

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 453.

JUDGE NOT.

Shall we not learn from time, this grace,
To judge with truer tenderness
The seeming faults of other souls,
And count their graver errors less?

Out on some jutting crag of speech,
Some soul lights up its flashing thought,
That scorches maybe. Do you know
The tangled way the fire was brought—
Through fen, and wood, and darksome glen,
Where poverty, or wrong, or sin,
Has sped the tortured soul along,
And barred the gentle graces in?

What do you know of human thought?
The while we look in human eyes,
E'en those who love us sit alone,
Wrapped up in life's well-worn disguise,
Through which they thrust out loving hands
And whisper softly words of cheer;
Their means are made to God alone,
Their midnight sigh we may not hear.

Each knows how one soul stumbles on,
How one soul fails, and maybe falls;
Or through the dark'ning onward way
For better help and guiding calls;
But does the friend who loves you best
Your silent fight or failure guess?
Does anybody know the path
Behind the gate of one career?
They catch the winnowed wheat of words—
They do not see the riven mold;
You know how sharp the plowshare pressed
Before the harvest shed its gold.

Oh! solemn, lonely human soul,
Whose trailing garments catch and tear
On pretty brambles earth upholds;
Good company is waiting there,
Grand counsel, and companionship,
Unclouded by weight of human clay;
For there shall be no sinful thought
To hide in earthly hearts away.

Till then, oh let us humbly walk,
More tender still to others grow,
Needing so much their grace to us
Whose inner life they cannot know.

HOW SHE WENT AFTER ALL.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

"What a nice time you'll have, Clara, spending the winter in Washington with your pa!" "It's not so certain pa's going back to Washington," returned the other, with a touch of pique in her tone.

"Oh! that's as good as settled," answered Grace Ritchie. "Why, he's been in congress as long as we can both remember, and what's to hinder his going again?"

Clara Winthrop's pretty face came as near being darkened by a frown as its native brightness would permit.

"You see, that Leavitt Hayward"—she began.

"The opposition candidate, you mean?" interrupted Grace.

"Yes; they say he goes about advocating all manner of new-fangled notions, and carries a good many people with him by his demagogic speeches. I've no doubt, though I don't know it positively, that he called dear pa an 'old fogy,' and abuses him in all sorts of ways."

"The hateful thing!" broke out Grace. "He must be some soured old bachelor, who has taken to politics to ease his mind."

"As to the bachelor part, your conjecture is right, I'm informed; as to his being old and soured, and ugly to boot, I'm quite ready to believe it," said Clara.

And for half an hour the pair of young politicians belabored Leavitt Hayward in a way that was not complimentary.

But the dearest friends must part. Clara and Grace were on their way home from boarding-school, where they had just "finished," and when the stage-coach reached the point where their several ways diverged, they separated with the usual protestations of eternal friendship and promises of daily correspondence.

After parting with her friend, Clara was left with a single fellow-passenger, a handsome, intelligent-looking gentleman of about thirty, who had listened with more interest than they had noted to the conversation of the school-mates—especially to the political part, which had more than once brought an amused smile to his face. Now that they were alone together, his demeanor toward Clara was that happy mixture of politeness and reserve possible only to the thorough gentleman.

Late in the afternoon two more passengers were added—a couple of rough-looking men—who bestowed themselves in the front seat, and, after staring Clara out of countenance, fell into a conversation between themselves of no particular significance.

The road, for some hours, had lain through a thinly settled country; and the few houses seen were uninviting in appearance. The driver stopped before one of them, and coming to the coach window thus addressed the occupants:

"I'm main sorry, miss and gen'lmen, it's turned out so; but the off leader's give out an' can't go no farder to-night. But the gentleman as keeps this house is a friend o' mine as'll give you as good a supper an' night's lodgin' as you'll find atwixt this place an' the next."

Clara looked frightened at this announcement. The house was even meaner and ruder in appearance than those they had already passed. The last two passengers acquiesced readily in the driver's proposal to stop over night; but the gentleman whose civility had already won Clara's confidence, and to whom she now looked appealingly, remonstrated vigorously. He even got out and inspected the disabled animal for himself.

"You see how it is," said the driver, touching the horse's fore leg with his whip; whereupon the brute promptly went lame like a circus-horse at the ring-master's signal.

Seeing there was no alternate, the gentleman assisted Clara to alight, and all were soon inside the rude but capacious cabin, whose inmates, consisting of the proprietor, his wife, and two strapping sons, gave the guests a rough but hearty welcome.

After a supper which did not wholly fail to justify the driver's commendation, the gentlemanly passenger took it upon him to see that Clara was provided with a suitable apartment, to which she soon retired.

After listening for awhile to a chat struck up between the driver and the host, the gentleman asked to be shown to his own quarters, which he found to be a small room in the garret. The door was without fastening, as indeed were all those belonging to the house, not excepting the outer.

Leaving the greasy lamp burning which had been left upon the window-ledge, he threw himself upon the bed without undressing. For a time he felt no inclination to sleep; but the fatigue of the day's journey brought drowsiness at last, and he fell into a slumber, from which he was awakened by a sound like a suppressed shriek.

At first he fancied it was a dream; but his next thought—and it came like a flash—was of the young lady. Nor were his fears abated by the sound of low muttered voices in the direction of her chamber.

He sprang from his bed and caught up the lamp, which gave its last flicker as he did so. Placing it aside, he hurried quickly but noiselessly down the ladder which led to the floor below. A few hasty steps brought him to Clara's door, which stood partially ajar. Through the opening a sight met him which first chilled and then fired his blood. Clara Winthrop stood in her night-dress between the two ill-looking passengers, each of whom grasped an arm.

"Come, miss," said one of them, "we must have your money an' jewels, an' if you squeak again this here's what'll settle you," pointing a pistol at her head.

With a single bound our gentleman was in striking distance, and with two heavy blows, dealt with a rapidity and skill that did ample credit to his boxing-master, he stretched the two ruffians sprawling on the floor. Then snatching up the pistol which one of them had dropped, he threatened to shoot the first that moved.

Clara stood pale and trembling, but did not faint. Women seldom do till all danger is over, and the situation here was still critical. If the driver, the host, and his sons, as seemed likely enough, were in league with the robbers, the latter would soon be re-enforced and resistance be hopeless.

It was but a moment, indeed, till the four other male inmates of the house, with the driver at their head, burst into the room.

"Hello!" shouted the latter—"what's this two been up to?"—pointing to the cowering pair on the floor, who had not dared to budge for fear of the pistol.

There was an honest ring in the man's voice which at once dispelled suspicion. True, he had played off a little trick for the benefit of his friend's house, but beyond that had intended nothing wrong.

A word explained all, and with the help of the new-comers the villains were speedily secured.

Clara and her new acquaintance parted in the morning at the next stopping-place. She would have liked to ask the gentleman his name, but somehow felt a delicacy in doing so, as he had neither asked hers nor seemed inclined to disclose his own. To her earnest thanks he only answered:

"Any gentleman would have done as much." A few days later a public discussion was to

take place between Mr. Winthrop and his opponent. Everybody attended, the ladies included. Of course Clara was there; for she not only felt a deep interest in her father's success, but especially desired to see that hateful Leavitt Hayward get his due.

The arrangement was that Mr. Hayward should speak first. When that gentleman stepped forward and made his opening bow, Clara gave a start of surprise and then blushed crimson. Pending a few hurried lines, she had them carried to her father, who sat waiting his turn to speak.

Leavitt Hayward's speech was a bold and manly utterance of his views, with not a word which even Clara could construe as disparaging to her father.

When Mr. Winthrop rose, his words were a great surprise to all.

"I trust that my friends will pardon me," he said, "if I beg permission to withdraw from this contest, and solicit their support for the gentleman who has just concluded. There is no great principle at stake, and after so many years of service I may well ask a little rest; and I have the best of reasons for believing that the public interests could not be trusted to safer hands than those of Leavitt Hayward."

Then, in his best style, he related the recent incident of his daughter's rescue, the hero of which he had just discovered was the worthy opponent he had come there to meet.

A month later Grace Ritchie received a letter from her friend, an extract from which will serve to wind up our story:

"So I'm going to Washington after all. Mr. Hayward and I—told you at the time of papa's withdrawal in his favor—are to be married next month. Of course you must be first bride-maid."

"No fooling!"—A Man Whose Wife was Terribly in Earnest.

The other day a Detroit lawyer had a call to go into the country a few miles to attend a case on trial before a country squire, and while jogging leisurely along in his buggy he saw a man come running across the fields at the top of his speed. Directly behind him, and armed with a stout stick, was a woman, and it was a nip-and-tuck race to the fence. The man reached it first, however, and as he dropped on the highway side he called out to the lawyer:

"Stranger, for heaven's sake, give me a lift down the road for half a mile!"

"What's the trouble here?" said the lawyer. "Wife and I have had another falling out!" was the reply, as the man rolled down a steep bank to the buggy.

The woman at this moment reached the fence, and as she was climbing over the lawyer inquired of the husband:

"Are you fooling, or are you in earnest?"

"If you think I'm fooling, just wait a second!" gasped the woman, as she plunged down the bank, rolling over and over in the road, and rose up with a big stone in each hand.

"Squat!" yelled the husband, as he circled around the horse; but the lawyer wasn't quick enough. One of the stones hit him in the back, and the other grazed his ear and hit the horse, and five or six more were coming as he struck a trot and moved off, the husband hanging to the vehicle and running behind. When a safe distance away, the lawyer halted and looked back. The woman stood in the middle of the road and shook both fists at him, and the husband wiped the beads of perspiration off his cheeks and chin and said:

"Stranger, Hanner and me never have any fooling. When she's good natured I get one shirt a week and two meals a day. When she's mad one of us has got to light out, and the next time you come this way I wish you'd tell me if there's anybody in Detroit who can make a pair of wings."—Free Press.

The Czarina Anne.

The slim fragile type of beauty is not popular in Europe. Above all things the ladies of St. Petersburg desire to be plump. Beauty is measured by avoirdupois standard, and no lady can lay the least claim to it unless she turns the scale at 200 weight with ease. Therefore Anne, whose proportions were most massive, was regarded by her subjects as a very beautiful woman. Her head was buttressed on either side by a pair of the chubbiest vermilion-painted cheeks, which trembled like a jelly at every motion she made. Mr. Carlyle compares them to a pair of Westphalia hams for size; and he might have added, for expres-

sion. Certainly they were so self-asserting as to dwarf all her other facial features. Her big bones were well padded with flesh—flesh that on the whole was rather quiescent and unobtrusive for a Russian Empress. She had a brown complexion, black hair, deeply imbedded dark blue eyes, which in so far as they were visible sparkled with satire and shrewdness. For so large a woman, her motion and carriage were easy and graceful; and her twenty-stone-weight glided among her courtiers without much snorting or grating of the machine, and, if we are to credit some of her admirers, we might add, almost as silently and lightly as a sunbeam. In spite of her weight, she was a distinguished pedestrian. She showed herself exceedingly affable and gracious at her receptions; smiles "inexpressibly sweet," says one who was favored with a few, hovering over her mouth and lit up a countenance which the same gossip says had something awfully in it—and doubtless there is something solemnizing in abnormal bulk. "Her affability is such," says Mrs. Vigor, "that you seem talking to an equal; and yet she does not for a moment drop the dignity of a sovereign."

Others found it safer to talk to her in monosyllables. There is a story told of Euler, who taught in the academy of science, established in St. Petersburg by Peter the Great, during the whole of her reign. In 1741 he accepted from Frederick the offer of the professorship of mathematics in Berlin academy. On his arrival in Berlin he was invited by the queen mother to visit her at her palace. Euler trembled in her presence, and, in spite of her kindly efforts to put him at his ease, was quite unable to overcome his terror. The queen, simple, gentle and unassuming, knowing that there was nothing of the bogie about her, asked him why he answered her in monosyllables and trembled. "Madam," said he, "it is because I have come from a court where, if one speaks at great length and with more freedom, the chances are that he will be hanged."

Her majesty's habits of life were very regular. Her ministers arrived at the palace every morning, summer and winter alike, at 9 o'clock, to transact affairs of state, before which hour she had breakfasted. She dined at noon with the duke of Courland. On public occasions she dined in public, and then she sat on a throne under a gorgeous canopy, the Grand Duchess Anne and the Princess Elizabeth being the only guests at the table at which she presided, and the lord high chancellor acting as waiter. After a light supper she retired to rest at 11. Not even in the court of France was ostentation and display carried further than it was by Anne. People who came to court twice in the same dress were disgraced; and many of the ladies and gentlemen of the palace seriously impaired their fortunes in their anxiety to gratify the czarina's ambition that her court should be the most brilliant in Europe, the salaries she gave them being quite inadequate. Yet incongruity ran through all their grandeur; vulgarity and refinement kissed each other. You would see brilliant rings on unwashed fingers with a large tract of soil under the nails. Rich fabrics were cut into clothes that hung loose on the body like sacks. A nobleman wearing a beautiful costume would have his head covered with a filthy wig. This was the result of Peter's efforts to force external civilization on his subjects without the preliminary preparation of inward culture and refinement of mind and spirit. Yet she herself was thrift personified. Her own apparel was ever the poorest and the plainest. A silk handkerchief round her head, a scarlet jacket and a black petticoat were her usual morning dress; and she always wore a plain, long gown in the afternoon. There was no more constant visitor to the auction rooms where drapery goods were sold than the czarina; and when a piece of silk or article of vertu was put up, the royal lips would often lip out a bid; and it was well understood that no frown suggestive of Siberia would overcast her majesty's face though any of her subjects trumped her price and secured the coveted possession.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Girl's Postscript.

There is nothing fresher and more dewy and more delightfully emphatic than a young girl's letter to her—well her brother. Every third word is underscored, and then there's the postscript. The postscript to a girl's letter is indispensable as a tail to a dog. The letter is nothing—the postscript everything. Persons experienced in receiving girls' letters have informed us that when they are particularly anxious to know something the letter contains they always skip the letter and read the post-

script first. It is like the peroration of the orator. It is a great misfortune for a young man not to receive letters from his fair young nieces and cousins. If he is not blessed with such relatives, let him go down into the old trunk and dig up letters written by his wife when she was his sweetheart. He will get more sweetness and light out of them than he would out of Arnold or Tennyson.—Rochester Herald.

Charles II. and the Duke of York.

Charles II., after taking a few turns one morning in St. James's park, as was his usual custom, attended only by the duke of Leeds and Lord Cromarty, walked up to Constitution hill and thence to Hyde park. As he was crossing the road, his brother's (the duke of York's) coach had nearly arrived there. The duke had been hunting that morning on Hounslow heath, and was returning in his coach, escorted by a party of the guards, who, as soon as they saw the king, suddenly halted, and consequently stopped the coach. The duke being acquainted with the cause of the halt, immediately alighted, and, after saluting the king, observed that it was very surprising to find his majesty in that place with such a small attendance, and that he thought he exposed himself to some danger. "No kind of danger, James," said the king, adding, significantly, "for I am sure no man in England will take away my life to make you king!"

Not Answering Letters.

Many otherwise polite individuals are guilty of a violation of the rules of politeness—i. e., in not answering letters. It is an erroneous impression pretty generally labored under that it is not necessary to acknowledge the receipt of every letter. Now it must be generally conceded that a question couched in becoming language deserves, if not requires, an answer. The principle herein involved bears a striking analogy to that of answering a letter, for generally they are either affirmative, interrogative or narrative, and in each case meriting some sign of recognition. There is no excuse for silence, unless the subject or the writer is beneath our notice. Silence, under any other circumstances, may often be construed into want of friendship, want of politeness, as an evidence of hostile contempt, or an indifference to our feelings.

Birthdays.

Let the birthday of each member of the family be always remembered when it comes. Let there be something out of the ordinary routine in the arrangement of the table—pies fashioned as Jennie likes them best, one of Frank's favorite plum-puddings, or Julia's special liking, a loaf of ginger-cake, or a wonderful lemon pie, such as only "mamma" can make. There must be presents. Sometimes people may think that they cannot be afforded; but reflect. The little one needs shoes, dresses, aprons, and many other articles. Purchase one or more for the birthday; it will seem just as much a present to her as though she was not obliged to have it. Next come story books, a knitted wrap, and a pair of skates—should the birthday occur in winter—a pretty little school-satchel, etc. Encourage the little ones to give to each other, and remember father's and mother's birthday too.

For Young Women.

The character of the young men of a community depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are cultivated, intelligent, accomplished, the young men will feel the requirement that they themselves should be upright and gentlemanly and refined; but if their female friends are frivolous and silly the young men will be found dissipated and worthless. But remember, always, that a sister is the best guardian of a brother's integrity. She is the surest inculcator of faith in female purity and worth. As a daughter, she is the true light of home. The pride of the father often centers on his sons, but his affection is expended on his daughters. She should, therefore, be the sun and center of all.

"Why, Jimmy," said one professional beggar to another, "are you going to knock off already? It's only 2 o'clock!" "No, you mutton-head," responded the other, who was engaged in unbuckling his crutch; "I am only going to put it on the other knee! You don't suppose a fellow can beg all day on the same leg, do you?"

A young artist who lives in a boarding-house wants to know how he can learn to play the violin without disturbing the other boarders. "Soap your bow, young man, soap your bow, and bathe the strings twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures, and nobody will mind it."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Declaration of Purposes.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange (National, state or subordinate) is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship; and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, men who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. There are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time; to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

For or Against.

We are pleased to know that views as expressed by us upon the vital question of monopolies are attracting attention and causing our people to stop and think as never before. It is high time that such was the case, and if relief is to be gained it must be through prompt and thorough action. We are in receipt of the following communication from a prominent Patron of Ohio, and take pleasure in giving it prominent space as a step in the right direction:

Editors Bulletin.—The time has come when the industrial classes of the country must interpose their veto against the monopoly which threatens to engulf all interests in its greed for money and power. The time is now short to accomplish more than to lay the foundation for future work, but it may be begun now. It is a good time to lay down a new plank on which not only members of the grange and with them farmers generally may stand, but the producing classes in all departments of industry as well. There is no alternative. They must carry this matter to a successful issue, or consent forever to be the dependents of the most gigantic monopoly of the world. In this work the grange, simply from the fact of its being organized, must take the lead. It is not a

partisan question in its political bearings, but "parties" will hardly dare to declare against it. I submit the following as a formula for use:

To Mr. A. B.—Sir:—As you have been announced as a candidate for congress in this congressional district, we, the undersigned, believing that the course pursued by the railroad companies in their management is suicidal to the prosperity of the industrial interests of the country, desire to propound to you a few questions for your approval.

1. If elected to congress do you pledge yourself to vote for and to use your influence to enact a law which shall forbid all unjust discriminations between localities or individuals on the part of railroad companies, and prohibit them from charging a larger sum for carrying freight a short distance than is charged for carrying a longer distance?

2. Forbidding all secret rates or rebates, and compelling them to afford to all citizens equal facilities in the shipment of freight.

3. Making it a crime for any public officer to receive any gift or free pass from any railroad corporation.

4. To make the profits derived from the operation of railways to be based upon and limited by the actual cash cost of construction and equipment.

5. To include therewith such conditions and penalties as shall enforce obedience to the provisions of the law.

An answer is requested.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

[SIGNATURES.]

—A Patron, in Grange Bulletin.

The Farmers' Convention.

The convention which is to assemble at Farwell hall in this city on the 14th of October is simply to consider the questions of railroad transportation and an equality of taxation. Neither Greenback, Republican nor Democratic advocacy will be allowed, for if we do our duty each of these parties will be compelled to adopt our measures. Neither party dare object to railroad legislation, or to the inauguration of a system of taxation by which the capitalist will be compelled to pay his share for the support of the government.

There has been some disposition on the part of some Patrons to oppose the farmers' alliance movement, upon the assumption that it was opposed to the grange. Nothing could be more misconceived. The grange is doing a good work, and it has done work so substantial that posterity will rise up to bless it. It has inaugurated and carried to victory reforms of which the world ought to be proud. It has been educational, and consequently elevating to mankind; it has been social, and therefore a deliverance from practical solitude to the isolated farmers; it has, in some sense, been political, and operated mightily to reinstate justice where justice had been dethroned. But the grange is a secret order, and three-quarters of our people do not belong to secret orders, and more than one-half of them have no sympathy with them. It is not, therefore, better to gather those outside the grange into an organization where there can be the strength of unity? The members of the grange can come into the alliance, and co-operate with it in all it proposes that they agree with. The grange and the alliance ought not to have any differences, and they will not, except as to secrecy of the work.

The grange is moving actively to send delegates to the convention on the 14th of October; and their representatives will find that that convention will be run for the benefit of farmers and other producers, and not in the interests of any particular organization. The alliance has been organized simply because it can gather in the unenlisted and marshal them under the banner on which is inscribed, "Equal rights and equal responsibilities." In England the alliance has a mighty name and influence, and is able to approach the throne itself. As members of the alliance and the grange, and without being members of either, let us assemble, as farmers, on the 14th inst., to give vent to our feelings.—*Western Rural.*

Why a Farmer Should be a Patron.

A farmer should be a Patron because it is for him what the merchants' exchange and board of trade are for the business man; what the national, state and local legal associations are for the lawyers; what the national, state and local medical societies are for the doctors; what the workingmen's organizations are for the mechanic and the laboring man; what the ministerial and preachers' associations are for the preachers; what the teachers' institutes are for the teachers. It is for the farmer what every other profession, trade and calling have long since had in their organizations for mutual benefit, help and interest. All others have seen the advantages coming from organized and united effort, and have profited by it, except farmers, until thirteen years ago the grange was started, and it has grown, spread and prospered because it is right, founded on justice and truth; because many farmers for years had felt the need of it, realized their isolated position and helplessness against other well-organized classes and callings, who through organization were advancing their own interests and leaving the farmer in the background. So the farmer needs the grange because of the help its union of strength will give him, even as all others have been helped in the same way through united effort. It applies as much to the farmer as to all other classes in these days—"United we stand, divided we fall."—*Grange Bulletin.*

The Duty of the Young.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry holds aloft brighter hopes for the young generation than any other organization in this country. With this noble purpose cherished in their youthful hearts, we have good reason to hope that the day is not far distant when places of honor and trust will be largely filled from the

agricultural masses. Therefore it becomes the imperative duty of the youth of the land, and especially of the grange, to earnestly and perseveringly strive to fit themselves well for the responsible positions they may be called upon to fill, not only by studying the best methods of producing crops, or the analysis of different soils, or their adaptation to the production of different crops, but by studying the science of government, the principles of political economy, of finance, protection, etc.; for the perpetuation of the rights and privileges that a free, united people derive from good government depends solely upon the enlightenment and intelligence of its subjects.—*Farmer's Friend.*

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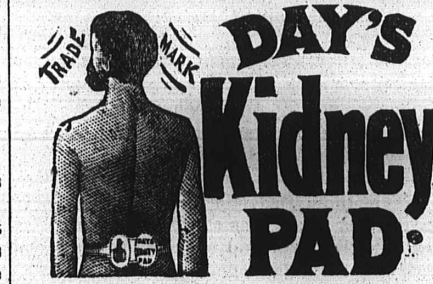
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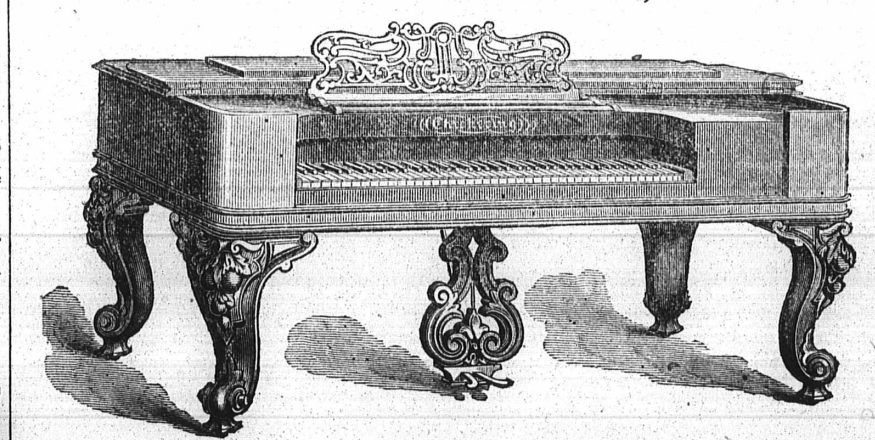
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Married by Telegraph.

[Atchison Patriot.]

Yesterday afternoon a novelty in the way of a marriage ceremony took place over the wires of the American Union Telegraph company, the groom being at Albany, Mo., and the bride at Portland, Ind., the words which made the two man and wife passing over 800 miles of wire. Albert H. Latham is the American Union Telegraph company's operator for the St. Joe and Des Moines road at Albany, and for some time has been engaged to Miss Sarah J. Paris, a popular young lady resident of Portland, Ind., a small town situated about ten miles south of Fort Wayne. It had been arranged that the two should be married during September, and at the suggestion of a friend it was decided that the ceremony should take place by telegraph, as it was impossible for the groom to go East just at this time. The young lady was agreeable to the plan, and all details were arranged that it should occur yesterday, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m. The connections necessary were made, the route being from Portland to Cincinnati, thence by way of Indianapolis, St. Louis, to Albany.

The fact that the marriage was to take place had been imparted to operators over the entire distance, and a few minutes past 12 o'clock the "tick, tick" of the instrument was heard, and the following message passed over the wire:

ALBANY, Mo., Sept. 26.—J. A. Patton, Portland, Ind.—Is the wedding party ready for the ceremony? Answer quick.

A. H. LATHAM.
In a few seconds back came the answer: "Yes, they are all ready; take your place at the instrument."

Mr. Latham did as requested, and after a few preliminary flourishes the following messages went over the wire:

PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 26.—Albert Latham:—You do take Sarah J. Paris to be your lawful and wedded wife, to live together until death do you part—do you promise so to do?

R. J. PARRETT.
ALBANY, Mo., Sept. 26.—R. J. Parrett:—Yes, I do.

PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 26.—Albert Latham:—By the authority vested in me, I now pronounce you husband and wife. Amen.

REV. R. J. PARRETT.
Immediately after these words had been heard by the watchers at the hundreds of stations, congratulatory messages began to pour in on the newly married couple from both ways, the novelty causing a great deal of talk and speculation.

The Ladies Carry the Day.

[Troy Chief.]

Last Friday afternoon was the time set to dispose of the two booth privileges at the fair, by auction, to the highest bidders. The proprietors of the two saloons in Troy were there to bid, and so sure were they of succeeding that they had given directions about fixing up the booths; and one of them, at least, had laid in a quantity of provisions and other goods. But when the time came, a number of the ladies of the temperance organization were there on the ground to buck against whisky. But they adopted an entirely different plan from that pursued by most women in these temperance contests. They did not try to succeed by praying, and subjecting themselves to ridicule, nor by smashing bottles and barrels and getting themselves into trouble, but they went at it on regular business principles and bid against the saloon men for the booths. The bidding was spirited, but the ladies stood it longest, and secured the booths, paying \$225 for them, which was almost double the amount they brought on previous years, and was a good thing for the fair association. When the sale was awarded, some of the beaten parties contended that the terms were cash, and demanded that the booths be contracted to them, as the ladies could not pay for them and would not take them. But the ladies hauled out their little checks, which they filled to the amount of the purchase money, and handed them over to the association. Their opponents were fairly beaten, and took it in good humor.

The ladies have banished the sale of whisky, beer and wine from the fair grounds this year, and in their stead will sell eatables, lemonade, hot coffee and tea, which will be much better for those who are tired and hungry, and will not produce quarrels and fights. But it will not guard against those who go there drunk, or who carry flasks in their pockets. The ladies have received many donations of provisions and money, and will doubtless come out of their enterprise without loss.

Texas or Spanish Fever.

[Wichita Beacon.]

The loss of cows and other cattle in and around the city and in the country is assuming large proportions. In the country the loss is confined principally to the section through which the old cattle trail to Caldwell runs. The exact character or name of the disease is not certainly known, but it is generally believed to be what is called Texas or Spanish fever, and that it has been disseminated by a lot of cattle said to have been driven through after night and shipped from our stock-yards. We cannot approximate to the number of head that have died, but the sickness has been prevailing for several weeks, and we hear daily of stock having died. A number of cows have died in this city, and across the river, where the disease seems first to have made its appearance. One stock man in Ohio township is said to have lost fourteen head. We suppose every precaution will be used to prevent further ravages. It is fortunate that frost, which kills the Texas fever, is not far off.

THE importance of protecting children's shoes from wear at the top all parents are aware of, but many have neglected to avail themselves of this great saving on account of the appearance of the metal tip. All such will find the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, advertised in another column, just the thing they have been looking for. Beautiful, neat, they will wear as long as the metal.

His Inadequate Salary.

[Atchison Champion.]

The Rev. D. P. Mitchell resigned his pastorate at Hutchinson (according to a series of resolutions passed by his church) because they could not raise the \$900 a year agreed upon, and the congregation say it was all right. We presume, in a purely business point of view, it was. Mr. Mitchell had a right to say, in the language of a carnal worldling: "If you can't put up \$900, up goes your gospel supply;" and the congregation had a right to say: "It's a whack." But we would suggest that if every Methodist preacher abandoned his church because \$900 per annum could not be raised for him, in a very short time there would not be preachers enough left in Kansas to organize a conference. The foundation of Methodism in the West was laid by men who would as soon have thought of a salary of \$900,000 a year as \$900. They preached for nothing, or a fraction of that amount, and a sneering world has thrown it up to them ever since because they occasionally ate fried chicken when they could get it for nothing.

We know a Methodist preacher in Kansas who assured us that his salary during one year of his ministry consisted of 125 pairs of woolen stockings, knit and presented to him by the sisters of his half dozen charges. If Mr. Mitchell prefers preaching Greenbackism to Methodism, all right; but he must not expect us to believe that a Methodist preacher cannot live on \$900 a year. A Methodist preacher, built on the Cartwright model, could live if put under a dry goods box and fed with shelled corn like a hen.

Rice-Corn.

[Nickerson Argosy.]

We hear farmers say that rice-corn will turn out even better than has been anticipated. This seems to be the right kind of a crop for this section, as it will thrive in dry weather, when other corn will all dry up, and it is said to make almost as good feed as other corn. Indian corn will hardly be as good as has been expected. There will be lots of it to sell, however, in this section, and our merchants are already beginning to feel the effects of it by increased trade. They say trade has been better the past month than for a number of months previous.

A Thieving Tramp.

[Oskaloosa Independent.]

A tramp, who was loafing about town last week, was arrested on Thursday as a witness in the trial for selling liquor contrary to law. On Thursday night he skipped out and took one of John Bernau's horses with him. On Saturday he was caught at Lawrence, where he had sold the horse for fifteen dollars, and he is now in jail here to await his trial for grand larceny. His excuse for the theft is, we learn, that he was drunk and did not know what he was about. Rather thin.

More Benders.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Governor St. John, on the application of the county attorney of Labette county, has issued another requisition for the Benders. We are requested not to say on what state the requisition is. The officials of Labette county feel very certain that this time there will be no mistake, and so do others who had from time to time been pretty well satisfied as to their whereabouts.

ANY disease of the kidneys, bladder, urinary organs, nervous system or case of lame back that cannot be cured by Day's Kidney Pad cannot be cured by any other treatment or remedy in existence.

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5,000 farmers to send 25 cents for the Western Homestead three months, the best stock, agricultural and horticultural magazine in the West. Address BURKE & BECKWITH, Leavenworth, Kans.

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Peach Stocks for budding or grafting.....1.00 per 100

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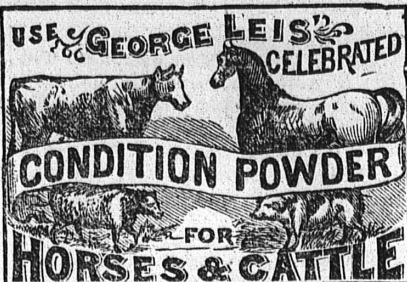
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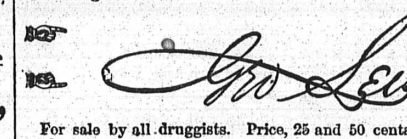


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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1880.

From all accounts that we get, the apple crop of the United States this year is simply immense. Western New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are the great apple localities, and they have large crops, but this year all the New England and Middle states are well supplied. So it is with Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. Thousands of bushels will be sent to Europe. Ocean steamers are preparing for this trade. Steamers from Boston and New York will go laden with from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels. Apples for the foreign trade should be hand-picked, and in all respects handled with the greatest care. It will pay to send only the best of fruit.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR.

We stated last week that we would publish a list of the most important premiums awarded at the great fair as soon as it could be obtained. The secretary has since got the books in shape, and we are thereby now permitted to give the result. Here is the list:

CLASS A—CATTLE.

SHORT-HORNS—THOROUGHBREDS.

Best bull 3 years old and over, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1st premium; Fry & Kungie, Richland, Kans., 2d premium.
Best bull 2 years old and under 3, James Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., 1st; C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., 2d.

Best bull 1 year old and under 2, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 2d.

Best bull under 1 year old, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, no award for 2d.
Best cow 3 years old and over, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, Cundiff & Leonard 2d.

Best cow 2 years old and under 3, J. H. Potts & Son 1st and 2d.

Best heifer under 1 year, J. H. Potts & Son 1st; J. B. Adams, Mound City, Kans., 2d.

HEREFORDS—THOROUGHBREDS.

Best bull 3 years old and over, T. H. Cavanaugh, Salina, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.
Best bull 2 years old and under 3, Walter M. Morgan, Irving, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.

Best bull 1 year old and under 2, T. H. Cavanaugh 1st, no award for 2d.

Best bull under 1 year old, T. H. Cavanaugh 1st, no award for 2d.

Best cow 3 years old and over, T. H. Cavanaugh 1st, Walter M. Morgan 2d.

Best cow 2 years old and under 3, T. H. Cavanaugh 1st, no award for 2d.

Best cow 1 year old and under 2, T. H. Cavanaugh 1st, no award for 2d.

Best heifer under 1 year, Walter M. Morgan 1st, T. H. Cavanaugh 2d.

JERSEYS AND ALDERNEYS.

Best bull 3 years old and over, E. A. Smith, Lawrence, Kans., 1st; Wm. M. Snyder, Iola, Kans., 2d.

Best bull 2 years old and under 3, O. F. Searl, Solomon City, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.

Best bull 1 year old and under 2, Wm. M. Snyder 1st, E. A. Smith 2d.

Best bull under 1 year old, E. A. Smith 1st, Wm. M. Snyder 2d.

Best cow 3 years old and over, E. A. Smith 1st, Wm. M. Snyder 2d.

Best cow 2 years old and under 3, I. N. Van Hoesen, Lawrence, Kans., 1st; Wm. M. Snyder 2d.

Best cow 1 year old and under 2, O. F. Searl 1st and 2d.

GRADES.

Best cow 3 years old and over, M. and W. W. Walmsire, Carbondale, Kans., 1st and 2d.

Best cow 2 years old and under 3, W. W. Walmsire 1st; D. B. Burdick, Carbondale, Kans., 2d.

Best heifer 1 year old and under 2, M. and W. W. Walmsire 1st, no award for 2d.

Best steer 3 years old and over, T. R. Bayne, Williamstown, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.

Best steer 2 years old and under 3, D. B. Burdick 1st, no award for 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES—BEEF CATTLE.

Best bull of any age or breed, Theo. Bates, Bates City, Mo., 1st; J. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., 2d.

Best cow of any age or breed, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1st; Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 2d.

Best bull and five of his calves of any age, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, James Richardson 2d.

Best thoroughbred herd owned by exhibitor sixty days, to consist of not less than 1 bull and 5 cows or heifers, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, J. Richardson 2d.

Best thoroughbred herd in Kansas owned by exhibitor not less than sixty days, to consist of not less than 1 bull and 5 cows or heifers, Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, Kans., 1st; C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., 2d.

Best herd of cattle 2 years old and under, bred and owned by exhibitor, raised in Kansas, J. M. Huber, Meriden, Kans., 1st; A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kans., 2d.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Best bull of any age or breed, E. A. Smith 1st, Wm. M. Snyder 2d.

Best cow of any age or breed, W. M. Snyder 1st, E. A. Smith 2d.

Best bull and 5 of his calves of any age, E. A. Smith 1st, no award for second.

Best herd owned by exhibitor sixty days, to consist of 1 bull and 5 cows or heifers, E. A. Smith 1st, no award for 2d.

CLASS B—HORSES, JACKS AND MULES.

SWEEPSTAKES—THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion of any age, to bridge, Wm. Dun-

can, Carbondale, Kans., 1st; O. E. Lefever, Denver, Col., 2d.

Best mare of any age, to bridge, C. A. Lewis, Stephen's Mills, Kans., 1st; O. E. Lefever 2d.

ROADSTERS—ALL STRAINS OF BLOOD.

Stallions.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, shown in harness, H. H. Gilman, Topeka, Kans., 1st; Wash. Corbin, Quincy, Ill., 2d.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, in harness, Leiber & Knoble, Higginsville, Mo., 1st; Tip Bruce, Danville, Ky., 2d.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, to bridge, F. M. Drake, Americus, Kans., 1st; Josiah Sykes, Pleasanton, Kans., 2d.

Best stallion 1 year old and under 2, to bridge, J. Willetts, Topeka, Kans., 1st; Sam'l Dickey, Lansing, Kans., 2d.

Best colt under 1 year, between Burt Hines, North Topeka, Kans., and Sam'l Dickey for 1st; Ernest Krans, Osawatomie, Kans., 2d.

Mares.

Best mare 4 years old and over, shown in harness, Robert P. Gist, Fairmount, Kans., 1st; Tip Bruce 2d.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4, in harness, M. Beamer, Blackmer Station, Mo., 1st; Tip Bruce 2d.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3, to bridge, J. M. Tappin, Platte City, Mo., 1st; J. N. Cole, Fort Scott, Kans., 2d.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2, to bridge, Tip Bruce 1st; H. G. Warren, Lawrence, Kans., 2d.

BREEDING RINGS.

Stallion shown with best 5 colts of any age or sex, J. O. Hornodoy, Fort Scott, Kans., 1st; J. Willetts 2d.

Brood mare shown with best 2 colts under 3 years old, Josiah Sykes, Pleasanton, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES—ROADSTERS.

Best stallion of any age, to harness, H. H. Gilman 1st.

Best mare of any age, to harness, H. H. Ludington, Lawrence, Kans., 1st.

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallions.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, shown to harness, E. A. Smith 1st; W. H. Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kans., 2d.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, to harness, J. J. Bell, Baldwin City, Kans., 1st; Seiber & Knoble, Higginsville, Mo., 2d.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, to bridge, E. E. Church, Fort Scott, Kans., 1st; A. D. Watts, Columbus, Kans., 2d.

Best stallion 1 year old and under 2, to bridge, E. E. Vantress, Black Jack, Kans., 1st; Walter Lane, Columbus, Kans., 2d.

Best colt 1 year old, between G. Markley, Wakarusa, Kans., and J. H. Saunders, Topeka, Kans., for 1st; H. A. Thomas, Carbondale, Kans., 2d.

Mares.

Best mare 4 years old and over, to harness, M. Beamer, 1st; G. W. Lewis, Medina, Kans., 2d.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3, to bridge, J. O. Hornodoy 1st; F. X. Jordan, Prairie City, Kans., 2d.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2, to bridge, C. M. White, De Soto, Kans., 1st; E. A. Smith 2d.

Best colt under 1 year old, no award 1st; H. A. Thomas, Carbondale, Kans., 2d.

BREEDING RINGS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Brood mare shown with best 2 colts under 3 years old, David Shaffer, Columbus, Kans., 1st; B. F. Van Horn, Topeka, Kans., 2d.

Stallion shown with best 5 colts of any age or either sex, Wm. M. Ingersoll, Lawrence, Kans., 1st; no awards for 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL WORK.

Best stallion of any age to harness, J. W. Dunning, Kingsville, Kans., 1st; best mare, G. W. Lewis 2d.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kans., 1st; J. H. Saunders, Topeka, Kans., 2d.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, Wm. M. Ingersoll 1st; C. H. Fuller, Kansas City, Mo., 2d.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, J. Black, Black Jack, Kans., 1st; E. Mark, Independence, Kans., 2d.

Best colt under 1 year old, between Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kans., and D. S. Geyer, Lawrence, Kans., for 1st; and between D. S. Geyer and M. Sutton, Greeley, Kans., for 2d.

Best mare 4 years old and over, Wm. M. Ingersoll 1st, Henry Avery 2d.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4, Wm. M. Ingersoll 1st, Henry Avery 2d.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3, H. A. Thomas, Carbondale, Kans., 1st; Wm. Stone, Emporia, Kans., 2d.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2, Henry Avery 1st; Henry Cottsworth, Wakefield, Kans., 2d.

BREEDING RING—FOR ALL WORK.

Brood mare shown with best 2 colts under 3 years old, Wm. Stone 1st, Henry Cottsworth 2d.

Stallion shown with best 5 colts of any age or sex, Joseph Peak, Emporia, Kans., 1st; J. H. Saunders 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best draft stallion of any age, J. H. Saunders. Best mare of any age, Wm. M. Ingersoll.

DRAFT TEAM.

Best team draft horses, mares or geldings, shown to farm wagon with load, speed of walking considered, Wm. M. Ingersoll 1st, no award for 2d.

SADDLE HORSES.

Stallions.

Best stallion 4 years old or over, D. W. Small, Blackburn, Mo., 1st; John Tatman, Platte City, Mo., 2d.

Mares.

Best mare 4 years old or over, Joel Thomas & Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1st; T. P. Harriott, Willow Springs, Kans., 2d.

Best mare under 4 years old, John Tatman 1st; Rush Elmore, Tecumseh, Kans., 2d.

Geldings.

Best gelding 4 years old or over, John Tatman 1st; W. A. Pepper, Platte City, Mo., 2d.

Best gelding under 4 years old, Bobby Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., 1st; no award for 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best saddle horse or mare of any age, Joel Thomas & Co. 1st; R. M. Tatman, Platte City, Mo., 2d.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best carriage team, shown to two-seated carriage, Tip Bruce 1st, M. Beamer 2d.

Best family mare or gelding, shown to family carriage or buggy, W. H. H. Whitney, Lawrence, Kans., 1st; Tip Bruce 2d.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING HORSES.

Best pair to pole, Tip Bruce 1st, J. M. Dunning 2d.

Best single stallion in harness, (name to be ascertained) 1st, Tip Bruce 2d.

Best single mare in harness, Tip Bruce 1st, M. Beamer 2d.

Best single gelding in harness, Tip Bruce 1st, J. M. Dunning 2d.

MODEL HORSE.

Best mare or gelding shown at will, Joel Thomas & Co. 1st, J. Willetts 2d.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Best gentleman rider, R. M. Tatman 1st; between J. Lamasney, Olathe, Kans., and Wm. McDonald, Iola, Kans., for 2d.

Best lady rider, Kitty Lamasney, Olathe, Kans., 1st; Fanny Carman, Lawrence, Kans., 2d.

Best boy rider, Ollie Herrington, Lawrence, Kans., 1st; no award for 2d.

JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

Best jack of any age, F. M. Myers, Mound City, Kans., 1st; D. W. Small, Blackburn, Mo., 2d.

Best jennet of any age, J. M. Tappin, Platte City, Mo., 1st; John Pettibone, Wellsville, Kans., 2d.

Best pair of mules for farm, J. T. Holmes & Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1st; Wymer & Garth, Liberty, Mo., 2d.

Best pair heavy draft mules, Col. T. J. Sales, Kansas City, Mo., 1st; J. T. Holmes & Co. 2d.

CLASS C—HOGS.

BERKSHIRES.

Best boar over 2 years old, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 1st and 2d.

Best boar over 1 year old and under 2, same 1st; A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kans., 2d.

Best boar over 6 months and under 1 year, N. H. Gentry 1st; Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kans., 2d.

Best boar under 6 months, John M. Dunning & Co., Kingsville, Kans., 1st; N. H. Gentry 2d.

Best sow over 2 years old, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kans., 1st; A. W. Rollins 2d.

Best sow over 1 year old and under 2, N. H. Gentry 1st, no award for 2d.

Best sow over 6 months and under 1 year, N. H. Gentry 1st and 2d.

Best sow under 6 months, A. W. Rollins 1st, John M. Dunning & Co. 2d.

Breeder's Ring.

Best sow and not less than 5 pigs under 3 months old, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kans., 1st.

Best herd of breeders, to consist of 1 boar and not less than 5 sows of any age, owned by exhibitor, A. W. Rollins 1st.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Best boar over 2 years old, Wm. Gaepford, Perry, Kans., 1st; Randolph & Randolph 2d.

Best boar over 1 year and under 2, C. E. Allen, Manhattan, Kans., 1st; J. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kans., 2d.

Best boar 6 months old and under 1 year, R. Baldridge, Parsons, Kans., 1st; C. F. Lay, Louisburg, Kans., 2d.

Best boar under 6 months, R. Baldridge 1st, C. E. Allen 2d.

Best sow over 2 years old, C. E. Allen 1st and 2d.

Best sow over 1 year and under 2, M. E. Bartholomew, Mound City, Kans., 1st; C. E. Allen 2d.

Best sow over 6 months and under 1 year, R. Baldridge 1st; between O. E. Morse, Mound City, Kans., and C. E. Allen for 2d.

Best sow under 6 months, between R. Baldridge and C. E. Allen for 1st, and N. E. Bartholomew 2d.

Breeder's Ring.

Best sow and not less than 5 pigs under 3 months old, C. F. Lay, Louisburg, Kans., 1st.

Best herd of breeders, 1 boar and not less than 5 sows, owned by exhibitor, C. E. Allen 1st.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best boar of any age or breed, N. H. Gentry 1st, C. E. Allen 2d.

Best sow of any age or breed, C. E. Allen 1st, N. H. Gentry 2d.

Best litter of pigs not less than 6 under 6 months old, to be shown with sire and dam, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., 1st; R. Baldridge 2d.

Best fat hog of any age or breed, A. W. Rollins 1st, C. E. Allen 2d.

Best collection of swine not less than 8, of any age, but of one breed, and owned by exhibitor, Solon Rogers, Prairie Center, Kans., 1st; C. E. Allen 2d.

Best herd of breeders, to consist of 1 boar and not less than 5 sows of any age, but of one breed, owned by exhibitor, N. H. Gentry 1st.

CLASS D—SHEEP.

PURE-BRED LONG-WOOLS—COTSWOLDS.

Best ram 2 years old and over, John W. Jones, Stewartville, Mo., 1st; no award for 2d.

Best ram 1 year old and under 2, John W. Jones 1st and 2d.

Best lamb under 1 year, John W. Jones 1st, no award for 2d.

Best ewe 2 years old or over, John W. Jones 1st; N. Ainsworth, Olathe, Kans., 2d.

Best ewe 1 year old and under 2, John W. Jones 1st and 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES—ANY LONG-WOOL BREEDS.

Best ram of any age, John W. Jones 1st.

Best ewe of any age, John W. Jones 1st.

Best ram and 5 ewes over 2 years old, John W. Jones 1st.

DOWNS AND OTHER PURE-BRED MIDDLE WOOLS.

Best ram 2 years old or over, E. Jones, Wakefield, Kans., 1st; John W. Jones 2d.

Best ram 1 year old and under 2, E. Jones 1st, John W. Jones 2d.

Best ram under 1 year old, E. Jones 1st, John W. Jones 2d.

Best ewe 2 years old or over, E. Jones 1st; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 2d.

Best ewe 1 year old and under 2, J. H. Potts & Son 1st, E. Jones 2d.

Best lamb under 1 year, E. Jones 1st, J. H. Potts & Son 2d.

SWEEPSTAKES—MIDDLE-WOOL BREEDS.

Best ram of any age, J. H. Potts & Son 1st.

Best ewe of any age, J. H. Potts & Son 1st.

Best ram and 5 ewes over 2 years, J. H. Potts & Son.

Best ram, and 5 of his get under 2 years old, either sex, to be owned and bred in Kansas by exhibitor, E. Jones.

PURE-BRED FINE WOOLS.

American Merino.

Best ram 2 years old or over, C. Pugsley, Independence, Mo., 1st; no award for 2d.

Best ram 1 year old and under 2, Dunton Bros., Mound City, Kans., 1st; C. Pugsley 2d.

Best lamb under 1 year, no award for 1st; George Brown, Buffalo, Kans., 2d.

Best ewe 2 years old or over, no award for 1st; G. F. Hardick, Louisville, Kans., 2d.

Best ewe 1 year old and under 2, George Brown 1st, no award for 2d.

Best lamb under 1 year old, Dunton Bros. 1st, George Brown

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

"AND THE LEAVES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."

This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smart-weed, or water-pepper, possesses medicinal properties which when combined with essence of Jamaica ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections, as diarrhea, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

Weather Report for September, 1880.

[From observations taken at Lawrence, Kans., by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.]

A beautiful month, having an unusual amount of sunshine, but the first September in 10 years in which the mercury failed to reach 90 degrees. The rainfall was sufficient to keep the ground in fine condition for the winter wheat. Very light hoar-frosts occurred on the 13th and 29th.

Mean temperature, 64.59 deg., which is 0.88 deg. below the average September temperature of the twelve preceding years. The highest temperature was 89 deg. (on the 1st, 2d, and 5th); the lowest was 42 deg. (on the 29th). Monthly range, 46 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 58.85 deg.; at 2 p. m., 74.88 deg.; at 9 p. m., 62.33 deg.

Rainfall, 2.46 inches, which is 0.73 inch below the September average. Rain fell on seven days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1880 now completed has been 27.20 inches, which is only 1.37 inches below the average for the same period in the twelve preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 32 per cent. of the sky, the month being 9 per cent. clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 19 (entirely clear, 10); half clear, 6; cloudy, 5 (entirely cloudy, 3). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 37 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 37.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 21.67 per cent.

Wind: Southeast, 34 times; northwest, 20 times; northeast, 14 times; south, 8 times; east, 5 times; southeast, 5 times; west, 3 times; north, 1 time. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 10,124 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 337.47 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 14.06 miles. The highest velocity was 35 miles an hour, on the 18th and 25th.

Height of barometer: Mean, 29.144 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.175 in.; at 2 p. m. 29.123 in.; at 9 p. m. 29.135 in.; maximum, 29.424 in.—at 7 a. m., on the 29th; minimum, 28.708 in.—at 2 p. m., on the 25th; monthly range, 0.626 in.

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 73.2—at 7 a. m. 85.6, at 2 p. m. 63.6, at 9 p. m. 80.6; greatest, 97.1—on the 4th; least, 34—at 2 p. m. on the 21st. There was a fog on the 23d.

The following table furnishes a comparison with September of twelve preceding years:

September—	Mean temperature—	Mean humidity—	Mean cloudiness—	Mean wind—	Mean rain—
1868	62.57	93.0	29.0	4.20	...
1869	59.93	85.0	30.0	4.45	45.44
1870	67.58	93.5	63.0	2.82	68.09
1871	65.16	92.5	36.0	1.49	34.67
1872	66.73	94.0	37.0	2.65	38.33
1873	66.25	94.0	36.0	3.76	40.78
1874	67.03	94.0	41.0	6.45	45.89
1875	65.75	95.0	38.0	1.39	37.65
1876	64.70	92.0	34.0	3.58	38.89
1877	63.93	90.0	43.0	1.35	33.25
1878	67.68	94.5	41.0	2.51	39.68
1879	65.40	92.0	42.0	3.57	37.00
1880	64.59	85.0	42.0	2.46	32.00
Mean 13 years,	65.41	91.5	38.6	3.13	40.27

DERANGEMENT of the liver with constipation injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. For sale by Barber Bros.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Use without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very dull to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

School Districts.

In want of an experienced and successful teacher, holding a Kansas state certificate, please inquire at this office.

Agents and Canvassers.

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGENT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$150 to \$300 (this includes board in private families, books and incidentals.)

The Collegiate department comprises the following courses: Classical, Scientific, Modern Literature, Civil Engineering, Natural History, Chemistry, and Preparatory Medical.

The Preparatory department devotes three years to training for the Collegiate.

The Normal department embraces three courses: Classical, Scientific, and Modern Literature, and is especially designed for those wishing to prepare for teaching in the higher grades.

The Law department has been established two years, and is now one of the most important features of the institution. Course of two years. Tuition, \$25 per annum.

The Musical department is under the charge of a competent instructor. Instruction given in piano, organ and vocal music.

For catalogue and information, address
REV. JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor,
Lawrence, Kansas.

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabunsee and Coffey counties for sale on favorable terms. Address
W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kans.

Lawrence Business and Telegraph College.

Lawrence, Kans., M. H. Barringer, proprietor. Send for College Journal.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, White Fish and California Salmon at the Grange store.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used.

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups at the Grange store.

How Watches are Made.

It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: A plate of nickel composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side; the three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plate composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with Two Plates of Solid Gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignal, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

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The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

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CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Peter Keeler, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, at the office of the judge of said court.

ELIZABETH KESLER.

Administratrix of said Estate.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

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MEDICINES.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Horticultural Department.

The Pear Tree Blight.

Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., writes to the *Husbandman* that this disease is unusually prevalent in his vicinity the present season. A careful examination of several cases leads him to the conclusion that the variety of the disease prevalent there is not due to the agency of an insect. He goes on to say: "It is said that there is a form of blight which is produced by an insect which girdles the part of the branch affected, but the descriptions of that form of blight do not correspond with the one under consideration. The mode of attack is peculiar, and may serve to throw some light on the nature of the disease. Small branches which are growing thriftily are most commonly attacked, while larger or slow-growing branches escape. The part of the branch where the infection first appears immediately underlies the bark, at which point brownish patches appear and spread until the stem presents a shriveled appearance; and finally dries up and dies. It is a noteworthy feature of this disease that beyond the part affected a portion of the stem may survive and flourish for a considerable length of time, although below it it is apparently entirely dead, being thoroughly dried and shriveled. A careful examination does not bring to light any minute insect burrowing in the woody fiber, nor does the bark give evidence of having been punctured or stung. A careful separation of the external layer of the bark from the woody fiber in the stem newly infected shows under the microscope that the walls of the cells composing the layer in which growth takes place have rotted. The appearance is such as to indicate that a superabundance of sap has ruptured the minute sacs which contain the growing substance of the plant, producing a dry rot, which, under favoring conditions of weather, may spread with great rapidity through a considerable part of the more delicate growing parts of the stem. Sap may continue to find its way through the parts thus disorganized, and nourish a growing twig beyond, showing that the infection is not due to an acid or poisonous principle in the sap but is rather of a mechanical nature, the membrane-like covering of the cell of which the growing part of the branch is composed being ruptured and decaying. If this theory is correct, and the evil is due to a superabundance of sap in cells which are not yet strong enough to contain it, it is evident that pruning will do no good, inasmuch as it forces the sap into fewer branches, but it may be beneficial by permitting a portion of the sap to be discharged from the cut surface. Nor is it necessary to cut off the branches affected immediately; on the contrary, it will rather help matters to let them remain for a while, until the disease has partly finished its course, when they may be removed to avoid slow decay. 'Bleeding' rapidly growing branches, or the trunk of a tree that is seriously affected, by means of a series of cuts so arranged as to avoid girdling, would seem likely to prove beneficial. Undue enrichment of the soil, particularly by the use of manures that contain a large proportion of ammonia, will be likely to increase the evil if it has not caused it in the first place. Moist, hot weather will also have a bad effect, and in all cases the thriftiest trees will be apt to be first attacked."

In presenting the above views the writer should perhaps state that they are not the result of extended practical experience in rearing fruit trees, but are based upon considerations derived from the study of the minute anatomy of plants. The practical horticulturist can easily test their validity by observation and experiment.

In this connection, the treatment of pear blight by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, who cured two of his trees, is in point. He says that they were ten feet high and three inches in diameter, and were two years old in June, 1879. At that time he discovered that the foliage of these trees (a Sheldon and a Duchess) was turning black, and the ends of the limbs were dying; in fact, both trees showed a shriveled and dying appearance. He first cut the branches back half way, and then examined the bark on the body of the tree. He found it very thick and badly discolored, with the inner bark of the thickness of writing paper. He removed the outer bark from

the limbs down to the place of grafting, being careful not to injure the inner bark. In two weeks the limbs assumed a healthy color, and new shoots started from the cut branches and made twelve inches of growth before winter. They are now growing vigorously, and are full of pears.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Plant Cuttings in Autumn.

It does not appear to be generally known that many trees and shrubs may be grown from cuttings put out in autumn which utterly fail if put out in the open ground in the spring, and that in our climate even plants that root as readily as the currant and the gooseberry will attain much larger size if rooted in the fall and a much larger percentage of the cuttings will grow. We commence with the currant as soon as the buds are fully matured and the terminal leaves strip readily. At this stage of growth roots will be emitted in a very few days. Without a show of foliage, currant cuttings often make quite strong roots before the ground freezes. With the ripening of terminal buds, cuttings of many shrubs and trees are put out. Some varieties and species will root readily from the new wood, cut at the lower end closely below the bud. The tree honeysuckle and some of the spiraea will grow as readily and surely in this way as the currant. *Dyerville Japonica*, snowball and other species with pithy shoots will only root profitably where cuttings are taken with a heel of softened wood coming from just under the surface of the ground or with a stub of older wood. Still other sorts, like the *Spiraea prunifolia* and *S. opulifolia*, need to have the cuttings calloused by tying a fine wire just below a bud, in June, or else by cutting or wringing and layering them. The layers taken up in the fall will be found nicely calloused, and are quite certain to grow uniformly as cuttings. Most of the roses may be propagated in the latter way by fall-planted cuttings calloused by cutting and layering. Cuttings of catalpa, mulberry, maple, birch, alder and other trees will root more or less successfully put out in autumn, but in most cases the cuttings must be so cut as to have attached the swell at the base of the shoot or a thin section of the older, firmer wood at the point of bifurcation. Cuttings should be put in very firmly at an angle of about 45 degrees, with the upper bud near the surface of the ground. As cold weather approaches, a covering of prairie hay or other mulch should be spread over the cutting rows, to be removed as the buds start in the spring.—*Prof. Budd, in College Quarterly*.

Planting Tree Seeds.

All nut and hard-shell seeds should be soaked in warm water. Milk and water is better, and hot too, if convenient. Soak until the rind is softened, then place in the earth as follows: All seed of choice nut trees or of ornamental and shade trees do better if placed in good-sized boxes, and when six, ten or twelve inches high to be transplanted where they are to grow. Take of good rich loam (virgin soil) one-third, one-third sand, one-third very old decomposed manure; mix them thoroughly, then prepare boxes with holes in the bottom for drainage; fill these boxes two-thirds full of this compost, and plant the seeds, each in separate boxes, and in thickness according to the size of the seed; then sift over them good sand and loam only, about one and one-half or two inches, and over this cover about an inch of sawdust, then sprinkle with a fine syringe or water-pot; the sawdust keeps the surface from baking. Keep the boxes in a light and cool place, free from the sun (which dries the surface) till the seeds are up and show two or three leaves, then bring gradually into the sun and air.—*Michigan Farmer*.

In setting out strawberry plants in autumn—that is, ordinary layer plants taken up from the bed in which they have taken root—nothing is gained in point of time over spring planting, so far as hastening the crop is concerned.

Every man who has a bearing orchard should make himself familiar with all the most approved methods of converting his fruit into cash, and their is none superior to the evaporating process.

The love for flowers never wears or grows old; on the contrary, our fondness for them increases with our years, and with it our thankfulness to the Giver.

The Household.

Morality a Subject that Should be Taught in Schools.

One can easily imagine the astonishment and horror with which some of the staid, respectable men of 1780 would look over the columns of the morning paper if they should find themselves seated at our breakfast table in this A. D. 1880 and see the record of crime which is daily reported there. It would be difficult for them to realize what a change the century has made in facilities for communication and how the deeds of the whole world are chronicled. But making all due allowance for this change, I believe the fact to be that crime has increased during the last century; that the standard of public virtue has deteriorated; that in a moral point of view we do not keep pace with the advancement made in mental and physical science; and I see no reason to think that the distance between them will not increase in the future unless we make some provision for the education of our youth morally in our schools. At present this part of their nature is entirely ignored in our school curriculum. It is acknowledged to be the most vital in life, and yet it gets itself taught only in nooks and by-ways. It is left to the individual to teach it or not as he thinks best. The law requires a teacher to be of good moral character in order to receive a certificate, but this is not always considered an essential qualification by school boards, who are often ready to wink at failings in the teacher in consideration of political influence or personal favoritism. And even if the teacher have a high standard of personal character himself, he too often has no knowledge underlying the principles of ethical culture; and if he succeed in rebuking and preventing profane or obscene language on the play-ground, or dishonesty or disobedience in the school-room, he thinks his whole duty is performed.

There seems to be an idea current that there is such an intimate connection between morality and religion that the doctrine of the separation of church and state necessitates the banishment of all moral education. This is a great error. There is nothing sectarian in morals. Protestant, Catholic, Infidel, Materialist, Spiritualist and Churchman all alike believe that their children should be taught to be honest, pure, obedient, patriotic and just. In these days of lax home discipline, when many parents think it Puritanical and unnecessary to control their children—that they will come out all right; when there is so much indifference and ignorance in the matter, personal ethics should be a subject taught in our schools as systematically as arithmetic or geography. Indeed, let everything give way rather than this. At present we have no text books on this subject suitable for use in our common schools; but let the demand for them be created and the supply will be sure to follow. Publishing houses will vie with each other in getting philosophers and educators and philanthropists to write upon the subject, and we shall find ourselves suddenly with as great a variety to choose from as we have now in arithmetic and language. Teachers and parents will begin to think upon this matter in a trained and methodical way; they will see what tremendous issues lie concealed in small and apparently insignificant actions. For instance, he who in commercial life signs another's name to a note for the purpose of obtaining money is a forger, and he is committed to the penitentiary.

A boy, however, goes to school where it is the rule to carry excuses to the teacher for cases of absence or tardiness, and it is easier to write one himself and sign his father's or mother's name than to get one in the legitimate way at home. He is found out. What is the consequence? The teacher reproves him and reports him to the parents, who possibly do not see the necessity for the rule, or perhaps think it infringes on their freedom which should allow them to send their boy or not. It is no business of the teacher, they say, and they request that their son be excused; and nothing more is said. I venture to say this would be the course with three-fourths of the parents in a town. What ought to be the course in such a case? The boy should have been thoroughly taught the nature of law, of government—that it is for the protection and good of all, in school as well as in the state or nation. He

should be made to feel the wrong done to the whole by one member refusing to obey. He should be made to understand the nature of the crime in thus signing his parents' name, and the penalty which would under other circumstances result from it. He should be impressed with the magnitude of the act and be compelled to make restitution in some way.

Punishments should as far as possible be natural consequences of the offenses, or analogous to such punishments as will follow the deeds when committed by men among men. I know of no one who presents this subject more forcibly or in a clearer manner than Herbert Spencer, in his work on education, which I should very much like to quote from in this paper had I not already made this article longer than I intended. I will therefore refer those interested to the work itself, which has lately been printed by the Humbolt Library of Popular Science Literature in a form which sells for fifteen cents, and which ought to be in the hands of every parent and teacher. S. A. BROWN.

Mrs. Roser Brings Some Tomatoes to Make Catsup for the Hungry Household.

MR. EDITOR:—Well, as I have engaged to furnish "The Household" with tomatoes to make the catsup I will bring you a little batch this morning. But I fear some of them are a little overripe, and others perhaps are too green; but they are my best, and they will have to do.

Why is it we all feel so disappointed when we find our column empty? and yet are so slack to fill our place. It doesn't take a great deal of time to write when we once get our hand in.

But I can only stop a moment this morning, as the girls, Jesse, and their father have gone to Neosho Falls to the fair; and I must hie to the kitchen to iron, and boil a pot of mutton to have in readiness on their return, for no doubt they will be hungry as wolves. But before I go I will drop for your entertainment an old composition which I wrote some time since for our grange, if the editor will see fit to give it room in his columns.

S. A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 24, 1880.

OUR DEFICIENCY.

ESSAY BY S. A. ROSER—READ BEFORE LIBERAL GRANGE, JUNE, 1879.

We who have but little talent, little education and little intellectual ability feel our deficiency. We feel too inefficient to trust ourselves to act, or do, or say anything which will enable us to make any advance, or help us to cultivate our intellect. We feel ashamed to act for fear of blundering, or exposing our ignorance, and oftentimes do not know how to express our sentiments so as to make ourselves understood; we lack for words to express our thoughts. We are like unto the servant that received the one talent. He was ashamed because it was so little, and went and digged it in the earth. So it is with us. Because we have not a great store of knowledge and ability we prefer to sit still and hide within ourselves what little we do know, and none are any better or wiser by our having lived at all. It is our duty to live, not for ourselves alone, but to be a benefit to the community in which we live. The grange is an institution which gives us ample room to work. It is a school from which we may receive much benefit. Though we are all more or less ignorant, yet by interchanging ideas and theories we may get much useful knowledge and information, and be each other's teachers; and by uniting our strength we may become a power in the land. But we must act and work together. We must not sit still and wait for something special to turn up, but seize every opportunity to help each other. Consult one another in buying and selling; buy and sell together; cultivate more sociability; work together for the good of the order, the good of ourselves and the good of the community in which we live. We should do all we can to make our grange interesting. We should have more social intercourse, for the more we associate together the more we become interested in each other. We should confide more, that we may be more deeply interested in each other; for it is certain the more we confide the more we feel for each other. And as a fraternal order we should help each other.

As a grange and corporation we are

entirely too selfish. We should cooperate more; join together and procure blooded stock. It is no more trouble to take care of a good brute than it is to take care of a scrub, or a blooded horse. Now why is it that we do not cooperate? Simply because we do not feel that fraternal love and confidence in each other to enable us to care for each other. Neither do we cherish each other's society as we should, or we would not so often fail of having a quorum. Brethren, this ought not so to be. Let us henceforth manifest more interest and sociability.

Prohibition.

To the Household:—My friends, we have before us to-day one of the greatest questions that has ever been before the minds of our people—the prohibition question. It is a question in which every man, woman and child of our state should be interested; a question which will decide the future prosperity of our beautiful state—decide whether we shall be free from the use of intoxicating liquors with its trail of sin and sorrow, or whether we shall be slaves to it. Then let us cast our votes aright—for prohibition. We owe it not only to the present generation, not only to the rising, but we owe it to our God.

We as advocates of temperance look upon intoxicating liquors as a curse, causing poverty, crime and sorrow in our land. Our opponents look upon it as a miser looks upon his bags of gold—they see it as a source of wealth. And let me ask, at the expense of what? At the expense of men's souls. They care not for the welfare of our country; they care not for the sin and crime caused by intemperance. Money, not scruples, is what they are working for. From the chaplain of our state prison we find that ninety-seven persons out of every hundred went there either directly or indirectly from the use of intoxicating liquors. If this be true, let us empty our prisons; let us stop the crime that has led them there.

How often in reading our paper do we come across something similar to the following: "While in a fit of intoxication, B— shot and killed—" Who? Probably a friend, or his wife. Then before long you will read that he was tried, convicted, and, lastly, hung. And thus closes the career of an unfortunate man just because of drunkenness. Ah! could his mother but have foreseen his destiny would she have not prayed that God might take her child from this earth in his babyhood innocence? Then, mothers, how many of your babes in the cradle have such a fate before them? How many of our men, the pride of our country, will fall in disgrace? We know them not, for the sin like a wily serpent takes his victim unawares, and has him on the broad road to destruction before he is aware of his peril.

Then let us vote for prohibition. If we can't vote, let us use our influence for it. We are working for right and principle; our opponents for money. Then, my friends, let us work hard, for our time is short and our destiny is soon to be determined.

J. L. McKEEVER, age 18 years.
VALLEY FALLS, Kans., Sept. 25, 1880.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

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Apple Trees,	Quinces,
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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A. H. & A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Trotters and Roadsters.

The American trotting horse is the best known of any class of horses bred in the country, and is more clearly superior to others of his class. The American roadster or driving horse also possesses high average merit. Yet there is no distinct breed of either class; or of either division of the one class, if the roadster or driving horse be classed with the fast trotting horse. The fancy for fast driving is more general in this country than in any other. As a result of the large demand, the selecting, training and breeding of fast trotting horses have received much attention, and we will soon be able to present one or more distinct breeds of trotting horses.

Whatever may be thought of the practical value of the work, American breeders and trainers have made remarkable progress in increasing the trotting (and pacing) speed of horses. Fifty years ago there were very few horses which could trot a mile in less than three minutes. In 1859, Flora Temple, for the first time, trotted a mile in less than 2:20. There are now at least 55 different horses recorded as having trotted in less than this time. During 1880, the horse St. Julien and the mare Maud S. have each trotted faster than any other horses have publicly done. The former has a record of 2:11 1-4; the latter of 2:11 3-4.

This rapid improvement has been owing in part to careful breeding, and in large part to careful selection and skillful training. A collection of 100 of the fastest trotting horses in the country would show great dissimilarity in size and form. But a large majority of the fastest trotters belong to some one of a few noted families, and it is almost certain the proportion belonging to these will steadily become larger.

Nearly all of these families trace to the thoroughbred or running horse. In a very few instances, thoroughbred horses, or those nearly pure bred, have been fast trotters, but usually great trotting speed has not been developed until two or three generations after the thoroughbred cross was made. The imported thoroughbred stallion Messenger had great influence on the trotting horses of the country. He was imported to America in 1788, and died in 1808. There is no evidence that he was a fast trotter, nor that any of his descendants in the first generation had unusual speed at this gait, but now a majority of the fast trotters of the country trace their ancestry through him.

The most noted trotting family is the Hambletonian. The founder was Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This horse was a great-grandson of Messenger, having also some of the blood of imported Bellfounder, an English trotting horse. He was foaled in 1849, and died in 1876. The Mambrinos are also noted trotters. The Clays are also noted. This family traces to Bashaw, an imported Barb.

Among the Morgans there have been many fast trotters, and a very great number of unimproved driving horses.

This family, or breed, as it once deserved to be called, descended from a horse called Justin Morgan, of uncertain breeding. He was a small horse of great power and fair speed, and his descendants inherited his qualities in a remarkable degree. He was kept in Vermont, dying in 1821. The family became very popular in New England and ultimately over most of the United States, but of recent years this popularity has rapidly decreased, largely because of the demand for larger horses. The Morgans were generally compactly built, with a quick, sharp action, much endurance, and with intelligence and good disposition.

Many fast trotting horses are light-bodied and long-legged, and lack in good qualities, except their ability to trot very fast. Some of them are quite coarsely built. Breeding fast trotters is as yet an uncertain and unprofitable business for most of those engaged in it. High prices are paid for fast trotting horses, but a majority of those raised with the expectation that they will prove fast are sold for less than they have cost.

There is a good demand for really good driving horses or roadsters. This demand will doubtless long continue. For this class the more speed the better; but if other good qualities

be formed, great speed is not essential. A horse fifteen to sixteen hands high, of good color and disposition, with a well-carried head and neck and smooth, "clean" movement, able to draw a light road buggy or wagon ten miles an hour easily, will command a good price, if sound and with evidences of hardiness and endurance. For such horses, good eyes, good flat bones in the legs, rather stooping shoulders, and fairly high withers, pasterns of fair length, well-rounded, solid feet are very desirable. Muscular development is important; but this need not be so noticeable as for horses designed for heavy work. There should be sufficient space for well-developed heart and lungs, but unusual width of chest is not desirable. By selecting the best trotting stallions—best in other respects than in mere point of speed—and covering these on mares of good size and action, such horses can be much more certainly produced than can remarkably fast trotters. If some blemish or accident unfits them for road work they will eventually do excellent service on the farm.—*Farmers' Review.*

Saving Seed Corn—When and How.

The season for heavy, corn-killing frosts will soon be here, and we farmers must see to getting seed that will be sure to grow next spring. As soon as there is danger of frost, go into your corn field and select the ripest and finest ears; and gather plenty, so that when you go to shell your seed in the spring you can reject the poorest ears, using only the seed from the smallest cob and deepest kernel. And be careful to shell off all the small kernels from the point of the ear, and the large and irregular kernels from the butt of the ear. And if you will be a little careful and grade your seed, putting the large and smallkerneled corn by themselves, you will find that your planter will drop a great deal more regular. Take care of the seed corn. Don't gather it and stow it away in a pile to heat and spoil, but either braid it up by a few husks left on each ear (Yankee fashion) or make a scaffold in the loft of your granary, barn or wagon-house, or any building where you can have a good circulation of air through and around the corn. You can nail sticks from rafter to rafter in the loft, and then lay on small poles or lath to lay the corn on or hang it up. But don't lay or hang your corn too thick when first gathered, as the cob will retain more or less moisture, and if it heats it spoils the heart and it is then worthless for seed. We frequently hear people say, "My corn did not come up well; I only have a half or two-thirds stand." This is, as a rule, because they waited too late in the fall before they gathered their seed. Others depend on sorting corn out of their crib in the spring to plant. This will do pretty well if you have had a dry, warm fall, so that the cob is well dried before the heavy frosts come. But if we have heavy frosts in the fall before the cob is dried out the frost will kill or impair from two to five rows of kernels on the upper side of the ear where the frost laid, and as a consequence we will have a poor stand. Corn will do for seed even if it does not get thoroughly ripe if we keep it from heating or freezing until perfectly dry. But don't store your seed corn too close above your grain bins, for if the grain should heat it will spoil your corn; but keep eight or ten feet above the grain with good circulation of air, and you can plant early without any danger. By all means, save seed corn early; plant early; tend early; and you will generally have a good crop. Replanting often makes a poor crop.—*Hamilton Freeman.*

Shropshiredowns.

This fine breed of sheep is attracting no little attention; and very justly, for it is, as we are well satisfied, well adapted to this country, especially to the region of the lakes, or the Central Northern states. The rigors of the winter season in some localities have been found too trying for some of the sheep that have been introduced. It is not to be disguised that cases are not rare wherein a change of climate and the different management which has followed a change of ownership have not proved satisfactory. A want of judgment in selecting breeding animals is chargeable to some extent with these results. A pampered, overfed and blanketed animal is too tender for the rigors of a hard winter in our Northern

states, especially if not well-housed and closely cared for. It is hardly to be expected that the progeny of such an animal will be hardy and healthy; and thus it has turned out that the introduction of some sheep comprised in the mutton breeds have been unsatisfactory. Tuberculosis has prevailed among them, and considerable numbers have been lost. It is proper to say that so far as our information extends this does not apply to Shropshiredowns. And this brings us to the inquiry which suggested this article, to wit, whether for profit both as to wool and mutton the Shropshires are adapted to the region of the lakes. We believe they are, and eminently so. As mutton sheep, they have long ranked with the highest. Mutton is more appreciated by our own people than it has been heretofore, and with the impetus which has been given to this branch of sheep husbandry by the foreign demand for good mutton the home demand will grow. The demand also for clothing wools—such as are largely required in this country—is very large, and the fleece of the Shropshire meets it admirably, so that for both of these sources of profit in sheep husbandry this breed "fills the bill."

These sheep have given good satisfaction in the Northwestern states. A Wisconsin breeder says that they stand close herding in large numbers remarkably well without loss of vigor—a quality of great value to the owners of large flocks. They have a strong constitution, have proved hardy and healthy, and are remarkable for symmetry of form. They carry a compact coat, which is valuable for protecting them from rigorous weather, and also for wool they are first-class shearers. The ewes are excellent mothers, giving an abundance of milk for their lambs, which comprise about 40 per cent. of the increase. Where choice mutton and medium wool are profitable, the Shropshiredowns will hardly fail to give satisfaction.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Facts About Swarming.

Swarming is natural to bees, and they prepare for the important event a long time before it takes place. Royal and drone cells are built, and when the time draws near such cells are filled with brood. Some small hives have been filled with combs without any drone cells; but in such cases, which are very rare indeed, the bees hatch a few drones in worker cells before or at the time of swarming.

Bees swarm in the first case by want of room. The population of hives healthy and prosperous rapidly increase from March till May or June, when they begin to send off colonies. The clustering and accumulation of bees at the doors and outside the hives before swarming is of common occurrence in apiaries of small hives. In apiaries of large hives clustering is very unusual—hardly ever seen. Hence the first swarms of small hives are larger in proportion to size of hives than those of large hives. Perhaps the difficulty of ventilating hives of great capacity may be the cause of this difference. It is well understood that large hives yield larger swarms than small ones, though the first swarms of small hives are proportionately larger. This is not the case with second swarms or casts; for those from small hives are comparatively worthless, whereas the second swarms of large hives often rise in weight to 60 and 80 pounds.

It is noticeable that first swarms generally alight near home, and thus their queens can go with them without much fatigue. Second swarms with young virgin queens often settle at greater distances from their hives. Second swarms are less particular as to fine, sunshiny weather at the time. Why swarms settle at all on trees and bushes near their hives is a question not easily answered. They do so from instinct, and, in my opinion, without ulterior intentions. Some writers think that they have ulterior intentions, and in alighting on a tree they are simply congregating and resting before they start for a new and distant home. I cannot take this view; for very often unhived swarms will hang for a couple of days, and when they go they again alight on a tree, and go from place to place without finding a suitable abode to live and labor in. Sometimes they find an empty hive, cavity in a tree or house, before swarming, and go direct to it.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Hornless Cattle.

An inquiry came to us in regard to hornless cattle—as to what special advantage there is in such cattle.

Small, symmetrical, waxy horns are ornamental, and to some extent indicate an animal's breeding. Horns are of no practical utility, and besides are a source of danger when carried by animals disposed to be vicious. They are in the way in shipping cattle either by rail or vessel. It is not surprising, therefore, that of late an interest is developing which contemplates the removal of horns both from beef and milk stock.

To cattle in their wild state, horns, as weapons of defense and offense, were necessary, and nature wisely provided them. With such formidable weapons cattle could repel attacks of other beasts, and in the contest of the males of the same species for supremacy the law of "the survival of the fittest" was established, which secured in succeeding progeny the vitality, strength and courage of the best of the race. But in the domesticated state of cattle, as they are bred and handled now, all this is changed. Horns are entirely useless, and a nuisance besides. In transporting cattle from the interior to the great cattle market at Chicago, and thence to the seaboard, horns are in the way, and lead often to much loss; and the same thing is true in sending them across the ocean. Serious accidents, loss of valuable stock, and loss of life frequently occur also, in handling ill-disposed horned cattle, especially breeding animals.

In some parts of the country there is a growing inquiry, we perceive, for good milk stock without horns. The polled breeds seem to be gaining in public favor of late, and justly, for there are none more hardy than the Galloway and Polled-Angus, while their beef is of superior excellence, and many of them are good milkers.

It is not a difficult matter to breed the horns from cattle. Some families of Short-horns show unmistakable indications of an admixture of no-horn blood in some of their ancestors from their small, peculiar or ill-shaped horns, and the same thing is true in some Jerseys. The use of polled bulls on some herds at the East has shown that a single cross has sufficed to remove the horns from nearly all his progeny. Two or three crosses will probably remove almost all traces of horns, without changing the desirable characters of a particular breed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Winter Dairying.

In the autumn there is no forage or food of any kind better for milk cows as a help to failing pastures than pumpkins. I have used them freely for years with the best results, and find the fear of the seeds all nonsense. At the present time I have a fine lot growing among the corn and about three acres planted near the barn, which together will be sufficient to last till Christmas if I can secure a portion of them from frost. After the pumpkins are gone, carrots are better than any other variety of roots, and if fed till grass comes again there need be no loss of quality in the butter. The quantity of the milk will be equal to the best grass season, and will depend upon the cows. Any man having common sense, and managing properly, can obtain double the average given by cows of the kind usually met with if he will buy of good ones, and breed from none but deep milkers, and from bulls which are from a deep-milking strain.—*Country Gentleman.*

Kerosene to Keep Vermin from Poultry.

By the use of kerosene I keep my two poultry-houses entirely free from vermin of all kinds. I handle my chicks and am daily among them, but have not seen a symptom of vermin of any kind on my person. Before I used kerosene I used to dread handling my fowls, or going in among them. My poultry in other respects are better than ever before, since I began using kerosene. No person need be afraid of its hurting old or young fowls. If the chicks are lousy, just touch the fluff, sides and wings, and top of the head, with a sponge saturated with kerosene, and few, if any, will remain. Should any remain, a second application will be sufficient to destroy all of the lice. After chicks leave the mother they huddle together at night, and this gives vermin a grand chance to accumulate. This is effectually prevented by saturating, once a week, the floor just

where they huddle, either stone, board or ground.—*Wm. Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.*

Veterinary Department.

Chronic Catarrh.

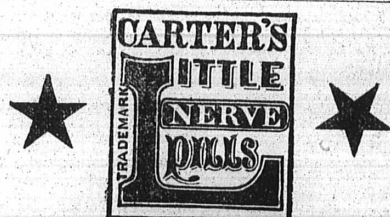
I have a mare five years old which had the distemper in the latter part of last winter, and it has left her with a cough, and for some time after she seemed to get over the distemper there was a matterly discharge from the left nostril only. This discharge is now stopped. She shakes her head considerably, which leads me to believe there is something there that is not right. Does not seem in as good life as she did before she had the distemper. What can I do for her?

ANSWER.—We presume the malady has left some part of the mucous membrane thickened, possibly with a collection in one or more of the sinuses, which will require to be evacuated before a cure can be effected. We would therefore advise you to place the case in the hands of a veterinarian.

Probable Navicular Arthritis.

I have a horse, lately obtained, that moves stiff in his fore parts; shows it more than any I ever saw. Walks propping fashion, as though he was on stilts, almost as though he had no use of his fore legs at all. I use him all the time on the farm. I can see no swelling, neither can I tell whether it is in his feet or shoulders. Please tell me what it is, and what will be a cure, and how long it will take.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think the horse is a victim to navicular arthritis, a disease of the feet, characterized by a short, stilty gait, and with tendency to get the toes lower than the heels, where the malady is located. Another prominent feature of this complaint is that when the animal is urged to a rapid gait he will show a tendency to gallop rather than to extend himself into a trot. If you will examine his shoes after they have been worn for a fortnight they will be found worn disproportionately at the toe. If it is not a chronic case, we may reasonably expect a cure from repeated blisters applied at the coronet, and a run of two or three months in a low pasture, without shoes. A very good preparation may be composed of one part of pulverized cantharides to five of lard, melted together over a slow fire for an hour, then removed, and stirred until cool. Clip the hair from the coronet for a space of three inches, and apply with friction, and repeat as soon as the scabs are removed until you have given three applications. If it should prove to be a chronic case we are doubtful if the treatment will avail, and he will either have to go through life a cripple or you will have to resort to neurotomy, dividing the plantar nerve. It will require three months to effect a cure.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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