

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 392.

### "HONEST JOHN."

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Honest John, plain son of labor,  
Grateful for the little he got,  
Was true to himself and his neighbor,  
And never complained of his lot.

I have seen him in deep affliction,  
When his sad heart was wrung with grief;  
Then his speech was a benediction,  
Though his sorrowful words were brief.

He craved not for fame nor position,  
Each morning saw duty begun;  
Content with his toll and condition,  
He rested when labor was done.

His home was not mere walls and ceiling,  
The inclosure in which to be fed,  
But a sweet, restful place, revealing  
Contentment, that sweetened his bread.

No curtains of lace ever shaded  
The windows, no plate marked the door;  
No carpets in colors, well braided,  
Were outspread on the sanded floor.

Yet his lines had fallen in places  
That were pleasant, giving beauty to life;  
At home he was greeted with faces  
Of affectionate children and wife.

And he had a kind word for others,  
Whether they were the rich or poor;  
He said that all men are brothers—  
Hospitality smiled at his door.

He was up at day's early dawning,  
Thankful for his humble fare,  
With a face as bright as the morning,  
And a soul as buoyant as air.

### A SECOND TRIAL.

BY SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.

It was commencement at G— college.  
The people were pouring into church as I entered it, rather tardily. Finding the choice seats in the center of the audience-room already taken, I pressed forward, looking to the right and to the left for a vacancy. On the very front row of the seats I found one.

Here a little girl moved along to make room for me, looking into my face with large gray eyes, whose brightness was softened by very long lashes. Her face was open, and fresh as a newly-blown rose before sunrise. Again and again I found my eyes turning to the rose-like face, and each time the gray eyes moved, half smiling, to meet mine. Evidently the child was ready to "make up" with me. And when, with a bright smile, she returned my dropped handkerchief, and I said "Thank you!" we seemed fairly introduced. Other persons, now coming into the seat, crowded me quite close up against the little girl, so that we soon felt very well acquainted.

"There's going to be a great crowd," she said to me.

"Yes," I replied; "the people always like to see how school-boys are made into men."

Her face beamed with pleasure and pride as she said:

"My brother's going to graduate; he's going to speak; I've brought these flowers to throw to him."

They were not greenhouse favorites, just old-fashioned domestic flowers, such as we associate with the dear grandmothers; "but," I thought, "they will seem sweet and beautiful to him for his little sister's sake."

"That is my brother," she went on, pointing with her nosegay.

"The one with the light hair?" I asked.

"Oh no," she said, smiling and shaking her head in innocent reproach, "not that homely one, with red hair; that handsome one, with brown, wavy hair. His eyes look brown, too; but they are not—they are dark blue. There! he's got his hand up to his head now. You see him, don't you?"

In an eager way she looked from me to him, and from him to me, as if some important fate depended upon my identifying her brother.

"I see him," I said. He's a very good looking brother."

"Yes, he is beautiful," she said, with artless delight; "and he's so good, and he studies so hard. He has taken care of me ever since mamma died. Here is his name on the programme. He is not the valedictorian, but he has an honor, for all that."

I saw in the little creature's familiarity with these technical college terms that she had closely identified herself with her brother's studies, hopes and successes.

"He thought at first," she continued, "that he would write on 'The Romance of Monastic Life.'"

What a strange sound these long words had, whispered from her childish lips! Her interest in her brother's work had stamped them on the child's memory, and to her they were ordinary things.

"But then," she went on, "he decided that he would rather write on 'Historical Parallels,' and he's got a real good oration, and he says it beautifully. He has said it to me a great many times. I most know it by heart. Oh! it begins so pretty and so grand. This is the way it begins," she added, encouraged by the interest she must have seen in my face: "Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find a turn of destiny's hand."

"Why, bless the baby!" I thought, looking down into her bright, proud face. I can't describe how very odd and childish it did seem to have those sonorous words rolling out of the smiling infantile mouth.

The band, striking up, put an end to the quotation and to the confidences.

As the exercises progressed, and approached nearer and nearer the effort on which all her interest was concentrated, my little friend became excited and restless. Her eyes grew larger and brighter; two deep red spots glowed on her cheeks. She touched up the flowers, manifestly making the offering ready for the shrine.

"Now, it's his turn," she said, turning to me a face in which pride and delight and anxiety seemed about equally mingled. But when the overture was played through, and his name was called, the child seemed in her eagerness to forget me and all the earth beside him. She rose to her feet and leaned forward for a better view of her beloved as he mounted to the speaker's stand. I knew by her deep breathing that her heart was throbbing in her throat. I knew, too, by the way her brother came to the front, that he was trembling. The hands hung limp; his face was pallid, and the lips blue with cold. I felt anxious. The child, too, seemed to discern that things were not well with him. Something like fear showed in her face.

He made an automatic bow. Then a bewildered, struggling look came into his face, then a helpless look, and then he stood staring vacantly, like a somnambulist, at the waiting audience. The moments of painful suspense went by, and still he stood as if struck dumb. I saw how it was; he had been seized with stage fright.

Alas! little sister! She turned large, dismayed eyes upon me. "He's forgotten it," she said. Then a swift change came into her face; a strong, determined look; and on the funeral-like silence of the room broke the sweet, brave, childish voice:

"Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces that make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of destiny's hand—"

Everybody about us turned and looked. The breathless silence; the sweet, childish voice; the childish face; the long, unchildlike words, produced a weird effect.

But the help had come too late; the unhappy brother was already staggering in humiliation from the stage. The band quickly struck up, and waves of lively music were rolled out to cover the defeat.

I gave the sister a glance, in which I meant to show the intense sympathy I felt; but she did not see me. Her eyes, swimming with tears, were on her brother's face. I put my arm around her. She was too absorbed to heed the caress, and before I could appreciate her purpose she was on her way to the shame-stricken young man sitting with a face like a statue's.

When he saw her by his side, the set face relaxed, and a quick mist came into his eyes. The young men got closer together, to make room for her. She sat down beside him, laid her flowers on his knee, and slipped her hand in his.

I could not keep my eyes from her sweet, pitying face. I saw her whisper to him, he bending a little to catch her words. Later, I found out that she was asking him if he knew his "piece" now, and that he answered yes.

When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band was playing, the child, to the brother's great surprise, made her way up the stage steps, and pressed through the throng of professors and trustees and distinguished visitors, up to the college president.

"If you please, sir," she said, with a little courtesy, "will you and the trustees let my brother try again? He knows his piece now."

For a moment the president stared at her through his gold-bowed spectacles, and then, appreciating the child's petition, he smiled on her, and went down and spoke to the young man who had failed.

So it happened that when the band had again

ceased playing, it was briefly announced that Mr. ——— would now deliver his oration—"Historical Parallels."

"Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history"—this the little sister whispered to him as he rose to answer the summons.

A ripple of heightened and expectant interest passed over the audience, and then all sat stone-still, as though fearing to breathe lest the speaker might again take fright. No danger! The hero in the youth was aroused. He went at his "piece" with a set purpose to conquer, to redeem himself, and to bring the smile back into the child's tear-stained face. I watched the face during the speaking. The wide eyes, the parted lips, the whole rapt being, said that the breathless audience was forgotten and that her spirit was moving with his.

And when the address was ended with the ardent abandon of one who catches enthusiasm in the realization that he is fighting down a wrong judgment and conquering a sympathy, the effect was really thrilling. That dignified audience broke into rapturous applause. Bouquets intended for the valedictorian rained like a tempest. And the child who had helped to save the day, that one beaming little face in its pride and gladness, is something to be forever remembered.

### Done Helping Them.

"I have done helping them," said an old farmer, speaking of his sons. "I gave them a start, but they managed badly and made losses. And my daughters all married well. Their husbands are mechanics who made high wages—three or four dollars a day—in prosperous times; but they spent it as fast as they made it, and thought nothing of going on a frolic that cost them twenty-five dollars. Now they are out of work and for a long time past I have been paying their rent; but I am done helping them now, for, what with the sickness I have had in my own family, the money I had saved is just about used up, and I have only the farm left."

This old farmer had pursued just the opposite course from that of his sons and sons-in-law. He had enjoyed life rationally, but had carefully proportioned his expenses to his income, always keeping the income the larger of the two. The result was that he had been able to relieve the necessities of his sons and sons-in-law when their own improvidence had reduced them to the verge of want.

The example of these young men should serve as a warning. It is example to be shunned, while that of the old farmer is worthy of every young man's imitation. Whatever your income, carefully and scrupulously, with undeviating regularity, lay aside a small percentage of it, and it may some day prove a source of the greatest relief to yourself and to those you love.

### An American Toast.

Certain Americans were recently entertained by certain London university men. A toast in honor of the guests was proposed. It was: "The United States, bounded on the north by Canada, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the great Atlantic, and on the west by the broad Pacific." This, however, did not satisfy the more Republican members of the university. They proposed: "The United States, bounded on the north by the north pole, on the south by the Antarctic ocean, on the east by the gulf stream, and on the west by the illimitable ocean." Even that did not satisfy one member of the party. His toast was: "The United States, bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by infinite space, on the east by the procession of the equinoxes, and on the west by the day of judgment." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

### A Business-Like Queen.

Can a queen be business-like? It would seem as if this question were well answered when we learn the habits of the Queen of England. It is stated that her family administration is very thorough. Her relatives throughout Europe, and their numbers are almost limitless, she corresponds with, devoting a whole day each week to writing to the absent. Is not this a beautiful trait—this readiness to keep up the kindly feeling for kindred? All accounts, bankers' pass-books, and items of expenditure, public and private, are presented to her personally. State affairs are brought to her notice, and the doings of parliament are telegraphed to her before the public press learns them. Truly, she has rare powers of mind and body to thus unite with the state and pomp of a queen the habits of a business woman.

### More Manliness Wanted.

Suicide is becoming almost as common in the United States as it has long been in the densely peopled and sorely oppressed portions of the old world. In the hard times that have been upon us, undoubtedly many have experienced trials grievous to be borne; but it is such trials that afford the true test of character, and it is melancholy to observe that so many are lacking in the manliness to bear up bravely under them.

One reason of this is to be found in the low tone of the moral sentiment prevailing in the community, and pervading to some extent even the sacred precincts of the church. Let a man who has been rich lose his fortune, and how quickly will nine-tenths of those who have fawned for his favor be seen turning their backs upon him! The noble sentiment of Burns—  
"A man's a man for a' that an' a' that,"  
finds no habitation in their callous breasts.

We say, then, if the unfortunate and the unprosperous are constantly being driven to self-destruction it is in some measure the fault of measuring men too much by their money, which has been adopted as the standard in the community, a practice which has cast its shadow upon the church.

Yet this affords no justification, and but a very poor excuse, for men who lose their manhood and sense of self-respect because they have lost their money. No man has a right under any circumstances, to allow himself to become discouraged and disheartened. He should struggle on with a consciousness that a brave and manly spirit is its own reward, and of this no one can ever deprive him but himself.

### Enormous Condor.

In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor. It was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a dead horse as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its wings to take flight, which to me was the signal to fire; and, having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggle of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal that inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equaled by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird in the Southern hemisphere being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons and to lift it into the air whence it lets it fall to the ground in order to kill and prey upon its carcass. But this astonishment must in a great measure subside when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert *verbatim*, from a note taken down with my own hand: "When the wings were spread, they measured sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length; and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have power sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."—*Temple's Travels in Peru.*

### Facetiae.

When an ill-natured fellow was trying to pick a quarrel with a peaceable man, the latter said: "I never had a fuss except with one man; he was buried at 4 o'clock—it is now half past 3."

Two classes of people are always out of debt—those who never want to buy what they have not money in hand to pay for, and those who are such notorious rascals that they cannot get trusted.

An eminent and witty prelate was asked if he did not think such a one followed his conscience. "Yes," said his grace; "I think he follows it as a man does his horse in his gig. He drives it first."

A peddler of razor strops claimed that he could sharpen anything that had an edge to it. "Then," said an old sailor, "suppose you go down to the shore and try your strop on the water's edge!"

A stidgy husband threw all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always "gives them their own way." "Poor things," was her prompt reply; "it's all I have to give them."

After the previous question had been called and the ayes and noes ordered in the Texas legislature, a member arose and said: "My friends, I beg that for a moment you will lend me your ears, and—" "Order!" cried the speaker; no one can lend his ears here till the ayes and noes have been counted."

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years old. My name is Alice Knight. I have a pig, but I had to carry water to get it. You know I wrote before that I had a calf and a colt. I meant that the colt was alive and the calf was dead. I guess that Fred Bell has gone to Missouri; if he has, I am glad of it. We milk ten cows. We have a big farm but we have no flowers now, but next summer I am going to make papa fix up the yard.

ALICE KNIGHT.

INDIAN HILL, Kans., July 15, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for a long time. I am taking music lessons this summer. I played a quilt last winter and am going to quilt it this summer. Johnny West tells about his farm in California. I don't think it much of a farm. Papa has a big farm of three hundred acres, and has hogs, cattle, horses and some fruit. I have no pansy flower garden but hope I will have some day. I will be eleven years old next month. Yours truly,

LORA M. KNIGHT.

INDIAN HILL, Kans., July 15, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper, I thought I would write a few lines. I am ten years old. I have one sister; she is five years old. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." We have five acres of oats and thirty-five acres of corn; we have twelve head of cattle and three head of horses and sixteen head of hogs; we have two hundred chickens and twenty turkeys. Pa is out thrashing. I will close by sending you a riddle: Old mother Chritchett had but one eye; a great long tail; and every time that she went through the trap a piece of her tail would fly. If it is not answered in four weeks I will answer it for you.

LUTHER HART.

ONTARIO, Kans., July 29, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a few lines to have printed in the next week's paper. I like to see the "Young Folks' Column" full. Some of the writers have quit writing, I see. We have about one hundred chickens. The answer to Hattie Zeigler's riddle is "Smoke," and the answer to Mary H. Long's riddle I think is "I"; the answer to Loyd Long's riddle is "My." I will send a riddle: As I was going to St. Ives I met seven wives; each wife had seven sacks, each sack had seven cats, each cat had seven kits. Kits, cats, sacks and wives, how many were there going to St. Ives? If I do not see this riddle answered in a short time I will answer it for you. I will close. Your little friend,

MARY SORRELL.

RICE, Kans., July 18, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been quite a while since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write a few lines. This is a nice morning, and everything looks fresh and green. We have a great many nice flowers. I wish I could send you some. I know you would think they were nice if you are as fond of flowers as I am. Our school is out, and I am very sorry for I love to go to school. I will send some verses that I wish to be printed:

I have my likes and my dislikes,  
As other people do;  
And if I live and thrive you know  
I shall be as large as you.

And when I am a woman grown  
I hope the world will see  
That some of the things grown people do  
Will not be done by me.

I will not smile on any man  
That drinks his wine or beer.  
I think you girls are in the blame  
For half the drunkards here!

For if you all would join and say,  
"We will not walk or chat  
With any man that drinks or smokes,  
And carries a brick in his hat,"

I think you'd find a speedy change  
In these young men. But no!  
You will not take a stand like that  
For fear you'll lose a beau!

But as for me, when I grow up  
I'll have no beau at all.  
Or I'll have those sworn foes  
To beastly Alcohol!

And you'll never see me kiss the lips  
That touch the ruddy glass;  
Yet I think I'd have as many friends  
As any other lass.

Well, I must close, so good-by for this time.  
Ever your friend,  
ALICE BONES.

AMO, Kans., July 26, 1879.

A rural exhibitor says he has enlarged his establishment, and now keeps a head of oxen, a head of hen, and several head of cabbage, while he is also trying to keep a head of the times.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1879.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.  
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
Honley 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, Caimus, Linn county.

## THE MISSION OF THE ORDER.

Essay by J. F. Willis, Read before Jefferson County Pomona Grange.

To the Officers and Members of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange:—We have arrived at that period in the course of human events where all nations of the earth are being convulsed with the great problem of self-government, established upon the broad and eternal principles of equal justice to all and special privileges to none. In this mighty struggle for moral and intellectual supremacy none should lead the sons and daughters of this model republic of the earth in their grand march to individual prosperity, personal liberty and national greatness.

The principle has long been established that upon the general intelligence of the subjects or citizens of a nation depends very largely their happiness and prosperity. To no other nationality, to the people of no other government on earth, does this apply with more force and fitness than to the sons and daughters of a republic where each is made a sovereign and where all alike are responsible for the present and future condition of her citizens. In view of these facts, and knowing the ever-increasing tendency of governments and societies to drift into the dangerous elements of privileged classes and moneyed aristocracies, seeing the distinction constantly and rapidly growing greater in this country between the laboring and professional classes, knowing that certain interests are being protected and fostered to the exclusion and ruin of others, that the producing classes by overwork and undue confidence in others are losing their proper place in the great economy of nature, the eternal fitness of things demands a means of deliverance from this thralldom or apathy of self-neglect into which the sons of toil have almost hopelessly drifted.

The organization around whose sacred altar we meet to-day, whose members include the agricultural and laboring masses of this and other nations, whose gates swing inward as readily to the gentle touch of woman as to the rude knock of man, and where all meet upon one grand level, aspires alike to the highest honors and accepts the greatest responsibilities. Through this great medium of thought and combined action, bound together by the strongest ties of fraternal brotherhood and actuated by the purest motives of universal improvement and common interests, we confidently look forward to that period in our history when agriculture will be made profitable, labor dignified and the burdens and blessings of a government free; in fact, will rest alike upon every citizen of this truly great commonwealth. But let me repeat that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and to secure and perpetuate this great blessing to all alike through the education of our membership is the grand mission of the order. With malice to none and justice to all we enter this contest, with our order firmly established upon the eternal principles of right, liberty and justice, with our members scattered by thousands over the different states and territories of this and other nations, and with the fact of the permanency of the order established beyond all doubt. In the future let us attend promptly and cheerfully to our duties as Patrons and citizens of one common country. Don't longer be gulled and deceived by designing men in or out of the grange. Don't suppose that you can longer maintain that position in society to which the importance of your calling entitles you without thinking and acting independently for yourselves. Cease to pay for and read the filthy trash published in the sole interest of partisan politics. Sustain the journals that have staked everything upon the advancement of your interests and are making the many fight for reform against such overwhelming opposition. The enemies of the order are many and shrewd. They have bitterly contested every foot of ground, first charging upon the grange every calamity common to our country—drought, chinch-bugs, grasshoppers, labor strikes, money panics, bankruptcies and general ruin; and yet the grange lives, prospers and progresses. We are now charged with being a political party, with being a Democratic party, and denied the right to even talk up or discuss the great questions of public interest or political economy that so nearly affect our interests, and thus acquire that knowledge that alone can make us masters of the situation and fit us to protect ourselves against the encroachments of designing men engaged in other interests of far less importance to national prosperity than our chosen profession of agriculture.

Why should this the youngest of all other organizations be selected against which to wage this bitter war of persecution? Others are far more deserving the contempt and opposition of an honest and intelligent people. In the late session of our state legislature, when the charter of the several railroads granted by former legislation had expired, the companies by an organized and systematic effort com-

menced at the proper time, placed in nomination and with their money and influence secured the election of men who, from their antecedents, their position in the companies and their known zeal for their master's will, to the exclusion of everything else, could be relied on to renew their charters with unlimited power to rob the producer and consumer of this preeminently agricultural commonwealth. Did anybody raise the howl of political party over this gigantic, soulless organization or corporation?

When in national conventions in America, and afterwards at presidential elections, capitalists, not only of this but other nations, by an organization controlled in the sole interest of the selfish, grasping moneyed aristocracy of the earth, dictated to both the great political parties their national platforms, placed upon them the willing tools of their own selecting, to be elected by the corrupt and lavish use of money and scouring of party lash, did these parties raise the cry of political party against this corrupt use of money and patronage that was corrupting politics and robbing the masses of the whole country? and yet they have thus advanced alone their personal interests. In this they have done what the organized agriculturists and laboring men of this country must do, by the fair and free use of the ballot, before they can secure that position through which alone they can be elevated to that level occupied at the formation of our government and to which they must attain or stupidly sink to the degraded position of serfs—desert their once honorable and profitable calling like rats from a sinking ship, rush to the cities and villages with their sons and daughters and allow the Shylocks to proceed unmolested with their present programme of transforming this once happy country, with its millions of industrious, contented families, into a nation of aristocratic and owners on the one hand and ignorant, dependent serfs on the other.

The sanguinary battles of the nations of earth are being fought to-day in the interest of labor against organized capital. The conflict will be long and bitter. The plain duty of every workingman the world over is to enlist in this great moral conflict with all the zeal born of desperation; to ask and demand without reference to partisan politics that position and legal protection that of right belongs to those who by their toil feed the world of mankind, furnish transportation, mine the precious metals, raise the flood-gates of commerce and start new nations into busy, teeming life and prosperity. Say that the grange cannot engage with zeal and safety in the discussion of those great questions of political economy and needed reform, without losing its organization or violating the fundamental principles of the order, and you have deprived the membership of all hopes of anything more than the mere privilege of its social gatherings for the short time that intervenes between this and the time that our homes and self-respect will pass forever from our grasp and we will tamely submit to the terms so magnanimously offered by the New York World, where it says: "For its masters men must be content to work for less wages. In this way the workingmen will be nearer that station of life to which it has pleased God to call them." They will then be prepared to humbly accept that blessed condition referred to by the meek and lowly Henry Ward Beecher as he reclines on his velvet-cushioned sofa, or preaches to bondholders from his lavishly furnished pulpit, and tells you water costs nothing, and a man that cannot live on bread is not fit to live. When these doctrines are being preached from wealthy and fashionable pulpits to edify bondholders, and published by the leading papers of both the great political parties, it is time the laboring men of America had met in grand council and calmly and deliberately resolved upon the future course for labor in this struggle for life and independence, and then strike as one man for the right; and let everything stand from under until the rightful independence of labor is acknowledged and justice again pervades the land.

Talk of social gatherings and educational advantages—they are a blessing to those who have time and means to attend and enjoy them, but we are constantly advised by our would-be masters and their fawning, sycophant-like hirelings that we must be more economical and industrious if we would prosper. Those men who have succeeded in legislating the tax off their entire wealth, and by a studied course of legislation doubled the burden of labor, increased the public debt and decreased everything else except the salaries of officers and rate of interest on money, continue to tell us to stop tinkering with the currency, cease to talk politics, work harder and spend less money if we would be more independent and happy. Do you believe this is the remedy? If you do, you are the fit servants of your wealthier masters and ready to forge the galling chains to be worn by the children of a race of cowardly, unworthy sires. Never while that powerful weapon, the ballot, is ours to wield will intelligent farmers and Patrons cease to agitate every question of interest to the country until men learn their rights and manfully assert them, without being blinded and driven by party lash. These with other important matters I believe to be the mission of the order, and until these ends are accomplished granges will continue to meet and increase their membership with this motto constantly in view, "The greatest good to the greatest number."

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## Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains. The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator

## THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

## Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



GILPIN SULKY

## THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.



## THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all of the latest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

## WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

## The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHILD.

## HENDERSON'S

## CASH GROCERY HOUSE

## PRICE-LIST.

## Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

9 pounds of Rio Coffee for.....	\$1 00
9 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for.....	1 00
9 pounds of Crushed Sugar for.....	1 00
9 pounds of Fine powdered Sugar for.....	1 00
10 pounds of Granulated Sugar for.....	1 00
11 pounds of A Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
11 pounds of C Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
15 pounds of Brown Sugar for.....	1 00

## SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

White Drips per gallon for.....	50
Silver Drips (best) per gallon for.....	65
Honey Drip Syrup (very fine) per gallon for.....	75
Sugar-Loaf Drips per gallon for.....	90
Fine Sugar House Syrup per gallon.....	50
New Orleans Molasses per gallon.....	60
Sorghum Molasses per gallon.....	35
Sorghum Molasses (very best) per gallon.....	35

## CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

## SPECIALTY.

Black Tea for.....	25c. per pound, former price 50
Japan Siftings for.....	20c. per pound, former price 35

## TEAS, TEAS.

Young Hyson per pound.....	35, 50, best 80
Imperial ".....	35, 45, 60, " 80
Gunpowder ".....	45, 55, 65, " 80
Japan ".....	40, 50, " 65
Japan Uncoiled ".....	40, 50, 60, " 80
Black ".....	40, 50, 60, " 80

## COFFEES, COFFEES.

Green Rio per pound.....	11, 12 1-2, 14, 15, 16
O. G. Green Java per pound.....	25, 25, 30
Ground Rio Coffee (best) 4 1-4 lbs for.....	\$1 00
Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for.....	1 00
Ground Java (best) 35c. per lb or 3 lbs for.....	1 00

## VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

Pure Cider per gallon.....	35
White Wine per gallon.....	40, 50

## STARCHES.

White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45	
" " " 3-lb paper " 22	
" " " 1-lb or 3 for 25	
" " " 1 lb corn starch 10	
" " " 4 lbs best in bulk 25	

Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.

## BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

## DRIED FRUITS

## AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Dried Apples 6 lbs for 25c., for \$1 20 lbs.	
Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs.	
New Prunes 4 lbs for 25c.	
Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c.	
Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.	
Raisins 8, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.	
Citrons, Lemons, per lb 25c.	
Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c.	
Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.	

## FISH, FISH.

Codfish from 4 to 7c. per lb.	
A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c.	
Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c.	
Best New York Cheese per lb 10c.	
Sardines 1-45 15c. and 20c.	
Sardines 1-25 25c. and 35c.	
Baltic Delap per box 35c. and 50c.	
Shadblades per box 35c. and 50c.	
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices.	

## TOBACCO.

Lorillard Tin Tag per lb.....	55
Buchanan & Lyall Blue Tag Neptune per lb.....	50
Buchanan & Lyall Red Tag per lb.....	50
Old Honey (choice goods) per lb.....	50
Allen & Ellis' Tobacco per lb.....	55

## ROASTED COFFEES.

Rio Coffee per lb.....	16, 17, 18
Java Coffee per lb.....	30, 35
Arbuckle's best per lb.....	20
Henderson's Merique per lb.....	25
(Drinks equal to Mocha and Java.)	

## WOODENWARE, WOODENWARE.

## ALMOST AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Three-hoop Pail (best in Lawrence) for 15c.  
No. 1 Mop Stick for 15c.  
Zinc Washboards for 15c.  
Best Wooden Clothes Pins 5c. per dozen, or 4 dozen for 10c., former price 5c. per dozen.  
All other goods in the same proportion right through.

## BAKING POWDER, ETC.

White Lily 1-lb boxes.....	40
" " 1-2 ".....	20
" " 1-4 ".....	10
Other pure brands at same prices.	
Baking in bulk 25c. and 30c. per lb.	
3 lbs Sal-soda 1 lb. 9 lbs for 25c.	
4 papers Soda Saleratus (best brands) for 25c.	

## HEADLIGHT OIL PER GALLON 18c.

## CANNED GOODS.

## WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.

Cove Oysters 1-lb can 5c.	
Cove Oysters 2-lb can 10c.	
Tomatoes 3-lb can 11c.	
Blackberries 1-lb can 10c.	
Peaches, choice yellow, 3-lb can 25c.	
Peaches 3-lb can 20c.	
Canned Corn 2-lb can 11c. and 12c.	
All California canned goods reduced from 35c. to 50c. per can, except pears.	
Canned Salmon 1 lb 15c. and 18c.	
Canned Salmon 2 lbs 30c.	
All other canned goods in same proportion.	

## TOILET SOAPS

at prices that will astonish you. 4 10-cent cakes for 25c. Other toilet soap equally as cheap.

## BLACKING ALMOST GAVE AWAY.

4 nickel boxes Bixby's Best.....	10
4 dime boxes, No. 3 and 4, Bixby's Best.....	20
Blackening Brushes cheap.	

The best brands of Flour constantly on hand. Mill Feed at mill prices.

Choice French Mixed Candies per lb.....	15
Choice Sticks per lb.....	15
Other fancy candies same rates.	

## TOBACCO.

Old Style smoking per lb.....	20
North Carolina Seal per lb.....	55
Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice.....	45
Other tobaccos equally as low.	

## REMEMBER THE PLACE,

## HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

J. S. HENDERSON.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

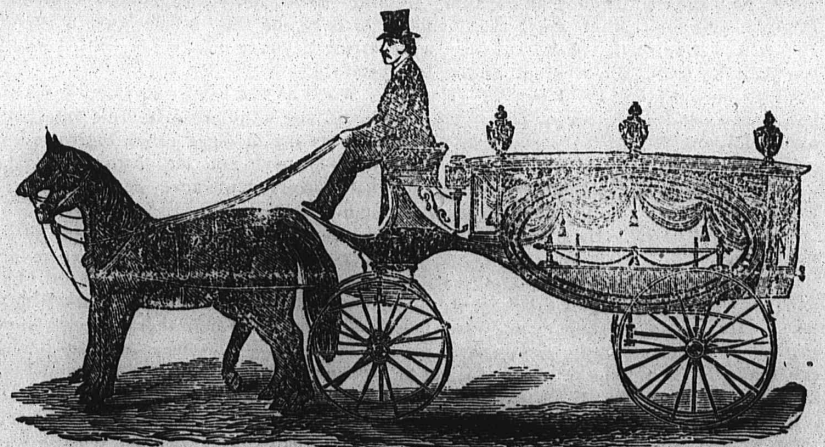
## Barse &amp; Snider,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

## KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

## COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL &amp; MENDENHALL.



### Railroad Celebration—Killed by a Locomotive—Child Lost—An Honest Chambermaid—A Primitive Plow.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

The Topeka cannon, which has a history, was yesterday shipped to Marion county to make a noise at the celebration on August 12. When it is returned a new carriage will be built for it. The celebration is over the arrival of the railroad to Marion Center. A rousing time is anticipated by a number who will go from here.

A man named Johnson was killed near Grantville yesterday by the excursion train bearing the colored people from Kansas City. Johnson came out of the field near by and stepped on the track ahead of the engine, though the bell was ringing. Before the train could be stopped, the engine struck him on the head and he died in a few minutes. His remains were taken to the station where his name was learned, and it was ascertained that he was quite deaf. No blame is attached to any of the train men.

Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, George McConnell, a child between eight and nine years old, strayed away from his home, and though every effort has been made to find him, he is still missing. He wore a black coat with brass buttons, a blue waist, and gray pants, with brass buttons, and a straw or chip hat. He has brown eyes and light hair, and had a large sore on his upper lip. His home is on Monroe street, in Crane's addition. If the little one is found, he should be taken to his home at once.

Yesterday, after Gen. Cook had packed his valise and was about to take a conveyance to the depot, Miss Mary Dugan, chambermaid at the Tefft house, came to the office door and asked if he had not lost his wallet. She then handed it to him, having found it under the pillow in the room he occupied the night before. The purse contained about five hundred dollars in money, and drafts, checks, etc., to the value of five hundred dollars. Miss Dugan declared that her action was worthy no reward, but Gen. Cook thought differently and forced her to take five dollars.

Commerce civilizes more rapidly than Christianity. In 1540 the Catholic clergy accompanied Coronado into New Mexico, and not many years later had brought about the conversion of multitudes of the natives. And now, for three hundred years, *Te Deum* have been sung among the valleys and mountains of that historic country. Still the primitive wooden plow of primeval agriculture is the tool with which the descendant of the Aztec prepares the ground for his crop of wheat and barley.

Henry Worrall, returning from his recent sketching trip to New Mexico, brought with him and deposited with the State Historical society a model of one of these plows. It is precisely like the plow used by the sons of Jacob in the valley of the Jordan 3,600 years ago. It is wholly of wood, cut out of a tree having the requisite natural crooks and turns of trunk and branch for share and handle, and all the necessary parts of a most rude and imperfect implement, such as a semi-barbarian might devise and construct. This model has upon it the following inscription: "A correct model of a New Mexican plow in use in 1879. Made by a native New Mexican in the employ of the state department at Santa Fe. Presented to Henry Worrall by Hon. Wm. O. Ritch, secretary of the territory, with permission to deposit it in the museum of the Historical society of Kansas."

These implements are in common use throughout New Mexico.

### A Heavy Trio—New Corn.

[Olathe Progress.]

Miami county can boast of a family containing three of the heaviest persons for their age in the state. The weighty trio are a boy seven and a half years old, weighing 111½ pounds, a lady seventeen years of age weighing 272 pounds, and a young man of twenty years who pulls down the beam at 295 pounds. They say the warm weather affects them only by increasing their flesh.

We have in our office a few ears of yellow corn that is ripe enough to crib, raised by Mr. J. T. Masters; also a couple of ears of white corn, not quite so well matured, which measures, the shortest, twelve inches in length and seven and a half inches in circumference. The largest ear measures thirteen inches in length and seven and a half inches in circumference, and they are not picked ears either. Who can beat this?

### Contemplating Paper Making in Newton.

[Harvey County News.]

Eastern parties have been in this city of late examining the facilities for the manufacture of paper, and a careful examination of Clear creek (Sand creek) proves that the water of this stream is all that would be desired for paper making. There is no reason why paper cannot be made in this county as cheap and of as good a quality as that found anywhere in this country.

### The Sons of the Siamese Twins.

[Winfield Telegram.]

Three sons of the wonderful and world-wide known Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are at present living in Sumner county, each of their own farms. They recently appeared at the U. S. land office in Wichita in a contest, in which one of them was a defendant and the other was a witness. They are spoken of as intelligent, wide-awake citizens, and fully up to the spirit of the times.

### C. G. Scrafford Returns Home.

[Seneca Tribune.]

Mr. Scrafford arrived home on Monday evening's train, and in a short time after his arrival was known on the streets, a houseful of our most influential citizens assembled at his house with kind words of congratulation to welcome him back to Seneca.

### Suspected Murder.

[Atchison Champion.]

Atchison does not absolutely need the excitement of another homicide, and we hope the circumstances we are about to narrate will not be found to surround the violent death of another human being.

The banks of White Clay creek, beginning in the edge of the city and continuing for some distance into the country, are a favorite resort for "movers." They halt their wagons in the shade of the trees, and remain sometimes but a night, sometimes for several days, and sometimes pitch tents and become residents, after a fashion, living nobody knows or cares how.

Last Monday several of these squads were camped near together. One outfit seemed to have camped permanently, and were called by the name of Robinson. There was an old man and his wife, their married daughter and her husband, and their two little children; then there was a boy of eighteen, another of twenty—sons of the old couple. Late on Monday night a general row took place in which the son-in-law was badly beaten with clubs. Dr. Campbell was sent for and dressed his wounds, and then quiet reigned for awhile but later a revolver shot was fired, and about 4 o'clock in the morning the whole Robinson party left. It is said that a dead or wounded man was seen carried and placed in the wagon. The next morning the party were again seen in camp near the fair grounds. The women were seen crying; and the young woman on being asked where her husband was, said he had drowned himself.

The party then left the neighborhood, and no reports were made to the authorities until yesterday. The last heard of the party they were cooking dinner on Camp creek on Wednesday.

There is a strong suspicion that the son-in-law was murdered, and the parties supposed to have done the deed should be followed up.

The outfit consisted of an old covered wagon with a roan mare and a dark brown mare, the roan mare having a mule colt.

### Atchison to Have a Union Depot—Shooting Affray.

[Atchison Patriot.]

The officers and directors of the Union Depot company met at the general offices of the A. & N. railroad to-day and transacted all the necessary business for the immediate construction of a union depot. Specimens of the bonds were received, and the choice made. Arrangements were also made for advertising for bids. It is confidently believed that work will be commenced next week.

For several weeks past trouble has been brewing between Mark Taylor and John Egan, the former a well-known farmer, living two miles north of Atchison, and the latter a tenant on an adjoining farm. The difficulty occurred about some cattle belonging to Egan and others, which had been making depredations on Mr. Taylor's fields, and which, Taylor claimed, Egan had furthered by letting down his (Taylor's) fence, that they might effect an entrance into his field. Taylor had frequently remonstrated with him, but it had failed to remedy the matter. Yesterday Taylor procured a rawhide before he went home, with the intention, if Egan continued driving his cattle on his premises, to give him a horse-whipping. When evening approached, Egan persisted in his course, and Taylor went up to him and commenced applying the whip. Egan is a large man, and a fight between them ensued, which ended in Taylor shooting him through the left shoulder, the ball entering in front and going clear through him. Dr. Gough was sent to him, and the man was pronounced seriously but not dangerously injured, and this morning was doing very well.

### Another Subject for the Fool Killer.

[Cor. Sumner County Press.]

I have been informed by an eye witness that one of our citizens, a Mr. Lee Wilson, met with a very serious accident on Tuesday of last week, while trying to handle a rattlesnake, near Mr. Walcott's.

It appears that some time last spring Mr. Wilson embraced the Mormon faith, and was set apart as a preacher, which, according to their faith, qualified him to handle serpents, eat poison, impart the Holy Spirit and heal the sick by the imposition of hands. Since that time, Mr. Wilson and others of his faith have been testing these powers, by pretending to heal the sick by laying on hands, and by playing the part of snake charmer.

To convince the Rev. A. B. Smith of his wonderful powers in handling serpents, Mr. Wilson dispatched a messenger to Mr. Walcott's, near by, where Mr. Smith was, to have him come down and witness his handling the rattlesnake which he was carrying along in his hat. Mr. Smith did not go, but returned a message to the prophet, informing him that the same men who handled venomous serpents in apostolic times could also eat poison, and that he had some with him—the same that he had offered to Mr. Annis, during the debate in the spring—and that if he would come up and eat that he would believe, adding at the same time that he hoped Wilson would get bitten if he persisted in handling his captive. Shortly afterwards Wilson started in the direction of Mr. Robinson's, when the serpent fastened on one of his hands. At the last account Mr. Wilson's hand was terribly swollen so that he could not work on the roads nor be healed by the other prophets.

### Good Report.

[Ford County Globe.]

Mr. N. F. Kelly, who has been on a trip through the various cattle camps on the Cimarron, Canadian and Washita, reports the condition of cattle much better than a month ago. Plenty of grass and water, and about 33,000 head of cattle ready for shipment from this place.

### A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

[Troy Chief.]

MARRIED.—By Rev. J. A. Amos, at his residence, on Sunday evening, July 27, Mr. William Mayhew, Centralia, Nemaha county, Kans., to Mrs. Nancy E. Bell, of this vicinity.

Thereby hangs a romance, showing that it pays to advertise for a wife. Last spring Mr. Mayhew advertised in the *Chief* that he wanted a wife of certain age and specifications. He received many responses. Some were from young girls, who wrote to have a little fun; others were from women who were in earnest; while still others were from condemned stock, who wished to palm themselves off on an honest man. But Mr. Mayhew was no fool. He was a man who knew just what he wanted, and kept himself well posted as to all persons who corresponded with him. When he heard of one whom he thought from the description might suit him he went to see her, to judge for himself, as he does in his stock business. In a visit to Troy, to examine an "option," he heard of a woman who had not answered his advertisement, but whom he found to be the woman he wanted, and he married her without delay. Mr. Mayhew is a substantial, respectable farmer, in good circumstances, engaged extensively in stock raising. Mrs. Bell is also a business woman, who has long resided on a stock farm, and has managed it herself for the past five or six years. She is perhaps the most suitable woman that Mr. Mayhew could have found.

### Editors Organizing.

[Emporia Ledger.]

An effort is being made by some of the editors in the Neosho and Cottonwood valleys to form an association similar to the one now existing among the editors of the Arkansas valley.

## Read, Everybody!

### S. G. McCONNELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

## SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

VINLAND

## Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

## NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

Late of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has opened a first-class

## Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for home-made work. Farmers and members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas will find it to their advantage to club their orders and send to this house, as a class of goods will be manufactured to meet this particular trade. Send for price list. Mr. Markley has had thirty-three years' experience in his line of business. Do not fail to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

## M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1865.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The

CENTENNIAL Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE,

Manufactured by McCurdy Bros., is conceded by everybody to be the easiest on the feet as well as the best fitting of any plow shoe made. Call and examine, or send your orders.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Sale rooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.

## BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

## PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

and all kinds of

## MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON. WEBB WITHERS. 1866.

## VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

## J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

## POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his Spring Stock laid in at reasonably low prices, and will supply customers at a small advance, and they will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

## LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

## KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE. KANSAS.

## H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

## First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

OFFICE—Massachusetts street, west side, between Henry and Warren.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.



## USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED

## CONDITION POWDER

FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kelp-Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, BROWN & FLETCHER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

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For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, BROWN & FLETCHER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & CO., St.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1879.

The annual meeting of the New York State Farmers' alliance commences in Syracuse on August 20. Granges, farmers' clubs and other agricultural organizations are requested to send delegates, each being entitled to at least one. The secretary, Wm. J. Fowler, may be addressed at Pittsford, N. Y., or the president, Harris Lewis, may be addressed at Frankfort, N. Y.

The largest furniture manufactory in St. Louis is a co-operative concern, each of the 110 skilled workmen being a holder of at least one share, and not more than twenty, at \$25 each. They are chiefly German socialists. Only ten per cent. of the capital was paid in at first, credit being obtained for about \$20,000 of wood-working machinery, and the dividends have since been sufficient to meet the assessments as they fell due. The men receive ordinary wages for their work, and thus far there has been no serious dispute in the management, which is vested in a committee.

## MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Mr. John Welsh has resigned his position as minister to England. It has been intimated for some time that he intended to resign, but recent family afflictions have hastened his determination. Mr. Welsh has not achieved a brilliant success as a diplomatist, and we see it stated that it has cost him at the rate of \$24,000 a year more than his salary to live in the style required as minister of this country in England.

The English mission has been filled by some of the first statesmen of America—men whose names reflect luster upon the position and honor upon the country—and we hope the president will nominate a man to fill the vacancy who will not only perform his official duties faithfully, and with ability, but also do honor to this great nation whose representative he will be.

## STOCK AT THE FAIRS.

The influence of the annual fairs of district and county agricultural societies in improving the live stock of the country, especially in securing a more definite knowledge about and appreciation of various improved breeds, has been almost incalculable. Thousands of farmers had their attention first directed to the difference between good and poor stock, or to the merits of some valuable class of animals, by what they saw at a fair. Many a farmer's boy has had "his interest in improved stock first kindled by the display he saw at the county fair.

Fair managers do not always seem to appreciate the educational value of these shows; at least they are not always careful to insist on such arrangements as make them most useful in this respect. The chief purpose of a fair should not be to award premiums, but the instruction and interest of visitors should always be made a prominent object, and the convenience of exhibitors should be carefully considered. If the draft horses or the cattle be judged in some out-of-the-way corner, where no conveniences are provided for the people to see; if the time for the examination be whenever a committee can be got together, it is hardly to be wondered at that many visitors should not even know when nor where the judging has been done.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of breeders of improved stock, and on fair directors, that even yet the great mass of farmers know but little about the peculiarities and special claims of different breeds. If it be said they do not know because they do not care to learn, it may also be said they do not care because their attention and interest has not always been intelligently invited.

## REFORM SCHOOL.

Mr. L. M. Wood, architect, who accompanied the state board of charities on their tour of inspection through the reform schools of the Eastern states (as noticed in these columns some four weeks ago), returned last Thursday, after an absence of three weeks, and reports that they visited institutions at Chicago, Toledo, Rochester, Elmira, New York City, Meriden (Conn.), Boston, Westboro, Lancaster (Mass.), Providence (R. I.), Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Detroit and Coldwater (Mich.).

The superintendents of the institutions visited were found to be gentlemen of culture and ability, many of

them having been engaged in this work for thirty years. They were all anxious to impart all the information in their power to enable the board to start right. They differed in opinion upon some points, but respected each other in their differences. Advocates of the family system talked of moral suasion and brotherly love, with an annual expenditure of between \$300 and \$400 for returning runaway boys, every farmer within a radius of ten miles acting as a special detective, with a standing reward to encourage him in his endeavors. Advocates of the close or prison system think moral suasion a fine theory, but that it is more binding behind a wall twenty feet high.

The reformatory at Elmira is for the reception of young criminals, meaning those young in crime, and they are received between the ages of sixteen and thirty years. All other institutions were reform schools proper, receiving inmates under sixteen years of age. In the "reformatory" the sentence is for the maximum for the crime committed, the managers having power under the law to discharge at any time for perfect behavior, either on parole or finally. If on parole, then they have power to re-arrest without resorting to the courts. In the reform schools the sentence is during minority, with a similar provision for discharge and rearrest.

There was a general smile all over the country as to the amount of money appropriated (\$35,000) "to build and equip" a reform school. This, however, will be sufficient to make a start.

The board is undecided yet as to just what will be done—whether to make a reformatory for young criminals (as at Elmira), to make a reform school proper for one or both sexes, or to take another step and establish an institution that shall at its completion be a combination of all of these, under one executive head, yet separate and distinct, thereby saving to the state a considerable sum annually for administration. All of these points will be decided in the near future; and the reasons for doing or not doing certain things will be given, with authorities and correspondence, in the next report of the board.

The Coinage of Silver.  
[Western Rural.]

The demand that silver shall be put upon an even footing with gold is a popular one, and must be regarded by congress. It is a prominent trait of the American character to push forward a movement slowly, while matters are running at all smoothly. Now that business is looking up, and the prospect for a fair degree of prosperity during the next twelve months is favorable, there is not that enthusiastic demand for admitting silver to free coinage as there was for the restoration of the silver dollar. This latter demand was the outgrowth of despair. The nation was down at the foot of the ladder, and there did not seem to be any indication of her having strength enough to rise. The people were at the mercy of Wall street and the Rothschilds. It was, in short, a question of life and death. Congress saw plainly enough that the people were desperate, and that their wishes must be partially complied with at least. The authority to recommence the coinage of the silver dollar was that partial compliance. The refusal to admit of the free coinage of silver was contrary to those wishes. Since then the movement to place silver where it belongs goes quietly forward, but not with as much enthusiasm as would have been the case if the outlook were as gloomy as it once was. Congress, or that portion of it which is in the interest of the goldites, is hoping that the enthusiasm will grow less and less, until it finally will amount to nothing. In this, however, congress will learn that it is mistaken, and that it will be compelled to obey the people's behest in this matter. The question of silver coinage and the objects of the goldites were so thoroughly discussed during the remonetization excitement that the matter is deeply impressed upon the popular mind. If these things had been less discussed it is quite probable that the subject might gradually fade from public attention. But the mass of the people have seen that they have been grossly wronged in the management of our national finances. The wrong began at the very beginning of our financial war measures, when the United States bonds were exempted from taxation. We do not presume that there is any one, except the bondholders, who will at this

day question this. We do not allege, and never have alleged, that the government intentionally attempted to wrong the people. As we have often said, there is room for the exercise of a great deal of charity whenever we attempt to fix the character of the government's actions at the beginning of the war. The position was a new and a trying one, and blunders were to be expected. But however charitable we may be disposed to be, the fact remains that capital was guarded as if it were more sacred even than human life. The citizen was driven into the army, and driven there to protect capital. The capitalist had double the interest in preserving the government than nine-tenths of the army had. He wanted a government to protect his life and his property; the poor soldier needed a government to protect his life only. But while life was exposed to danger, capital was petted and protected to the utmost. The government did not "draft" capital; it did not say to it even "we will pay a fair rate of interest for your use." Instead, however, it did say: "We will sell our bonds at a discount; pay an enormous interest on them; take depreciated greenbacks for them; exempt them from taxation, and agree to pay their face value, in some instances, in gold." After the people of the country had been working to carry out that one-sided contract for a few years, the monstrous injustice was seen and deeply felt.

This wrong was added to by the demonetization of silver, thus wiping out of existence one-half of our circulating medium, and making it possible for the holder of specie bonds to demand payment in gold, which two or three men in the world would securely lock up in their vaults. At this stage of the play, however, there is no room for charity, however much we may be inclined to exercise that virtue in the bond business. The demonetization of silver was a deliberate scheme on the part of certain congressmen to rob the people in the interest of capitalists. The measure was dovetailed into a bill so neatly that its existence was not suspected by many congressmen who voted for it, and who would not have voted for the bill had they known it contained that provision. Even some of the committee that reported the bill did not know that it contained such a provision. We will not waste any charity here, therefore. As the extent of this wrong began to dawn upon the minds of the people, there was a noise that congress heard. Washington was reached for once, and remonetization was the result.

Now the demand is for free and unlimited coinage of silver; and why should it not be complied with? "It will benefit the owners of silver mines," says one. Very well, let it benefit them, it will benefit the people, too. "It will result in the depreciation of our currency," says another. How so? All the gold that is coined has no such effect, does it? "But there is so much more silver than gold," is the reply. This is an error. During the last twenty years there has been more gold than silver taken from the mines. This has repeatedly been shown to be the fact. But suppose that there is a great deal more silver than gold. It is not in coinage, and there can be no danger until the amount of circulation shall exceed the necessities of business. We have not half the *per capita* circulation that England has. Should we not have as much at least? What objection can there be then to the coinage of silver until with our paper we shall have a reasonable *per capita* circulation? Remember that the silver dollar is worth just as much as a gold dollar. It will buy just as much as a gold dollar will buy, and what is more it always will!

## General News.

A special dispatch to the Kansas City Journal from Coffeyville on the 2d inst. says: Four desperadoes entered Coffeyville at 8 o'clock this forenoon. They killed a man named Kirkpatrick, a stock man living on Little Coney river, a few miles from the village, robbed Mr. Peters of \$250 and robbed the post-office of \$70. They are supposed to be the same party who killed Kennedy on the Canadian river, Indian territory. The headquarters of the desperadoes is supposed to be the Arbuckle mountains. They left about half past 8 o'clock, in the direction of Bartlesville, Indian territory.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—J. O. Avey, while in a fit of despondency, committed suicide last Wednesday night on the banks of the Platte, two miles below the city, by shooting himself with

a revolver. The body was not found till last night.

Joseph Devine, aged seventeen, whose parents reside at New Haven, suicided at Greeley yesterday. He put a shot-gun to his head, pulled the trigger by attaching a wire, and blew off the top of his head. No cause assigned.

While ex-Senator Dorsey was sitting in front of the Grand Central hotel today, Col. Curry, of Memphis, struck him twice with his fist before persons present interfered. The trouble grew out of a disagreement about some federal appointments.

MANHATTAN, Aug. 4.—The largest crowd of people ever assembled in Manhattan came out this evening to celebrate the carrying of the railroad bond proposition in Wabunsee county, which insures the building of the Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame railway. This road gives us access to the coal fields in Osage county, and cannot fail to be of great advantage to this place. The meeting was addressed by several speakers from abroad. Music, bonfires, a parade, and a general good time was had.

EMPORIA, Aug. 4.—Yesterday the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern railroad, recently built from this city to Eureka, changed the entire track from narrow to standard gauge. The work was done in ten hours, by 300 men; distance, fifty miles. Major L. B. Fuller, chief engineer, in charge of the work. This road is being rapidly pushed through Elk county, and in sixty days will be at Howard City. It is a splendid road, opening one of the finest portions of Kansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 3.—The local board of health passed resolutions asking the authorities of the Iron Mountain railroad not to recognize certificates of health via Charleston, Mo., unless countersigned by Dr. J. J. Johnson, because passengers there are not known by our officers. In response to a dispatch from Dr. Barnes, of the Desdre board of health, informing him the steamer Trader had landed four miles below and discharged freight in violation of quarantine, President Southall, of the Little Rock board, responded: Your people should get together and enforce shot-gun quarantine if the case demands it, and I think it does. It is not known when the Trader came.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 4.—A fire broke out in Volcano, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, in Wood county, early this morning and is still raging fiercely. Half the town is in ashes now, and the flames will probably not be stayed until there is nothing for them to feed on. Hardly any water is to be had in quantity to quench an ordinary fire. At present writing all the stores, hotels, warehouses and telegraph offices are burned. Many warehouses were stocked with oil, and every building in the town is of wood. It is almost certain that the entire town will be consumed. It is estimated here that the loss will reach \$1,000,000, probably more. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The Courier-Journal has returns from about fifty counties, which show about one-third falling off in the vote, but Republicans have made legislative gains. The legislature two years ago was 114 Democratic. On joint ballot the legislature continues Democratic over 100. Blackburn's majority for governor is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The secretary of state has opened negotiations with the Nicaraguan and Columbian governments for such territorial and other concessions as may be necessary to facilitate the construction and preservation of the neutrality of the interoceanic canal, by the Nicaraguan route. The announcement of the hostility of the American government to any foreign project, official advices from Paris and London state, was fatal to Lesseps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—There were forty-four deaths in the city during the week, one being an imported case of yellow fever from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Eight more cases were reported to the board of health this afternoon. Among the number are Ed. Man and John Wates. Five more deaths have occurred—Mary Mulbrador, Marshal Haskins, Charles Forbes, and Julia Richmond (colored). Total deaths, according to the official count, for the week ending 4 p. m., from yellow fever, 26; other causes, 48.

It was the purpose of the president to declare the fever an epidemic, as the number of deaths from the disease exceeded those from all other causes combined, but as the death rate for the week shows a material decrease from the previous week, he withholds his declaration for the present.

Last week the number of deaths was 71; yellow fever, 36.

Physicians are sanguine that the maximum of the death rate has been reached, and a decrease in the number of deaths is reasonably to be expected.

A drenching rain fell this evening.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Eight new cases were reported this morning, and three deaths since last night. Rev. Father Fahey's condition this morning is improved, as is also that of the wife of Chief of Police Athey.

Eighteen cases in all were reported to the board of health this morning, ten of whom were colored. Two additional deaths have occurred. The fever is gradually spreading from the in-

fect points, and a greater mortality can be anticipated.

This afternoon it was resolved that rations and medical attention be supplied to all camps and societies alike, provided that all moneys or contributions received by said camp or societies be turned over to the safety committee. The city remains remarkably quiet and dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Howe and son are out of all danger. Dr. Wythe, of the Sanitary association, says no other cases have appeared for sixteen days, and reports the city free from yellow fever. Physicians say the fever has run its course the present summer.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 5.—To-day Gov. Miller officially requested Dr. A. Breisacker, president of the state board of health, appointed at the late meeting of the State Medical society, to organize a state board at once in order to perfect a thorough system of quarantine and an effective co-operation between the several local boards of health. The governor assured Dr. Breisacker that the board may command the co-operation and support of the state government to the full extent of his power. The governor has also issued a proclamation reciting the grounds and necessity for his action, and declaring that with a view to the public safety he has called upon the state board of health to take such action as may be proper to protect the public against epidemic disease, requesting local boards to conform in all matters to the rules and regulations established by the state board.

An imported case of yellow fever from Mexico at New York.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 4.—Consul Sprague, of Gibraltar, communicates to the department of state the particulars of an attempt to extort money from him. On the 9th of July the consul received an anonymous letter, purporting to be from six men, demanding a loan of \$3,000. The letter goes into all the details of conveying the money to the conspirators, and threatens death to his family in case of his failure to deposit the money at a certain place. The whole affair is arranged in a most circumstantial manner, and bears the marks of practiced hands. The consul communicated with the police, and detectives were employed. On the 12th of July, the day for depositing the money having passed, another letter, more threatening but reducing the amount to \$600, was received. In this letter the brigands showed that they were cognizant of all movements since the receipt of the first letter. Sprague has laid the whole matter before the American minister at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Reports from the United States consuls in Europe show that wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France and England, and three times those of Germany, Italy, Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands; that prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in Europe, and that more misery results from strikes, drinking, socialism and communism in Germany than from all other causes combined, hard times included.

ST. THOMAS, July 27.—President Boisron and wife, accompanied by the secretaries of state, M. M. Tobey and Etheart, arrived at St. Thomas on July 25 on board the French steamer Desirode from Hayti. President Canal resigned the government of Hayti in to the hands of the national assembly at Port-au-Prince on July 17.

It was the general opinion that a disastrous civil war was about to be begun in Hayti. There were numerous pretenders to the presidency. Everybody was under arms. The whole North was in possession of the revolutionists, who were marching *en masse* on Port-au-Prince. On July 18 Cape Haytian was in the hands of the revolutionists, and the commander of the government troops had taken refuge in the consulate of the United States. The insurgents had captured the Haytian coasting steamer Raynaud, with a cargo of arms and \$6,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—An arrival from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, says: President Canales and Barcelas, the leader of the rebels, after a three or four hours' fight, sought refuge in the British consulate. He has been transferred to the English gunboat Boxer. Should he attempt to return it will most certainly involve severe fighting and a great destruction of property. Business is entirely suspended. The streets are thronged with soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The severest storm for many years raged Saturday night. It was attended by a fall of hail-stones, some of which were seven inches in circumference. The damage to glass around London amounts to thousands of pounds sterling. In a great part of Bedfordshire the hay crop is completely swept away, and many cattle are drowned. Newmarket and neighborhood are flooded. The rain-fall in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy tons to the acre. Damages by flood and lightning are also reported from Cambridge, Norfolk, Guilford, Leicester and Bath. The storm was terribly severe in the valley of the Thames. Immense injury is done to the crops by the rain, hail and inundation. The loss of live stock is serious.

The Wesleyan conference of Birmingham has adopted a report in favor of an ecumenical council proposed by the American Wesleyans, and have appointed a committee to make arrangements.







## Horticultural Department.

### The Natural Sciences in Schools.

The legislature of Kansas has placed the science of entomology on the list of studies upon which applicants must pass in order to obtain an "A" grade certificate. This is a move in the right direction, as we presume that the legislature intends that the science shall be taught in the common schools of our state. It would have been decidedly better if they had added ornithology and botany also to the list of sciences to be taught to our children.

We doubt very much whether our state superintendent and teachers are prepared to indorse this progressive movement, but it is full time that the intelligent farmers of our country should urge that these most important branches of the natural sciences be taught regularly in our schools. Farmers, agitate this subject! The legislature has shown a willingness to aid you; your leading state agricultural paper is advocating it; every intelligent horticulturist is in favor of it. Will you take up the question? You insist that the great book of nature which is spread out so bountifully everywhere around us shall become a textbook in our schools and the work is done.

If we would protect our daughters from that bane of civilization, novel reading, direct their minds into the channels of natural history, and they will find no time to waste with novels. The true naturalist that can tolerate such reading is yet to be found. If we would protect our sons from the direful influence of that curse of our nation, grog and tobacco shops, let us create in their minds a love for natural history.

But, you ask, how can we do it? First, let the state legislature provide a proper person who shall prepare cabinets and suitable text-books on these departments, from the natural, living materials in our own state, and who shall spend a portion of every winter lecturing upon natural history in every part of the state; second, let every county superintendent prepare himself to lecture on these subjects in the several school districts of his county, and let him have a salary sufficient to give him time to the business of his office, visiting and instructing schools; and third, make it the duty of every common school teacher to teach the rudiments of natural history.

In due time every school-room should contain cabinets containing collections of labeled specimens to facilitate study. Because if we would make it thoroughly practical, the natural objects themselves must be studied; it is not enough to read of them in books. Talk to a group of children about a bird, or an insect, or a flower in hand; how intensely interested, how closely they press around you to see and hear all, and how clearly they remember every word.

In an agricultural community like ours, this is an all-important question. "A knowledge of these sciences is so important to the tiller of the soil that we cannot conceive of a man's being an intelligent farmer and yet be ignorant of these branches of knowledge. It is well, therefore, that they should be placed on the list to be studied by our teachers. And now our state and county superintendents, instead of using their influence to have these very useful branches stricken from the list, should insist on the teachers of the state qualifying themselves to teach them in the common schools, and the farmers of the state should insist that their children be instructed in these eminently practical and useful branches of knowledge."—J. W. Robson, in *Abilene Chronicle*.

### Budding the Peach.

A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly* in relation to budding and the after-treatment of peach trees says:

"We commence as early in August as possible, generally the first week have the branches and leaves all cleaned off for six inches up the trees. Clean out all clods, weeds, etc., so that there will be nothing in the way of the workmen. The buds are cut the night before they are wanted and spread out on grass, well wet, with leaves on. Then early in the morning the leaves are cut closely to the eyes of the bud; the buds are kept in a wet cloth in the shade at the nursery. The budder wraps up in a cloth enough sticks or limbs to bud several hundred, and carries them tied fast

to his waistband by his side; he takes out a stick, holds it in his left hand, with the lower end from him, and places his knife—which may be any kind with a blade pretty thin and of good quality—about half an inch below the bud; then with a drawing cut, gradually deeper, cut about as far above the bud, cut about half way through a medium sized stick, not so deep in a larger one. Take out the knife and cut crosswise of the limb, just through the bark, about half an inch above the bud, making a stout bud about one inch long; place the point of the knife within one or two inches of the ground on the seedling, making a cut upwards just through the bark about one inch long; then make a cut at the top of it crosswise, making a T-shaped cut after it is done. In making the cross cut, the knife has to have a certain twist which throws open the bark enough to admit the point of the bud without the aid of bone or quill. Now take hold of the bud, cut on the limb with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand and twist it sideways and it will come off, leaving the wood cut with it on the lower limb; then thrust the lower point of the bud in the seedling fully half way in; then with thumb-nail, or side of the thumb, push down, so that the bud just fits in the stock. We tie with bass matting, cut about one foot long and in strips a quarter of an inch wide, making three or four wraps, and tie in a single knot in front of the bud. The ties have to be loosened in ten days or two weeks, according to the growth of the tree. They are slit by the knife about half way up the mat, directly back of the bud. It does not injure the tree by the knife cutting through the bark. After this there is nothing needed until next spring, when the tops are cut off close above the bud, any time after March 1st, until the buds begin to grow. Now this is our mode, but it depends a great deal on the performer, who must strain every nerve and guard against every false motion, making as few as possible to do the work. It takes time and experience to get so that one can set 5,000 buds properly."

### The Peach Crop.

The *New York Mail* gives a cheering report of the peach prospects in Delaware and New Jersey, stating that the "June fall" has not been as extensive as was expected, and the crops, so far as they have got, are looking well. The center of the peach-growing country has shifted southward, and Middletown is not expected to ship more than 200,000 baskets. The Hales, the best of the big kinds, will not be probably shipped until August; but after the 200,000 baskets of this variety have got into market there will follow 350,000 baskets of the Troths, a finer kind. Then come the Early Yorks and their cousins, the Mountain Rose, mustering 600,000 baskets. The yellow and juicy "Early Crawford" come next, together with the Susequehanna and the Reeves, all related by descent from the old Melacaton fruit. The autumn will be ushered in with the "Old Mixon" and "Stump the World," and then after an interval will come the hard, dry kinds, and the red varieties, Crawfords, Gate, Smock, etc., the 1st of October bringing up the rear with some white peaches, of which the Heath is the most prominent variety. It is estimated that the crop will reach 3,000,000 baskets, divided pretty nearly equally between the earlier and the later sorts.

### Look to the Apple Orchards.

The abundant crop of apples and other fruits which orchards have borne the past year all through the country, and the extensive plantings which have been made of late years, have induced the common remark that as a matter of course the low prices will result in neglect and diminished care of the trees. Such a course would be the worst which owners could adopt, which, nevertheless, the majority will fall into. The future of orcharding, judging from the past, will be this: Most of them, from lack of care and attention, will bring their owners little or nothing, and these meager returns will increase the neglect. A few wise and enterprising planters will pursue the opposite course, and as common fruit becomes cheap, they will give increased care—manure and cultivate their trees, destroy insects, thin and select, furnish only the finest specimens for market, and secure a reputation by years of perseverance. They will never suffer for want of a ready, and good market. The

few who thus secure the finest fruit put up in the most perfect order will always obtain purchasers, no matter how abundant common or poor fruit may be. This has actually been the case in many instances which might be cited.

The careless owner will let his orchard run to decay, and he will obtain only knotty, worm-eaten and scabby apples, which will bring him but small returns in market, or not enough to pay for picking, packing and conveyance.

Among the important means for obtaining fine, attractive and high-priced specimens is the practice of thinning the fruit while young. At this time it is removed with rapidity and ease. The strength of the tree goes with the remainder, and in gathering the crop the labor of picking off all these supernumeraries is entirely obviated. This was all done when they were small. If left on the tree they not only exhaust its strength, but they must be all carefully hand-picked, with three fold the labor, and then all as completely assorted, to get rid of the many which are unsalable.—*Country Gentleman*.

### Toads.

French industry and sagacity take the lead of the world in little things, if nothing more. Toad culture is a regular business with the economic people, and the demand for toads is great and increasing. The useful little animals are employed as insect destroyers, not only in the gardens of that country, but thousands of them, packed down in baskets of damp moss, are sent to other countries and sold to the gardeners. The more observing horticulturists and floriculturists have long been aware of their value as insect destroyers, and have utilized them to a greater or less extent. And it is not much to the credit of American gardeners and farmers that they have never recognized the services of this helpful and innocent little reptile. Nature conducts her operations by reciprocal means, and if she gives us the hurtful insects to eat up our crops, she also gives us the birds, toads, etc., to eat up the insects. The farmer should keep a close eye on nature and seek to make her manifold operations helpful, instead of casting hindrances in the way by destroying her agents. The successful farmer has great need to be a good economic naturalist. Many things as loathsome looking as the toad are the farmer's friend.—*Rural Messenger*.

### Cut-Worms.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* gives the following as his opinion of a preventive of cut-worms:

"A few years' experience has proved to me that cut-worms do not abound in rich soils so much as in poor ones. Three years ago I planted a strawberry bed upon very poor soil, but the best I then had. Cut-worms destroyed nearly every plant. In one day's eager work over 3,000 worms were captured and killed in about one-eighth of an acre. The rest of the garden was not visited with such a sanguinary raid, and cut-worms reeled among sweet corn, cabbages, and even cut off potatoes. But three years' liberal manuring has produced a change, and a cut-worm has not been found in my garden anywhere the present spring. But in a ten-acre field on the farm, which has been too poor to work much heretofore, and is now plowed up for corn, cut-worms appear in every place where the ground is disturbed. It is a poor outlook for the corn, but have planted a double allowance of seed, given a liberal dose of manure, and hope for the best."

### The Household.

#### Letter from "Cornu."

DEAR SPIRIT:—Fan me with your wings while I hold my pen and speak to the sisters of "The Household." Where are they all? "Echo answers where." I think if we could take a peep this morning into their many kitchens we would find them all busy with their Saturday's work.

I am wondering how many of the sisters so arrange their work to-day and make such preparations that tomorrow shall be what God designed it should be—a day of rest; a day when our weary brains and bodies can cease from planning and working; when we can take a book or paper and with a long breath of relief feel that for this one day there is neither washing nor ironing, baking nor brewing to be done; and even the click, click of the sewing

machine is silent. It does not need such very elaborate preparations to secure exemption from cooking one day, as we sometimes seem to think. I never build a fire after breakfast on Sunday during the warm weather. When making coffee for breakfast I make enough for dinner, and we drink it cold, and like it just as well. If it is necessary to wash the dishes to have enough for the next meal, just wash in cold water with a little soap in it, rinse in cold water, spread a cloth in a pan, turn the dishes out to drain, not wiping them at all, and they are ready for the next time. It takes but a few minutes, and is cool work. Of course the knives and forks must be dried, or they will rust. If all the sisters will just try it, and dispense with warm dinners Sunday, they will feel much more rested and able to commence another busy week Monday morning; and I believe their "Johns" will enjoy seeing their wives rest, and having the house cool all day. There is no one of the ten commandments more strongly enforced in the Bible than the one to "Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy." God says: "Neither in earring time nor in harvest shalt thou work." He not only told us how to keep the Sabbath, but set us an example by "resting from all his labors."

I listen every week to hear a voice from some sisters of THE SPIRIT "Household," but usually listen in vain; and our president has to turn to his exchanges for something to fill the time and space given to this "Ladies' Benevolent society." The president has had my sympathy, if not my help, and I have now proven the sincerity of my feelings by speaking in meeting. I hope the other sisters will go and do likewise, only better. It relieves my conscience so much that I think I will come again soon. CORNU.

KING CITY, Kans., July 27, 1879.

### Participation in School Elections Women's Right and Duty.

This year, for the first time, the women of Massachusetts have the privilege of voting on school questions. They have held the position of school committees and supervisors of schools for a long time, but never before were allowed to vote for these offices. The Massachusetts law requires them to be twenty-one years of age, and to have resided in the commonwealth a year, and in the township six months, preceding the election; they must also be able to read and write. Several months ago a letter of directions was prepared and circulated, stating the law and what steps women must take in order to exercise the right. This letter was very explicit, and was signed by Mrs. Prof. Agassiz, Mrs. Gov. Claflin and twenty others, all women of position and influence. Local committees have been appointed in the various towns for purposes of organizing and registering. In New Bedford the wife of Mayor Soule and sixteen other women had registered some time ago. In Waltham Mrs. Gov. Banks and her daughter led the list of registered women. In Malden the wife of H. H. Robinson, better known as "Warrington," for many years the brilliant correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, and her daughter, Mrs. Shattuck, are registered. In Salem Mrs. Crosby, widow of Alpheus Crosby, formerly professor of Greek in Dartmouth college and author of Crosby's Greek grammar, headed the list. These names are enough to show the class of women who are identified with the movement in Massachusetts, and to refute the assertion that only the low and debased would exercise the right.

To us women of Kansas this right has been accorded many years, but we have not exercised it very extensively. It is a duty, however, which we cannot shirk without doing injury to ourselves and to the schools. As I believe that we need the influence of every good man in our country in counteracting the selfish and dishonest purposes of demagogues in politics, and that the vote is a power which he cannot afford to ignore, so I believe that we need the influence of every good woman to help stem the flood of ignorance, intemperance and immorality, and that the vote will be to her a power which she ought not to despise.

There is no doubtful questioning about the mother's influence being needed in the family. Her loving, gentle presence is as essential as the sunshine to the growing corn, and the father's strength and wisdom are as nec-

essary as the fertile land and the pleasant rain in the wheat field; and either can be as little dispensed with in the school as in the family. Neither is complete without the other. The operation of these two elements, the masculine and the feminine, are not to be antagonistic but harmonious. There are no great changes to be wrought, no sudden revolution effected, but a new element of strength is to be introduced which will gradually, perhaps slowly, but I am convinced surely, bring better results to our school work. It is not necessary to put women into office. As a rule, they do not seek it nor desire it. At the same time if there is one in the district who has been a practical and successful teacher, and who understands the needs of the schools better than the rest in consequence of her experience, I see no reason why she should be kept out because she is a woman.

I wish the women of Douglas county would take this matter into serious consideration; and, as they feel an interest in their children's welfare, as they feel a desire to have them become good men and women and respected citizens of our commonwealth, and as they realize that we must have good schools in order to reach these results, I should like to have them attend the annual school meeting the 14th of August and show their interest in the subject by their presence.

S. A. B.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 1, 1879.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

### HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
LOWELL, MASS.

## "OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY for the Great Kidney and Liver Diseases cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.  
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted with disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.

E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.  
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured.

"S. A. APPLIN, No. 3 Exchange street.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

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## Farm and Stock.

## A New Industry.

The successful manufacture of beet sugar in Europe is one of the most surprising industrial achievements of the nineteenth century. It may be said to have grown up within the memory of men now living. For although in 1795 the Prussian chemist Archard presented several loaves of refined beet sugar to the king of Prussia, the enterprise was at once discouraged and abandoned. It was renewed in France in 1810. In 1814 it began to flourish, and in 1825 France produced 5,000 tons of beet sugar. In 1837 the production had grown to 49,000 tons. By that time it began to attract attention in the United States. In that year Mr. Samuel Blackwell, a sugar refiner of Bristol, England, who had moved to New York in 1832, and, in connection with English capitalists, had put up in 1835 the first steam sugar refinery with vacuum pans ever erected in America, made some excellent loaf sugar from beets raised by him from imported seed, in his garden at Jersey City.

Convinced by this experiment that beet sugar could be profitably made by free labor in the United States, in competition with the West Indies and Louisiana, Mr. Blackwell moved to Ohio in 1838 for the purpose of engaging in its manufacture, but died a few weeks afterward. Mr. David Lee Child, a little later, attempted its production in Northampton, Mass., and reported favorably; but failed to make it profitable. In 1861 Mr. E. T. Gambert attempted it on a larger scale, in Chatsworth, Ill., but was unsuccessful. Factories have also worked in Freeport, Ill., and in Fond du Lac, Wis., but have ceased to exist.

In California several factories have attained a certain measure of success. But these experiments have all been made with insufficient capital, and on a scale too small for profit. The great difficulty has been the want of sufficient beets at reasonable prices, their cultivation being almost unknown to American farmers. But during the last half century Europe has steadily developed the beet sugar industry. From 5,000 tons of sugar in 1825, the annual product has become 1,500,000 tons, worth, at our present low scale of prices, about two hundred million dollars a year. More than one-third of all the sugar used in the world is now made from beets. Indeed, the progress of the industry is such throughout Continental Europe that it is predicted cane sugar will at no distant date altogether cease to be used there.

In view of these facts and of the vast sums annually paid by the United States for sugar and molasses (amounting to about one hundred million dollars per annum), the question arises, why should not America make her own sugar from beets? Everybody knows that the beet grows luxuriantly in our soil and climate. The root contains as much sugar here as there. Against the cheap labor of Europe we have the advantages of cheaper land and cheaper fuel. Our farmers sell yearly to Europe other agricultural products—wheat, corn, cotton, cattle, cheese, etc., amounting to millions of dollars. Our sugar refiners are unequalled in skill and ability. Sugar is refined to-day more cheaply in America than in Europe. Why, then, do we not make our sugar? The answer is simply this: Everything must have a beginning. This is a new industry, unknown to the farmers who settled America. There is a great practical difficulty in changing an established system. Sugar is produced so cheaply by slave labor and is imported on so large a scale that it can only be profitably made on a great scale and with costly machinery. No capitalist will invest a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in machinery to work beets that do not exist. No farmer will raise beets until a sugar factory is ready to buy them.

This almost impassable gap between the capitalist who cannot raise the beets and the farmer who cannot make the sugar has at last been bridged by the Maine Beet Sugar company, which last year made 183,000 pounds of beet sugar, is now erecting the best European machinery, and has contracted with 1,700 farmers for 1,250 acres of sugar beets. Under the stimulus of a state bounty of one cent per pound on the sugar produced, this company has leased the Forest City sugar refinery in Portland, Me., for the fall and winter months, and

has expended a large sum in additional machinery. Next fall there is reason to believe that the experiment of making beet sugar in America will be fully and fairly tried in Maine. Indeed, the question will be reduced to this: "Can American farmers raise beets in quantities and at prices which will justify their conversion into sugar?" The result of the experiment will be awaited with general interest. We make this statement as one of the most interesting industrial facts of the times; and it may be proper to add here that the company has no stock in the market.—*Western Rural*.

## Advice to New Beginners in Stock Raising.

The wealth of the ancients consisted in their flocks and herds; and as far as farming is concerned, it is a pretty safe rule to estimate the value of land by the amount of stock it will keep. Not so with the grain crops. When you bestow a large amount of labor on a field and fail to make a crop, your labor is lost. Stock of the right kind, well managed, is the best investment which those owning and occupying their lands can have; and for one just commencing breeding, it is very important to commence aright. Having once commenced, it is very expensive to retrace one's steps.

1st. Determine what breed of cattle will suit you best, and, after you have commenced, stick to your line of breeding. Do not be influenced by everything that you may hear or read and keep changing.

2d. In selecting your animals to commence with, select none but good ones, and do not be like the Irishman buying a pair of boots—"want to get the most leather for the least money." Select cattle with good pedigrees and good forms, possessing desirable qualifications for your purpose. Don't buy in different animals because they have a fine pedigree, believing, what some breeders will tell you, viz., "that they have fine blood in them, but have been badly handled, and that you can breed them up." Leave that for professional breeders to do. They know how and often do it.

3d. Decide what you want your cattle for—whether for milk or beef, or for the two combined. If for the dairy only (and you want the largest return for the least expense), get the Jerseys. If your object is beef alone, the Short-horns can't be beat. If you wish for milk and beef combined, there are several families of the Short-horns, such as Princess, Ayrshire, Devon and Holstein. Either of these four breeds possess many desirable qualities for both beef and milk. They are all of fair size, good feeders and milkers.

4th. Do not practice in-and-in breeding, for very few make a success out of it, although very fine cattle are produced by experts who know just how far to carry it.

5th. Always feed well, but do not overfeed. Don't spoil your best cattle by overfeeding in order to compete for a premium. To raise fine calves, I prefer to have them dropped in the fall, and have them suck their mothers through the winter, weaning them about the 1st of May, when the grass is fine. By doing so, they get a fine start for the second winter. After weaning, feed them regularly with oats, bran and corn meal, mixed in equal parts. If milk is your object, you can wean them at two weeks old, or when the cow's udder is all right, giving the calves new milk the first month after that. You can substitute skimmed milk, feeding at the same time the bran, oats and corn meal. Should they get diarrhea, take an egg and make it thick with flour until you can make a ball of it; give them this quantity, morning and evening, until they are cured. Very good calves can be raised in this way, but the dam's milk is always the best.

6th. Do not risk losing your fine cows with milk fever. In winter, give them bran mash frequently, well salted, before they have their calves. As soon as they drop their calves, give six quarts of oats soaked in boiling water. In summer, when on grass, give them before and after calving, oats and bran mixed dry. I have never lost any under this treatment or had spoiled udders.

7th. Provide good shelter for your stock. It is an absurdity to think that breeding stock will do well exposed to all extremes of our climate without shelter. Some fat cattle will winter and lay on fat with only the timber for

shelter, but they will fatten much faster with less food when they have a good, warm shed, with plenty of dry straw under it, to go to whenever they choose.

8th. Do not invest a dollar in stock unless you intend to take good care of it, summer and winter, cold or hot, night or day. Whenever they need your care, give it to them.—*K. H. Allen, in Colman's Rural*.

## Watch the Swarms.

Eternal vigilance is the key-note of success in bee keeping. My "partner" often says to me, "Why don't you let the bees alone? I don't see any use in your pulling the hives all to pieces, making the bees cross, getting stung, and pretty near roasting yourself this hot weather. Let 'em alone; let 'em be." I confess to a weakness of wanting my own way, and I generally manage to get it, as far as the bees are concerned, if the minister who married us did have "obey" in the marriage ceremony.

I can see the use of pulling hives to pieces, if my "partner" cannot. We often hear of persons who have had such a splendid colony of bees destroyed by moths. They say that "it was so strong it swarmed three times, and then late in the summer the moths destroyed them." The poor, innocent moths were not the cause of their destruction; they only moved in because the bees could not keep house. This colony had failed to obtain a fertile queen after swarming, and as the life of worker bees during the busy season is estimated to be about ninety days, they had all died, and no more were raised to take their places.

Every colony that has cast a swarm should be examined in twenty-one days, and if no eggs or larvae are found, the stock is queenless, and there is no material in the hive from which one can be raised. If there is no laying queen on hand to give such a stock, part of their frames should be exchanged for those containing eggs and larvae with another colony, and then they will have material to raise one. In ten days, exchange the remaining frames, so that the bees will have larvae to care for, and will not desert the hive when the queen leaves on her bridal tour, and if she should be lost have material to raise another.

It is poor economy to let a hive full of comb remain all summer with only a corporal's guard of bees. Better put back all swarms but the first, after cutting out queen cells; if this cannot be done, put in some new swarm. We know of a bee-keeper who hives his after-swarms in small boxes and piles them on such a hive to mark the location, and when he has leisure, empties them before the hive, which they will enter peaceably—sometimes putting in as high as seven after-swarms.

In swarming time it's a good idea to save surplus queens from the best stocks, and then they will be ready for use if any vacancies occur. Before an after-swarm is returned, take out a frame containing a queen cell and put it into a hive with another frame containing hatching brood; put in a division board, and the little colony will soon have a fertile queen.—*Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer*.

## Straw Harvest for Stock Feed.

We wintered a flock of sheep entirely on oat straw. The oats were cut as soon as they began to turn white, and this made the straw excellent fodder—better than some hay—and by giving them plenty of it they came through in good condition. The middle of March we began feeding them a gill of oats each day; this to strengthen them for weaning time, the last of April. If the oats had been allowed to stand until they were fully ripe, the sheep could not have lived on the straw. We got more oats by cutting them early, as they do not shell so badly. Here is a double gain by cutting oats before they are fully ripe. They are ripe, but not dead-ripe, which is usually the condition in which they are gathered. If cut before the straw is yellow, it is much more valuable for manure, as the germs remain in it, and there is something more than mere woody fiber to sustain animal life and to make fertilizing material.

Because grain is usually harvested in an overripe condition is the reason why so few farmers count upon straw as of any value in the economies of the farm; whereas, if cut when it should be, a large saving may be made in the grain, and the straw be fully one-half equal to

the average of hay. The most profitable way in which straw can be utilized on the farm is to harvest it in such a condition that it is suited for animal food, and then have it all eaten up. Recent experiments have demonstrated that straw in its original condition has very little effect in stimulating the soil to productiveness. It is good as a mulch or to lighten up hard land, but seems to possess very little of direct manurial value. It is a general notion among farmers that if the straw is returned to the land its proper mission is fulfilled; it making very little if any difference in what form. This is undoubtedly an error.

Returning straw to the soil will not make up the exhaustion occasioned by growing and ripening grain. The latter is what causes the greatest depletion, and in order to keep up the fertility of the land this depletion must be made up in part, at least. The farmer can keep within his own resources, and maintain the productiveness of his fields, if he only has plenty of animal manure, which is the best fertilizer. Straw fed alone will make a weak manure, better than straw unfed, it is true; but if some grain is fed with it, its value will be largely increased. A horse or cow fed straw, with a peck of bran added, can be wintered cheaper and will make more and better manure than if given hay alone. Such feed will enable the farmer to keep more animals, and such manure put back on the land does not rob it. This is the way farmers should turn their straw to the best account. There will be less bulk to haul out than if spread in the yard, but of more value.—*F. D. Curtis*.

## Disease in Poultry.

A serious disease is prevalent among poultry. It seems to be akin to the prevalent disease among swine. On examination of several dead fowls belonging to neighbors and one of my own, I find the same appearance in all—the bowels black and gangrenous; the liver soft, disintegrated, and filled with black spots, which under the microscope show masses of broken-up cells with dark blood-globules. It is a true enteric or intestinal fever, originating from gastric or bilious derangement, as in the typhoid fever in horses, cattle and swine. Generally the dead fowls are exceedingly fat about the intestines, although not plump as to the general structure. The symptoms are a yellowness of comb wattles, and skin about the eyes; dullness and disinclination to move; difficulty in swallowing; great heat about the throat, and costiveness, followed or varied by profuse green, frothy, or black, fetid discharges. The disease is a true blood disorder, and, in all probability, results from overfeeding and forcing for the production of eggs, just as the typhoid fever of swine is caused by corn, and that of cattle by excess of succulent pasture, or indigestible dry herbage. A remedy has been found in blue mass, in half-grain doses, given three or four times, followed by plenty of sulphur in the food. In some cases relief has been found, and the disease stopped, by giving hyposulphite of soda freely—one drachm for each dozen fowls, either dissolved in the drink-water, or soft food, such as meal mush. The latter treatment, with a liberal reduction in the rations, has stopped the disease in my yards.—*N. Y. Times*.

## Agricultural Items.

The cattle known to the American public as Holsteins are a Dutch breed, known in their home as Frisians.

The department of agriculture reports that the direct losses to sheep owners by the ravages of dogs reach \$1,000,000 annually in wool and mutton. The indirect loss in preventing sheep husbandry in many districts, especially the South, and consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop, may be probably placed at double this sum annually.

A London physician thinks, now that American butter and cheese and canned fruits have become established in the English markets, that American cream ought to be an established article of commerce. It is, and large quantities of it in the shape of condensed milk—that is, milk with the water evaporated, is yearly sent out from condensing factories East and West. The cream itself may also become an article of export if the separation of it from milk proves to be entirely feasible, and refrigerator appliances become somewhat more perfect than they now are.

## Veterinary Department.

## Unhealed Incision.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a fine young horse under my treatment which had very bad eyes. I bled him to reduce inflammation, and his eyes got well; but there is a large abscess on his neck where the incision was made with the lance which broke and run considerably. The incision never healed. My opinion is I cut the inner walls of the vein. The circulation is somewhat stopped through the vein. The side of his head and neck is somewhat swollen. Two or three days after the bleeding the blood started, and the horse bled considerably, from the appearance of the ground where he stood. Mr. Editor, if you can tell me anything to do which will cause the tumor to heal you will oblige a patron. The wound has been in this condition about three weeks. I have burned it with caustic and bathed the swollen parts with tincture of arnica and marigolds to keep the inflammation down. If there is anything that can be done for him, please let me know through your columns. Yours truly,

G. C. BATEMAN.  
HOLTON, Kans., July 26, 1879.

ANSWER.—From your statement we form the idea that you opened some abscess with your lance and did not afterwards clean it properly, and when you came to bleed your horse you poisoned the wound. *Treatment:* Take olive oil one pint, nitric acid one ounce, sulphuric acid one ounce, and carefully add to the oil, and when the mixture is done boiling (for it will boil when mixed) add tincture of catechu four ounces, tincture of opium two ounces, spirits of turpentine half an ounce, and inject into the abscess; also bathe well all the sore parts with this compound.

W. S. RILEY,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

## Chicken Cholera.

I have quite a number of Partridge Chochin chicks which are dying off quite rapidly, and I desire to know, through the columns of your valuable paper, if there is any cure or preventive for them. When first taken they become very weak in the legs, and in a short time lose the use of them entirely; then follows loss of appetite. They usually linger about a week in this condition. These are the only noticeable symptoms. They have been fed principally on corn.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think your chickens are the victims of the malady known as chicken cholera, a very formidable disease, and one the pathology of which is not well understood at the present time. It is probably of an anthracoid character, and does not admit of treatment with any very flattering results; but, being a contagious malady, it is very important to isolate the diseased from the others. Cleanse and disinfect the henery; give water to drink slightly acidulated with carbolic acid. Change their feed to soft, with a little pulverized sulphate of iron mixed with it, and keep their bowels lax by mixing pulverized castor beans with the feed. This is intended for those not affected. The others will die, in spite of all you can do for them.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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## KANSAS

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Offer for the fall of 1879

## HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees,	Quinces,
Peach Trees,	Small Fruits,
Pear Trees,	Grape Vines,
Plum Trees,	Evergreens,
Cherry Trees,	Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

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## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Flour—XX.	\$3.85 @ 4.15
XXX.	4.55 @ 4.70
Family.	4.50 @ 4.80
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	94 1/2 @ 94 1/2
No. 3 red.	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2.	32 @ 32 1/2
Oats.	21 1/2 @ 22
Rye.	47 1/2 @ 50
Barley.	50 @ 65
Pork.	8.75 @ 9.00
Lard.	5.20 @ 5.25
Butter—Country.	12 @ 12 1/2
Country.	6 @ 10
Eggs.	7 @ 10
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring.	86 @ 87 1/2
No. 3.	73 @ 74
Rejected.	68 @ 70
Corn.	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats.	22 @ 23 1/2
Pork.	8.15 @ 8.20
Lard.	5.50 @ 5.75
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	91 @ 91 1/2
No. 3 fall.	85 @ 85 1/2
No. 4.	81 1/2 @ 82
Corn—No. 2.	34 @ 34 1/2
No. 2 white.	20 @ 20 1/2
Oats.	40 @ 40 1/2
Rye—No. 2.	40 @ 40 1/2

## Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400	\$4.20 @ 4.50
Good ship. steers av. 1,350	3.90 @ 4.15
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	3.35 @ 3.90
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	3.00 @ 3.50
Good stock steers av. 900	2.25 @ 3.00
Good to choice fat cows.	2.50 @ 2.90
Common cows and heifers	2.00 @ 2.40
Hogs—Packers.	3.15 @ 3.50
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Cattle, shipping grades slow and unchanged.	
Texans fair demand and steady; good to choice	
heavy shipping steers, \$4.50 @ 4.90; light ship-	
ping, \$4.25 @ 4.65; grass Texans, \$3.00 @ 3.15.	
Hogs, active; mixed packing, \$3.10 @ 3.40;	
Yorkers, \$3.70 @ 3.80.	
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1879.	
Cattle, not enough to make a market; ex-	
ports, \$3.50 @ 4.00; good to prime \$4.00 @ 4.60;	
Texans, \$2.40 @ 3.00.	
Hogs, heavy, \$3.40 @ 3.80; light, \$3.60 @ 3.85.	
Receipts for last twenty-four hours 10,000. Mar-	
ket slow and weak.	

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 15¢ @ 20¢; cheese, prime Kansas, 5¢ @ 6¢; eggs, 5¢ @ 6¢; broom-corn, 2¢ @ 3¢; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.00 @ 1.50; potatoes, 35¢ @ 50¢; cabbage, 45¢ per doz.; apples, 85¢ @ \$1.00 per bushel; peaches, 75¢ @ 1.50 per box of 1/2 bushel; tomatoes, 75¢ @ \$1.00 per bushel; grapes, 5 to 10¢ per pound; watermelons, \$1.50 per doz.; cantaloupes, \$1.25 per doz.; hay, \$6.50 to 7.50 per ton; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2¢ per pound; onions, \$2.00 to 3.25 per bbl.; beans—poor, 90¢ per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 4 to 5 1/2¢, salted 5 to 6 1/2¢, dry flint 10 1/2 to 13¢, dry salt 10 1/2¢.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.85 @ 3.00; XXX, \$2.40 @ 2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 85¢.

Wheat and corn have both fallen since our last quotations.

Flour in St. Louis has declined slightly.

Oats are still falling.

If the dry weather continues another week it will begin to affect the price of corn. Some fields of early corn are already beginning to be "fired."

Wheat at Kansas City is 12 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 1 cent higher.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 94 1/2¢ @ 94 1/2¢. August, and 93 1/2¢. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 87 1/2¢ @ 87 1/2¢. August, and 87¢. September. In Kansas City No. 2 is 91¢. August. No. 3 is 84 1/2¢. August, and 84¢. September.

Cattle continue dull, but there is no reduction in prices at Kansas City. Most of the sales are of low grades.

There is an advance in leather and an increased demand for boots and shoes; the wages paid journeymen shoe-makers has also risen, so that the cost of kip boots has advanced from \$2 to \$3 per case.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Despite the heat the general jobbing trade of the city opened up brisk for the week, and nearly every line of business reports free receipts of orders. The great improvement of this season's trade over last is a theme of common remark. In many kinds of goods there is a tendency towards firmness and high prices, owing to the increased demand and the very low ebb to which stocks have become reduced. The money market was active and currency in good supply."

The crop reports from Southern Russia are very contradictory, some stating that drought, and subsequently hail-storms and grasshoppers, had done immense damage, whilst other reports state the quality of the new wheat will be very good and the quantity likely to be large.

It is believed that fully one-half the wheat imported into Western Europe this year will come from the United States. The balance will principally come from Southern Russia. Small quantities will be brought to England from India and Australia. How strange it would have sounded one or two generations ago to have talked of such remote portions of the globe as India, and Australia, Russia and the slopes of the Rocky mountains, coming in competition in furnishing food for the large cities of Europe! How vastly facilities for transportation have been increased!

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10¢ @ 20¢; eggs, 7¢ @ 8¢; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per doz.; dressed 6¢ per lb; turkeys, live, 6¢ per lb, dressed 8¢ per lb; potatoes, 30¢ @ 35¢; corn, 23¢ @ 28¢; wheat, new, 75¢ @ 85¢; lard, 4 1/2¢; hogs, \$2 75 @ 3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

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LINE TO THE EAST VIA  
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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit.

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J. E. Newlin - - - - - Asst. Cashier

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions

and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-

grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also

Berkshire hogs.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

SOUTHWESTERN

Iron Fence Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

The best wire in the market, and sold as cheap as

the cheapest.

Lawrence, Kansas.

OUR DESCRIPTIVE

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST

For Fall of 1879

will be issued about August 25. All orders for them

must be accompanied by nine cents for each copy.

These Lists will be complete in every detail, illustrated

with over 1,000 cuts, and contain the descriptions and

prices of over ten thousand (10,000) different articles,

such as

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Car-

pets, Oil-Cloths, Outery, Silver and Silver-Plated

Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pipes, Tobaccoes, Cigars,

Teas, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments,

Guns, Revolvers, Groceries,

and thousands of articles with no special classification, which you may learn the price of for 9 cents.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution of

the kind in America who make this their special business. Address

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom,

Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

\$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an

unlimited supply of Shirting Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for

the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important depar-

ture from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication

with the consumers, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail

trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50

per dozen. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of

85 cents. We warrant these shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and

neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing

two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember

in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Foreign Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with

all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

## STORY &amp; CAMP'S

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## ESTEY ORGAN



## DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unri-

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Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy pay-

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Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the

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here and at Chicago are the two largest west of

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among our staunchest, most honorable and most

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have built up one of the strongest and best mer-

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Louis. — St. Louis Republic.

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guages. Law and Normal departments now es-

tablished. Music by competent instructor.

Full session opens September 10.

For any desired information, address

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Lawrence, Kansas.

Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Ander-

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reasonable terms. Address

W. J. HAUGHWOUT, Land Agent,

Neosho Falls, Kansas.

## THE STORY OF THE THIEF,

TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM HIS PURSUERS, CRYING "STOP THIEF!"

REPEATS ITSELF, FOR

CHEAP CHARLEY.

AND

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

is after him. We feel convinced that our style of doing business—that is, our Low Prices, selling our

own manufactured goods at jobbing prices, and our superior style of goods, must have displeased

our competitors, but it suits our many customers; and we will continue to SLAUGHTER GOODS and

PRICES so that our competitors will grow madder yet and our customers keep on saying it is the

NEW-COMER who gives us the best goods for the least money.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Furnishing Goods Below any Pub-

lished Prices with Cheap Charley, Leis' old stand,

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Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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Teas, Tobaccoes and Cigars.

FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY, AND AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES. WASHING

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The Second-Hand Store Again to the Front!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete outfit stencil tools; bread and ironing

boards; horse collars; bird cages, 50¢ to \$1.50;

mocking-bird cages, \$1 to \$3; brooms, 15¢; whisk

brooms, 5¢; curry combs; scrub, hair, tooth,

whitewash, stove and shoe brushes; two copying

presses at \$5 each; bath—sitz \$3, sponge \$3,

plunge \$5; the Shepard fluter, best in market, at

\$1.25; hat conformator, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber

bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else will

sell at; fire-proof safe, \$50, cheap at \$75; foot-

turner jig saw, \$1.50; balance wheel and crank

cost \$3; three book-cases for lawyers; 240-pound

platform scales at \$6.50; 600-pound platform on

wheels, \$22; grocer's beam scales, brass hopper,

1-2 ounce to 25-pound, \$4; Saitley's gang plow

(new), \$40, worth \$65; grocer's 40-gallon oil-can

with pump, \$10, worth \$15; second hand guns,

50¢ to \$12; new 7-shot revolvers, \$1.25.