sired by Mohawk, the sire of Mohawk, Jr., who was taken very sick about the first of August, 1874, caused by an abscess on the right lobe of the breast, pretty well up. I am not aware myself, neither can I find out from those who had charge of him, if he had ever received a blow, or was otherwise mechanically injured in this part where the abscess has formed. As soon as I could remove him I took him home to my own stable and treated him, and he seemed to have entirely recovered; he wintered finely, and I put him in training again last spring; but on the return of warm weather, the abscess also returned. I at this time applied a fly blister to it; it ran but little, and appeared well in two days after I applied the blister. I put him in training again; the abscess formed immediately as soon as I commenced to drive him, and weakened him very much. I am now giving him absolute rest, but want to put him in training again this spring, if I thought this trouble would not return. What, in your opinion, did this abscess first originate from, or what caused it, and what treatment is required to effect a permanent cure?

ANSWER.—This abscess is the product of an active inflammation. The treatment adapted to effect a permanent cure, consists in the application of warm poultice and fomentations, in order to hasten the formation of matter, and to soften the superincumbent skin and flesh. The best poultice will be bruised flax seed meal and bruised poppy heads or leaves; or if more convenient, mix laudanum in the poultice. The best fomentation is strong ly made by dissolving from four to six ounces of sal-soda in a pailful of boiling water, and apply by means of a sponge, as hot as the hand will bear, three times a day half an hour each time, and keep the water to this temperature of heat during fomenting, and apply the poultice immediately after. This treatment must be followed up until the matter can readily be detected, and then open the abscess well from the lower parts of it. Make a large orifice or opening, in order that it may discharge freely; continue the poultice for some days after the opening is made. The cavity must be kept clean with a weak solution composed of sugar of lead, in powder, two drachms; blue vitriol, one drachm; tepid water, two quarts. The system should be strengthened with the following powder: Sulphate of iron, in powder, one drachm; powdered gentian root, three drachms. Mix this powder in the food morning and evening. Feed on vegetable diet as much as possible, such as carrots, beets, turnips and potatoes, and plenty of them. This treatment, no doubt, will be found efficacious.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a very fine trotting horse, six years old. I commenced training him last season for the first time. He improved in speed very rapidly, but as soon as I commenced to drive him he broke out with what horsemen here call speed cracks, in the skin, between the pasterns and hoofs, in both forward feet. I could not heal them while driving him, but could very readily heal them by giving him a few days' rest; but as soon as he was put into training again his heels would break out or crack as badly as ever. Please give me your most valuable advice, through your veterinary column.

ANSWER.—Take two pounds of black or white oak bark and steep it in one gallon of boiling water for twenty minutes; drain off the liquor and add to it three ounces of alum and two ounces of crude carbolic acid; wash the heels thoroughly, first with carbolic soap and warm water, and dry them; then apply, by means of a sponge, the lotion three times a day. Do not speed your horse for some days, and when you do take him out for exercise anoint his heels well with glycerine before going out. When you return to the stable wash and dress his heels, as before recommended. This treatment will no doubt effect a permanent cure, if strictly complied with, in a short time.

I have a mare that is apparently very sick. She refuses to eat, has a slight discharge from one nostril, coughs occasionally, coat looks rough, excretions scanty, extremities cold, drinks but little, has a dull expression; generally lively, but now quite dull; has been sick two weeks.

ANSWER.—Your mare has an attack of influenza, the result of having taken cold. Give extract of belladonna, half an ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one ounce; gentian root, pulverized, sufficient to make, in all, six balls of the proper size. Give one morning and evening, until all are used; then follow with sulphate of iron, mixture of perchloride of iron, cinchona bark, pulverized, of each one ounce. Mix and make into eight powders; give one night and morning until all are used. In the meantime hand-rub and bandage the legs. Give but little water to drink and plenty of soft and nutritious food. Keep in loose box stall, where she can get plenty of air.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a splendid mare that has hurt the back tendons of her right fore leg last June, while speeding, but never lamed her. I blistered and turned her out to grass until October; since then I have been driving her a little, bringing the tendons down small. I would

like to track her next summer, and ask your advice. What is the best treatment from now to spring, and do you think she will be able to stand track work next summer if properly treated?

ANSWER.—Clip hair off close, and apply tincture of iodine two or three times a week. Give moderate exercise. We know of no reason why your mare will not do track work next summer.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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, "I have 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 herbs, roots and barks, 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 thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

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,
FIRM OF S. M. PORTINGILL & CO., 10 State St., Boston.
CINCINNATI, NOV. 6, 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 Mr. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

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

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1/2 dozen (1874 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 1st, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended. I never sold so many bottles of any medicine without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofula Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. L. GILMAN, 408 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

For the sale of

GRAIN, HAY

PRODUCE GENERALLY

1192 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Fellow Citizens,

If you want Information

Where You can Get

BOTTOM PRICES

Read what is printed below on 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:

Legal cap Paper 30 cents per quire worth.....30

Legal cap Paper 30 cents per quire worth.....30

Note Paper 15 cents per quire worth.....30

Note Paper 15 cents per quire worth.....30

Envelopes 15 cents per package worth.....30

Envelopes 15 cents per package worth.....30

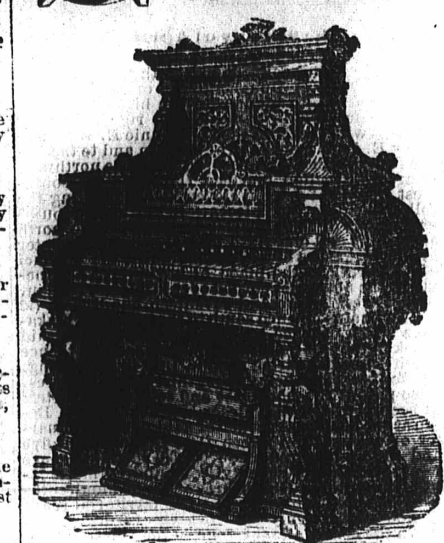
In quantity we will sell even cheaper. At the same time, bear in mind, we have one of the best retail drug stores in the West and at low no one can undersell us. We also sell the best Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller, and

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTEY ORGAN



The Estey Beats the World. This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest

It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE!

Also the

VIOLETTA STOP,

which produces a soft delicate quality of tone here before unknown in field Organs.

ARION PIANOS!

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music.

The Celebrated

BRADBURY PIANOS,

known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and James Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Philip Phillips, Wm. Morley Furness and thousands of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

THESE ELEGANT 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 catalogue sent to any address with any information desired.

STORY & CAMP,

914 Olive Street, St. Louis.

211 State Street, Chicago.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 144 Massachusetts Street.

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

AND

Dealer in a general assortment

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &c.

SHERRIN HOUSE.

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.

Eliza Ann Dunham, administratrix of the estate of Truman Dunham, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Annie E. Lane et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO the three clerks of said court, to wit: the Judicial District Court in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877,

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Annie E. Lane and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), also the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), excepting the following described pieces: Begin at the south-east corner of said quarter section, thence north sixty-nine and one-half degrees (69 1/2) to the corner of the Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said creek to the place of beginning; also begin at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west twelve and seven-tenths hundredths (12 7/10) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence east by the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section, thence north on said quarter section line to the place of beginning. These exceptions being about thirty-one (31) acres. Also part of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen (15), desert March 1877. Begin at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north five and six-tenths hundredths (5 6/10) chains, thence west thirty and four-tenths hundredths (30 4/10) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence east by the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section, thence north on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing fourteen and eighty-seven hundredths (14 87/100) acres of land, also begin at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence west to the intersection of said territorial road, thence south twenty and nine-tenths degrees (20 9/10) east down the center of said road to the south line of said quarter section, thence east on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing fourteen and eighty-seven hundredths (14 87/100) acres of land, also begin at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence west to the intersection of said territorial road, thence south twenty and nine-tenths degrees (20 9/10) east down the center of said road to the south line of said quarter section, thence east on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing seven and eighty-eight hundredths (7 88/100) acres of land; said lands all lying in township thirteen (13) of range eighteen (18), Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 8th day of March, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

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

Henry Gay et al., plaintiffs, vs. Amos Walton, defendant.

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

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Amos Walton in and to the following described premises, to wit: All that part of the south sixty (60) acres of the southeast quarter of section four (4), in township fourteen (14), range twenty (20), lying west of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railway, containing about forty-five (45) acres of land, more or less, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at five hundred and forty (\$540) dollars. Said premises located upon as the property of the said Amos Walton, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 8th day of March, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Charles V. Ross will take notice that Francis Elms did, on the 3d day of March, 1877, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Charles V. Ross, Matthew Duke, Samantha Duke and Warren Stee, defendants, setting forth that the said Matthew Duke and Samantha Duke, on the 21st day of December, 1868, gave their mortgage to the said plaintiff to secure the payment of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from December 21, 1868, at ten per cent, according to the terms of three notes, referred in said mortgage; that there is still due upon said notes the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and interest thereon at ten per cent, from December 21, 1872; that said defendant, Charles V. Ross, is required to answer said petition before the 25th day of April, 1877, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the amount due upon said notes, for sixty dollars as attorney's fee, and for an order of sale of said premises and the application of the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said judgment, and all of said defendants foreclosed of all right and equity of redemption in said premises.
L. M. HANNEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

47,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$5.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

300 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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 and valuable stock the speediest way we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than cost.

SO-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, stone setting, retail price, \$1.00
One set special watch studs, retail price, .75
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price, .50
One elegant gent's watch chain, retail price, .25
One collar button, retail price, .20
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price, \$2.00
Total, \$1.00 LOT.

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots, for \$1.50, or 32 sample lots for \$4.00.

\$1.00 LOT.

One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting, \$1.25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same, 1.00
One beautiful ladies' hand engagement ring, 2.00
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, 1.00
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons, 1.00
Total, \$13.50

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.

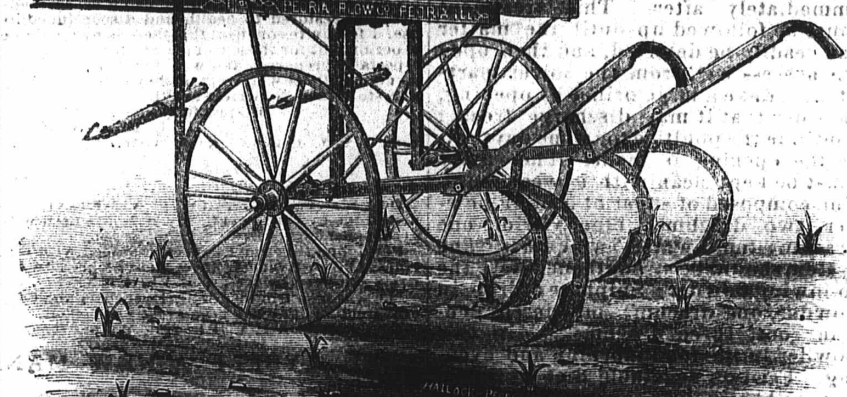
On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen foot, lot and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

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

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

THE PEORIA PLOWS.



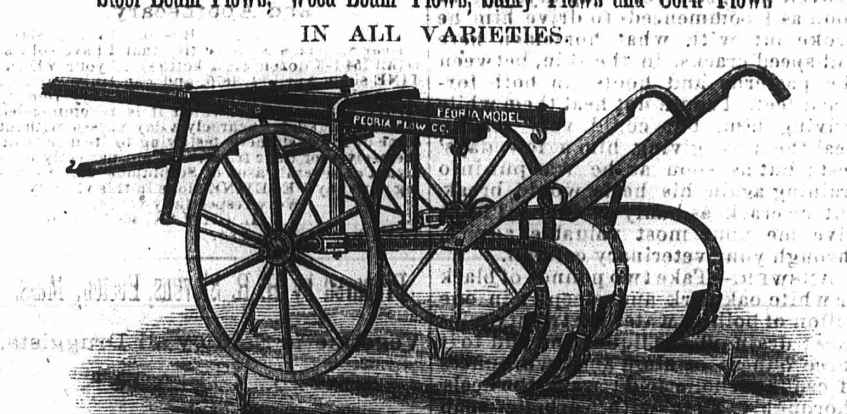
FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT,

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows

IN ALL VARIETIES.



All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold. Send your orders to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, County agents, send along your orders. Patrons of Husbandry, the Peoria Plow is your plow. Patronize your agency and thus protect yourselves now and in the future.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

N. W. COR. 3D AND MAIN STS.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

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

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. DEHONBY

SPRING TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Now being Received, Comprising

THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS.

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

J. B. SHOUGH E. M. HEWINS E. L. TITUS

SHOUGH HEWINS & TITUS

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!

It being a Self-Cleaner Obviates the Necessity of Lifting to Clean.

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken soil. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three times as any drag harrow will in twelve times.

By the thorough mixing of soils and fineness of tilth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

J. R. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Send all orders, prices and information furnished on application by

A. T. STEWART, State Agent,

119 Union Avenue, Kansas City.