

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 446.

THE CHRISTIAN OARSMAN.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

With our backs to the bow,
Whither seeing not, now
Through the billows we plow,
As we go
Through the channel's deep swirl,
By the rock-guarded whirl,
Round the eddies that curl,
Swift or slow.

Only seeing, the past
We have left, growing fast
Into cloud-land at last,
O'er the prow;
Fear we ruin and wreck
Lying straight in our track,
Whist we sit with our back
To the bow?

Straight on toward to-morrow,
With its gladness or sorrow,
We go, freight to borrow
For the boat;
Sail we on, unknowing
The way we are going,
No help with our rowing
As we float?

Let us look to each oar
As we push from the shore
To return never more—
Are they strong?
If the motives they bear
Golden shine o'er yonder
With the words, Work and Prayer,
They are strong.

And a helmsman, beside,
Shall our boat safely guide
To the bright Other Side,
Far away;
With a strong, steady hand
From the mists of the land
To the crystalline strand
Where 'tis day.

"GETTING THINGS MIXED."

BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

This is not a very elegant phrase, but it indicates so tersely a certain condition of affairs that it is now adopted as one of our current forms of speech, and used on a great variety of occasions. In the domain of politics, you often hear it said that "things are getting very much mixed." This is obvious enough, as the great conventions recently held in Chicago and Cincinnati clearly indicate. What a multitude of candidates in both parties, every one of whom, according to the showing of some, is competent to save the nation, and, according to the showing of others, sure to bring the nation to ruin. What variety of interests, what crossing and counter-crossing of purposes, what scheming and counter-scheming; and all this among those who stand on the same platform and really under the same party banner. A man from the East goes with his party for one reason, and a man from the West for another and perhaps an opposite reason. The middle is greatly increased when, as we have sometimes seen, the leaders of one party quietly transfer themselves to another, and this without any change of opinion on either side, and perhaps with none on the part of the man himself.

There are some prominent men in the land who have been identified in a very positive way with every party—changing horses with the readiest facility at every turn in the race, and as the prospect of winning seems to vary. Then again the general ground taken by a political party at one period of its history may be regarded as utterly untenable at another period; the present royal family of England, for instance, hold the throne by act of parliament, but only the extreme radical would venture to suggest a change in the succession by the same process. In matters of legislation, two contending parties are likely after a while to change principles—the hard-money party becomes the paper-money party—each party goes for state rights, or a protective tariff, or internal improvements, when there is anything to be made by it. However desirable it may be, perhaps it is hardly to be expected that public affairs should be managed with the same wisdom and precision that men of business show in the conduct of their private concerns; there are so many side issues and contending interests to be consulted, so many grades of officials and so much inevitable red tape, that we may as well make up our minds to the conclusion that, in this department of life, "things must always be very much mixed."

There are persons in private life who allow their affairs to get into a very complicated and tangled condition. All the time borrowing and lending, indorsing and procuring indorsements, leaving the management of their accounts entirely in the hands of others, plunging into all sorts of schemes and speculations, spending profusely, whether they are making any money or not; they never know where they

stand, how much they owe or what is due them. If the wind changes suddenly, they are brought up with a round turn, and everything goes to pieces. The man may suppose himself to be worth indefinite thousands, when he has not a cent of property in the world. So long as one goes on in a steady, straight, and even path, keeping everything well in hand, there is little danger of his affairs becoming muddled; but if he jumps the fence and strikes off at random to the right or the left, when anything appears that hits his fancy, he is very sure to come to grief after a while. Almost all who fall in business do so because of some outside operation, and it is often as great a surprise to them as it is to their creditors when they find that the time has come for them to go under. No business man has a right to go on in ignorance of his real position. It is dealing unfairly by himself, as it is certainly unfair to those who deal with him. There are some people so constituted that they do not seem to care whether things go straight or crooked, and do not wish to be bothered by trying to find out how they stand. The less you have to do with them the better.

There is also in certain cases a general muddle of the mental faculties. The man may know a great many things, but they do not lie orderly in his mind; facts and principles and deductions are scattered about here and there like the old traps in a garret, and he can never lay his hands on anything when it is wanted. Some persons seem to be incapable of continuous thought, and fly off from one thing to another like tadpoles in a puddle—aimless people, uncertain, incoherent, rudderless, the sails always flapping in the wind—unable to tell anything straight—utterly void of the reasoning faculty—starting at the wrong end of the argument, and leaving off in the middle. They get everything mixed—dates, names, localities, qualities—confounding Wolsey's Cromwell with Oliver Cromwell, Walter Scott with the evangelical commentator, Sir Isaac Newton with John Newton, Alexander Hamilton with Sir William Hamilton, the philosopher. Sometimes people make these blunders who ought to know better. I once delivered an address in London, and quoted a well-known passage about "the drum-beat of England" from one of Webster's great orations, which the morning paper attributed to Noah Webster, the philologist; although, anticipating something of the kind, I had taken pains to lay special emphasis upon the christian name, Daniel.

Public speakers occasionally get things very much mixed. I remember asking a distinguished platform orator if he did not sometimes forget the beginning of his sentences before he came to the end. "Very often," he replied, "and then I talk on until everybody else has forgotten, and wind off to suit myself." If a speaker gets lost in a fog, it may be as well for him to own up and bring his speech to an end, as the venerable Dr. W. of Philadelphia did, when, after floundering about in the depths of a metaphysical argument that was too much for him, he suddenly stopped, and said: "My friends, we fear that we are not understood. We also fear that we do not understand ourselves. Let us pray."

The traits of personal character are sometimes very much mixed. There are what may be called *pudding-stone* people, made up of slag and slate and granite pebbles and choice bits of marble and agate and other precious stuff, all conglomerated together after a wonderful fashion. Human nature is capable of extraordinary combinations. Meanness and greatness, kindness and malice, prudence and dirt, generosity and parsimony, credulity and unbelief, grand flights of poetry to-day and wallowing in the mud to-morrow. Great men may do and say very small things, and it may be possible for bad men to do and say some very decent things. One may have a great deal of general benevolence and devote himself earnestly to the cause of humanity at large, while he lets his own household suffer in body and soul for want of proper care and guardianship. This was said to be the case with Howard, the philanthropist. Many men have devalued grandly of the glory of freedom and virtue who lived in dependence upon the charity of their friends. Julian the apostate had certain noble qualities; while Constantine, the first christian emperor, led the life of a scoundrel, and deferred his baptism until the close of his life, in order to wash away his sins as late as possible. Lord Bacon wrote as if inspired, and was pronounced to be "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." This was said of him by Alexander Pope, whose "Essay on Man" is full of the most exalted sentiments,

while he himself seemed to be almost incapable of ordinary virtue. Some of the idols which the world has worshiped have been made up of a great deal of poor clay, as well as of some gold and silver. If things were not thus mixed there would be no room left for discrimination.

"This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Anecdote of Father Taylor.

The following was related to me by one who knew the old man well, and who had it from his own lips. I speak of the Father Taylor who gave so many years of his life and so much earnest and heartfelt labor to the religious and moral good—aye, and to the physical good, as well—of the sailors in Boston. He died in the harness, full of years and full of honors.

In a narrow court, leading out from Hanover street, in Boston, once dwelt a poor and honest cobbler, who, while working at soles and taps—upon lapstone and last—conceived the idea that he had received from on high a command to go forth and enlighten the gentiles—and all men who had not received the new light as he had received it were gentiles. He went forth to expound, and the most that could be gained of his creed was this: A firm belief in his authority as a divinely commissioned messenger was the primal necessity. There could be no salvation without it. Beyond that all was rignarole and balderdash, although he enunciated some platitudes that were reasonable.

The inspired cobbler fixed his attention upon Father Taylor from the first. A man welding so great a spiritual influence ought to have the true spiritual light. At length he succeeded in pinning the old divine in his sanctum, and straightway made known his mission.

"I am sent by the King of kings," he said, in grandiloquent style, "to enlighten your understanding, and to bring you from darkness into light. All knowledge is given unto me, and the seal is set upon my brow."

"Really," broke in Father Taylor, in his frank, blunt, kindly way, "I am glad you have come to me. I have just been reading a passage of scripture which has greatly exercised my thoughts. It is the first verse of the tenth chapter of Revelations. Listen:—"

And the old man read:—
"And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud; and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire."

"Now, my good man," pursued Father Taylor, with earnest seriousness, "I want you to tell me how you would have gone at work to make a pair of boots for that angel!"

He kept the rattle-brained cobbler so closely pinned to the solution of the problem that the poor fellow was at length glad to make his escape; and he troubled the good man no more.—C.

It Was Hot.

A good-natured Griswold street lawyer left his office unoccupied for an hour about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some of the jokers in the block went in and built up a rousing hot fire in the coal stove. He came back with his hat in his hand and almost dead with the heat, and was met on the stairs by a lawyer who said:

"This is the hottest yet. The thermometer in my room marks 120 degrees."

"Don't seem possible, though it's a scorcher," replied the other, as he went on to his room.

He threw down his hat, took off his coat and began fanning himself; but the hotter he fanned the hotter he grew. Two or three lawyers came in and spoke about how cool his room was compared with theirs, and were greatly puzzled to account for it. Several offers were made him to change rooms, and pretty soon he grew ashamed of appearing so overheated, and sat down to his table. In five minutes his shirt-collar fell flat, and in ten he hadn't any starch in his shirt. The perspiration ran about in every direction, and he seemed to be boiling, when one of his friends looked in and remarked:

"Ah, old boy, I envy you! You've got the coolest room in the block."

"Say," said the lawyer, as he staggered over to the door, "I'm going home. I never felt so queer in all my life. While I know that the room is cool and airy, I'm so baked and boiled that I can't lift a hand. One drink of brandy wouldn't act that way on a man, would it?" "That's just it," whispered the other chap. "Brandy always acts that way, especially if

you drink alone. You ought to have known better."

"So I had; so I had. Don't say a word to the boys; I'll make it all right. I thought something must all me, and I was a little afraid I was going to be sent for. I'm glad it's nothing serious; I'll be back in about two hours.—*Detroit Free Press.*"

Afternoon Men.

There is a proverb which says, "What can be done at any time is never done," and applies especially to a class who have become slaves to the habit of procrastination, the habitual postponing of everything that they are not compelled by necessity to do immediately. Now, delays are not only damaging to present prospects, but they are destructive of ultimate success. A dilatory man is not to be depended upon. The slightest pretext is sufficient for him to disappoint you. If an employee, the sooner he is discharged the greater the advantage to the employer. There are those who may properly be called "afternoon men." They are always busy getting ready to go to work. In the morning they walk around, carefully inspecting their duties, and then say:

"Plenty to do to-day. I must go to work this afternoon!"

About 3 o'clock they survey what they haven't done, and exclaim:

"One thing and another has prevented me from making any headway to-day. I'll quit, and begin bright and early to-morrow morning."

One day with them is simply the reflection of another. There is nothing accomplished in a whole life; and their Western sun overtakes them, and finds no preparation for the wants and infirmities of age. There is nothing to look back upon but squandered time. One hour's exercise in the morning loosens the muscles of the limbs, sets the blood dancing in the veins, and fits a man physically and mentally for the day's activity; while one hour's sloth after breakfast produces a torpor from which it is almost impossible to rally.

A Handsome Pulpit.

A brass pulpit has recently been completed in Philadelphia for St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Troy, N. Y. It will be erected as a memorial by William Stone Smith, a very wealthy gentleman of that city, to his deceased wife. The pulpit is about seven feet high by three feet square, and is made entirely of polished brass, except the floor, treads, and hand-rail, which are of solid mahogany. The ornamentation consists of rosettes, intersected with twisted rods, after the style of 1750. The eight posts or columns are intersected at given spaces with square grooved blocks, and the balusters are round and twisted in the center. There is a scalloped apron below the floor, handsomely ornamented, which greatly adds to the appearance of the pulpit. The whole is heavily braced and counter-braced, and is exceedingly strong and massive, though it has a light and graceful appearance. The reading-desk is of brass, and will be covered inside with scarlet velvet. There are four small gas-jets, and the light will be hidden by a nickel-plated reflector from the audience and the speaker. This is not the least ingenious part of this beautiful piece of art. It is inscribed in old English letters, cathedral style, in colors: "In Memoriam, Fannie Burdett Smith. From Faith unto Fruition. March 2, 1880." The cost of the memorial to Mr. Smith, which includes handsome marble steps, alcoves, etc., will be \$10,000.

Nature can do her own silver plating. In the Lord of Lorne mine, of the American Flat section, the sides next to the veins and the hanging walls of the ledge are covered with a thin coating of natural plating of pure silver as smooth as glass. The vein itself is narrow, and is being prospected by means of a tunnel. The superintendent says this peculiar feature of the inclosing walls is observable so far as the tunnel has followed the ledge. The ore of the vein itself is of a soft, easily-worked nature, showing considerable chloride as well as sulphurets, yet not giving very high assays. The filmy deposit of silver on the walls was evidently condensed and forcibly deposited there under immense pressure, as it has a smooth, burnished appearance.

A New York stone-cutter received the following epitaph from a German to be cut upon the tombstone of his wife: "Mine wife Susan is dead; if she had lived till next Friday she'd been dead about two weeks. As a tree falls so must it stand."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—Papa and mamma and aunt went to Emporia to see Grant. We were all at a temperance picnic in Mr. Pierce's timber yesterday. Papa and I went after the cows; when we got home with them the colt jumped out onto the barn floor and I almost fell off backward. I am ten years old. Papa has eleven head of horses and eighteen head of cows and seventeen head of calves.

ALICE KNIGHT.

STRAWN, Kans., Aug. 9, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for a long time; I thought I would write a few lines to the "Young Folks' Department." Ma has fifty head of geese, and pa has eighty head of cattle and a hundred head of hogs. Pa has a large farm, and we have so much to do that I have not time to write very much. I will close with a riddle: As I passed by an old woman's door I saw a great scuffle—ten against four; over and under, in and out. Pray tell me what all this scuffle is about.

LORA KNIGHT.

STRAWN, Kans., Aug. 9, 1880.

Outdone by a Boy.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works in an office as an errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him:

"You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small." The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow. There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

The conclusions of the London *Standard* respecting Dr. Tanner, formed about a week before he ended his fast, were these: 1. That if Dr. Tanner has done all he claims to do he yet has done nothing marvelous or even new. The convict, Guillaume Granet, did more, under conditions and circumstances far more trying. It is easier to fast in a comfortable bed, with abundance of food water, than in a foul cell, with nothing but drippings of the prison sewerage. And yet Granet lived fifty-eight days. 2. That unless Dr. Tanner be a recognized exception to the laws of nature—in other words, a miraculous being—he ought to have lost in weight and to have exhibited other well-marked symptoms. 3. That the whole circumstances of the case, taken in conjunction with those of other well-known instances, point irresistibly to the inference of fraud. 4. That even should the result which Dr. Tanner promises be accomplished without trickery, it will establish no new truth in science, nor teach anything not already known.

The alleged supernatural restoration of sight to a blind man in Cincinnati, through the agency of prayer and holy water, is explained by the physicians on a more practical basis. Becker was suffering from a general debility of the nervous system, and from accumulation of alcohol on the brain. He is an Alsatian, and has been accustomed to taking any amount of light wine in that country, where not only is the wine lighter than that exported to this country, but the climate permits the use of more alcoholic stimulant. But in this overstimulating atmosphere his daily bottles of wine were too many, hence the accumulation of alcohol that finally affected the optic nerve to the extent of threatening loss of sight. So much for the condition of Becker at the time he applied for medical aid. It is stated, furthermore, that he has been a patient of the oculists, and that he is daily improving, and when his general health is re-established he will see as well as any man of his age generally does.

An Irishman once saw a clock which showed the Greenwich and Dublin time, and he saw that the Dublin time was twenty minutes behind that of Greenwich, and he asked how that was, and it was explained to him that Dublin, being to the west of the first meridian, must have its time later than that of Greenwich. "Then, be the powers!" says Pat, "there's another injustice to ould Ireland!"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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

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

THE NATIONAL MASTER.

His Visit to New England in Behalf of the National Grange—Patrons' Enthusiastic Over His Coming.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS WELCOMED HIM.

The granges of Berkshire county held a field meeting and picnic on the Berkshire Agricultural grounds on Thursday of the present week. Brother Woodman, master of the National grange, came upon the grounds at a little past 10 o'clock a. m., the hour appointed for the meeting of welcome, accompanied by Brothers Ware, Draper, Kimball, Noble, and other members of the State grange. The welcome to Master Woodman was of the most cordial and enthusiastic character. The farmers of the county, with their families, turned out in full strength, determined to make the occasion in every sense a festival. The tables looked most invitingly as they were spread with the generous repast for the assembly, and the seats in the hall were all occupied. Flowers abounded, giving a holiday look to the scene, which was in every sense a brilliant one. Addresses were made by Bro. Ware, chairman of the committee of arrangements, Master Draper, and others. The sincere and eloquent welcome extended to Master Woodman was responded to by the latter gentleman in a most feeling and effective manner, that showed the real spirit by which he was moved to pay a visit to New England on behalf of the National grange, and the pleasure it gave him, and those accompanying him, to meet the farmers of Massachusetts at home. The occasion was one to be long treasured in the memories of the farmers of old Berkshire.

HOW HE IS TO BE RECEIVED ELSEWHERE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
A grange mass meeting, on the occasion of the visit of Master Woodman, of the National grange, will be held at Amherst station, N. H., August 12, and one at Warner August 14. At these two points the farmers of the Granite state will offer Master Woodman their welcome to the state. All are invited to be present and participate in the exercises, which will be of the widest interest throughout the farming community. These meetings will be very largely attended.

CONNECTICUT.
Two mass meetings of the granges of Connecticut will be held in that sterling agricultural state to extend cordial greetings to Master Woodman, of the National grange, on the occasion of his visit to New England—the first at Torrville August 17, and the second at Danville August 18. There is every reason to expect a very large and enthusiastic assemblage of farmers and their families at both of these places. Connecticut farmers are awake to the interest and importance of these mass meetings on behalf of the cause of agriculture, and will not fail to make such demonstrations as will prove the truth of all their professions. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance.

VERMONT.
There will be held two mass meetings of the granges and farmers' clubs of Vermont on the 24th and 26th instants to welcome Master Woodman, of the National grange, to the state and to New England. The points at which these meetings will be held are not yet determined, but will be duly announced to the farming public. The Vermont farmers are all ready to come out in their strength on this occasion, and will make a good account of themselves in proffering hospitality to their distinguished guest. Speeches from able men may be confidently expected.

MAINE.
At Bangor, on the 31st of August, a mass meeting of the granges of Maine will be held to greet Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, master of the National grange, on the occasion of his visit to the farmers of the state. A rousing meeting is counted on, with speaking from men of note among the agriculturists. There will likewise be held two other mass meetings of a similar character—at Lewiston and Biddeford—the dates to be named hereafter. Maine will exhibit her wonted spirit in these grand assemblages of the farmers of the state, and will show her distinguished visitors that her granges are working in perfect harmony with the organization which represents the national agricultural system. These mass meetings will be certain to draw together the enterprising farming population from every quarter of the Pine Tree state.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Influence of the Grange.
Take any neighborhood containing a live, first-class grange, and compare it as it is now with what it was before the organization of that grange; it will give you some idea of the influence of the grange. You will know for a certainty that the atmosphere of the grange breeds sturdy independence, intelligent action and kindly, sympathetic feeling. Before the organization of that grange you ever heard such talk of the rights of the farmer, the prerogatives of the producer, the encroachments

of combinations of capital, or the oppression of railroad monopolies, as you now hear? Did you ever hear anything of farmers maintaining their just position and gaining their just rights by united action? No. Did you ever hear of farmers helping one another in distress, and trying to strengthen the bond of common interest that binds them in friendly relations, before the grange was organized for that purpose? Did you ever see farmers engage in public speaking or write for the press to advocate some measure for their good and advancement? Very rarely. These and a dozen other things that you cannot fail to notice are but the result of the influence of the grange. It may be but a fancy of mine, but I think that on the farmer's center-table you will find more books and periodicals than before he was a granger. You will find the door-yard neater, the fence prettier, and flowers in as well as out side the house. You will find a hundred little acts and courtesies that make life better, happier, truer, and they will have been learned at the grange. You will find the crops better tilled, the cattle more economically fed, and the manure more intelligently applied than before, for farmers profit by the experience of one another, and this experience is related in the grange hall. After noticing all these very noticeable things, are you prepared to say that the grange has no influence?

Become a granger yourself and go to the grange meeting. Observe the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters as they leave the busy cares, the work and worry of the farm and house, and come to spend an hour in social pleasure and withal profitable interchange of sentiments, ideas and experience. Notice with what ease one reads, another writes, or another speaks, and what great intellectual improvement has been made. Observe the great improvement in social intercourse, the development of their social natures, and the kind appreciation of one another's efforts, and you will be constrained to say that so great has been the influence of the grange on the farmer that it has changed not only his views, ideas, habits and sources of pleasure, but his very nature. The grange is to the farmer a school, a home and a church. All the blessed, elevating influences of these places are combined there. The influence of the grange is as gentle as a mother's voice and as potent and powerful. It appeals to the farmer's better nature; lifts him up from his sordid aims and surrounds him with an atmosphere of culture, thought, love and morality. Blessed, blessed, thrice blessed, is the influence of the grange.

But the influence of the grange is not confined to the neighborhood. An aggregate of comparatively small things makes a great one. Little rills flowing together form the mighty rivers. So the little rills of influence, clear and sparkling and pure and joyous, that flow from each subordinate grange, form a mighty river before the force of whose waters no institution of wrong or instrument of extortion or oppression can stand. Farmers, as the grangers of a nation, are presenting their grievances and demanding their rights. They have not received all that they have asked, but it is yet too soon to expect that. They demanded an increase in the appropriation for and an improvement in the workings of the department of Agriculture, and although the appropriation is yet ridiculously small, their demand has been heeded. Grangers demanded that farmers should be elected to office, and whenever they have earnestly put their shoulders to the wheel and acted unitedly they have succeeded. The present governor of Illinois was a farmer, but never a lawyer. He has again been nominated. And he is not the only one on the ticket who never studied law, but who followed the plow. Reader, you have but to look around you to see what an influence the grange has exerted in politics.

The grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man, demanding his rights; it has improved his mind; it has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his income; kept his boys and girls on the farm; given him an honored place among men; and is fast securing him his just rights. Yes, the grange has a grand influence.—*John M. Stahl, in Grange Bulletin.*

The A B C of Agriculture.
The great majority of farmers understand reasonably well the art of agriculture—know how to prepare the soil, plant the seed, cultivate and harvest the crop, care for live stock and prepare the work necessary to carry on their farms; but how few, very few, know anything about the science of agriculture—can tell how plants and animals grow, what constitutes soils, minerals, fertilizers, etc. They understand the mechanical part their hands have been educated to do, but the science, the brain part, is little understood. In the language addressed to the steward in our installation ceremonies, "You will find many who will claim a thorough knowledge of the business of the farm who at the same time are ignorant of the first principles of the laws of nature"—the very A B C of our calling.

As time has passed and the grange has become better understood, it is being more fully realized that the very highest and noblest object of our order is education; in fact, that word education covers the entire objects of the grange. Just in proportion that a person is educated in his profession or calling just in that proportion will he be successful and have a weight and power that otherwise would be wanting. By a careful study of the first principles of our order it will be found that education is its very corner-stone; and already in many ways is the great influence of the grange for good in this direction bringing forth good fruits, among which we might mention grange schools and a desire for a higher and better education for farmers' children. In the state of

Tennessee this high end and aim of our order has taken practical and valuable shape. Under the leadership of Bro. T. B. Harwell, master of the State grange, and a member of the State grange, a bill was introduced by him providing "that the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of agriculture shall be constituted a commission to procure the preparation, or the designation, of a work on the elementary principles of agriculture which shall be taught in the public schools of the state, as are the other studies prescribed in the twenty-first section of the Public School Laws." This bill became a law and was approved March 27, 1879. The work has been prepared by Prof. N. T. Lupton, professor of chemistry at Vanderbilt university, and so the A B C of agriculture has now become one of the regular studies of the farmer boys and girls of Tennessee. The book gives, in plain and simple language, the origin, composition and classification of soils; the composition of plants, and composition and properties of the atmosphere; the sources of plant food and how obtained; the improvement of soils; the use of manures or fertilizers; mineral fertilizers; rotation of crops; the selection and care of live stock. It also gives suggestions for teaching, by exhibiting specimens of soils, plants, fertilizers, etc., performing a number of simple experiments that cannot fail to attract the attention and interest, besides teaching habits of observation.

We feel sure that this is only the beginning of a great work. Other states will be sure to follow; and so right from the foundation we will commence to build up those who are to carry on what must ever be the leading occupation of our favored land. And thus, too, another bright jewel has been added to the many that already crown the success of our order. May it cheer us all in the work we have to do.—*Grange Bulletin.*

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces,
Peach Trees, Small Fruits,
Pear Trees, Grape Vines,
Plum Trees, Evergreens,
Cherry Trees, Ornamental 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.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY!

FALL LIST.

I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for the Fall Trade at—
Budded Peach Trees (4 to 5 feet, first class).....\$1.00 per 1,000
Peach Buds (30 varieties).....50 per 1,000
Apple Clons for winter grafting.....1.00 per 1,000
A few thousand one-year-old Persimmons.....5.00 per 1,000
Balm Gilead, one year, 2 to 3 feet high 3.00 per 100
Peach Stocks for budding or grafting 1.00 per 100

Send for Price List of General Stock.

Remember, all kinds of small fruits, such as Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Pie Plant, etc., should always be set out in the fall. Strawberries should be set as early as in September; other stock in November, or as soon as the growth is sufficiently checked to bear transplanting. Address—

D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879.....\$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.
Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....1,239,339
Capital (paid up in cash).....1,000,000
Net surplus over all.....1,038,437

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

ORDER!

OUR PRICE LIST NO. 28 FOR FALL AND WINTER 1880 FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU WANT THAT OUR PRICE LIST DOES NOT DESCRIBE AND GIVE THE PRICE OF, LET US KNOW.

SEND IN YOUR NAME EARLY, AS ORDERS ARE FILLED IN TURN.

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1859.} FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS { 1880.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST
ALWAYS WINS
IN THE
LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY
THE
GENUINE!
Beware of Counterfeiters.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.
THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be
THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleston School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 172 Massachusetts Street.

KANSAS COUNTY FAIRS.

Complete List of Names, Together with Time and Place to be Held.

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Iola—No fair.
Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical District association, ————
Anderson County Fair association, Garnett—No fair.

Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair association, Atchison—Atchison, Sept. 6 to 12.
Central Kansas Fair association (Barton), Great Bend—No report received.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association, Hiawatha—No report received.
Butler County Exposition and Horticultural society, Augusta—No fair.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock association, Columbus—Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.
Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock association, Cherokee county, Baxter Springs—No fair.

Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Concordia—No report received.
Walnut Valley Fair association, Winfield—No date stated.

Crawford County Agricultural society, Girard—Girard, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.
Kansas Central Agricultural society (Davis county), Junction City—Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Dickinson County Agricultural society, Abilene—Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.
Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association, Troy—Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Kansas Valley Fair association (Douglas county), Lawrence—No fair.
Ellis County Agricultural society, Hays City—No fair.

Ellsworth County Agricultural society, Ellsworth—No date stated.
Franklin County Agricultural society, Ottawa—Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.

Greenwood County Agricultural society, Eureka—Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.
Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Anthony—No report received.

Harvey County Agricultural society, Newton—Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Holton—Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Oskaloosa—Oskaloosa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair association (Jefferson county), Valley Falls—Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial society, Manhattan—No report received.
Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Olathe—No report received.

Labette County Agricultural society, Oswego—Oswego, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Lincoln County Agricultural society, Lincoln—No fair.

Linn County Agricultural society, La Crosse—La Crosse, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Mound City—Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Lyon County Agricultural society, Emporia—Emporia, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Marion County Agricultural society, Peabody—Peabody, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.

Marshall County Agricultural society, Marysville—Marysville, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.
McPherson County Agricultural society, McPherson—No report received.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Paola—Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical association (Mitchell), Asherville—No report received.

Montgomery County Agricultural society, Independence—Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
Morris County Agricultural society, Parkerville—Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

Morris County Exposition company, Council Grove—Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Norton County Agricultural society, Leota—No report received.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural society (Neosho county) Chanute—Chanute, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Burlingame Union Agricultural society (Osage county), Burlingame—Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Osborne County Agricultural society, Bloomington—No date selected.
Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical institute, Minneapolis—Minneapolis, Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

Pawnee County Agricultural society, Larned—No fair.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Phillipsburg—Phillipsburg, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural society, St. George—No fair.
Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural society, Hutchinson—Hutchinson, Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

Reno County Horticultural society, Hutchinson—No report received.
Riley County Agricultural society, Manhattan—Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Republic County Agricultural society, ————
Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical association, ————
Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock association, Wichita—Wichita, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Shawnee County Agricultural society, Topeka—Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Smith Center, ————
Wabunsee County Agricultural society, Alma—No fair.

Washington County Agricultural society, Washington—Washington, Sept. 15, 16 and 17.
Wilson County Agricultural society, ————
Woodson County Agricultural society, Yates Center—Not decided.

Neosho Valley District Fair association, Neosho Falls—Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Distressing Accident Caused by a Bull.
[Manhattan Nationalist.]

On Monday morning A. W. Rollins went into his stable to take his Short-horn bull out for exercise, while Ed. Angell was feeding the calves in another part of the building. He had been in the building but two or three minutes when Mr. Angell heard the bull snort, followed by a sound something like a groan. He hurried over, and found Mr. Rollins on his back, unconscious, and the bull standing quietly by.

On being taken to the house, it was ascertained that Mr. Rollins's skull was fractured and his forehead and chest bruised. At the time we write this (Wednesday noon) he has not recovered sufficiently to explain how it happened, but all the circumstances indicate that it was an accident. He had loosened the snap with which the bull was fastened, and was probably tying a rope, when the animal threw his head around to get rid of a fly and his horn struck Mr. R. in the back of the head,

throwing him against the stone wall and bruising his forehead. He then sank down on his back, and the bull is supposed to have pawed him once, bruising his chest very badly. It is thought that the fracture is confined to the outer covering of the brain, and that the inner partition remains intact, in which case the danger will not be nearly so great. He rested well most of Monday night, and has since been comparatively comfortable.

Mr. Rollins is one of our most enthusiastic and enterprising stock breeders, and all will be glad to know that it is expected that he will recover.

Horse Stealing—A Description of the Thief.

[Lawrence Times.]

During the latter part of last month Mr. I. B. Varney, of Tonganoxie, had two three-year-old mares stolen from his premises, and although since July 25 to the present date constant search has been made, no clue to the thief has been discovered.

The following description ought to find him anywhere, for a closer one could not be given. It is certainly authentic, as it is signed by Mr. Varney: The supposed thief is about twenty-two years of age; stoutly built, broad shouldered, and about five feet nine inches high; wears No. 9 boots; has light, coarse hair, light beard, generally close shaved; sandy complexion; yellowish gray eyes, broad face; high cheek bones; low forehead, very full over the eyes; sunken temples; short neck, which is thrown forward with head thrown back, heavy chin with dimple; forehead recedes rapidly; heavy, crooked, coarse nose; wide mouth, flat lips, compressed; front teeth wide and flat, which are shown when laughing; slight scar on forehead close to the hair; chews tobacco.

Voting Bonds to a Railroad.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 10.—The election to-day in Scott township, in this county, upon the proposition to subscribe \$25,000 stock to the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita railroad, was hotly contested, but carried by twenty-six majority. The Monitor has just received a dispatch that the bonds were voted to the same road in Allen county. Trains are expected to be running to the west side of Allen county by December 1. The Fort Scott, Springfield and Memphis railroad is now being rapidly built, and will be completed to Springfield by January 1. Fort Scott will then be the railroad center of Kansas. Everything here is on the boom, and the southern gateway of Kansas is attracting great attention from capitalists.

Grand Temperance Meeting.

[Garnett Plaindealer.]

There will be a grand temperance mass meeting at the fair grounds at Neosho Falls on Friday, Aug. 20. Addresses will be made by Gov. John P. St. John, Gen. John H. Rice, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Judge E. B. Peyton and other able speakers. The Neosho Falls silver cornet band will furnish music for the occasion. Everybody is invited to attend. Speaking will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. The magnificent grounds, cool shade, good cool water, comfortable seats and stands will attract a large crowd. It will no doubt be the grand temperance rally of the season.

1880. THE 1880.

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the auspices of the

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

—AT—

Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence,

—FROM—

September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days September 9, 10 and 11.

Premiums Amounting to Over \$30,000!

EACH ADMISSION50 cents.

CHILDREN under 15 years25 cents.

For Premium List or Entry for Premiums, address J. E. Riggs, Secretary, Lawrence, Kans.

For information concerning Space for Exhibits, Power for Machinery, or Purchase of Privileges, address JAS. F. KEENEY, President, Lawrence, Kans.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

—AND—

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

Dr. H. W. Howe,

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newman's Dry Goods store.

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Rooms—Over Newman's Dry Goods store.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE
Extra Choice Butter, or Good
Sweet Lard, or Fat Young
Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.
My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

E. B. GOOD.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

Is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

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.

UNPARALLELED

SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running,

Hardest Selling, and

Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHESY, Agent,

Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

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WOMAN

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

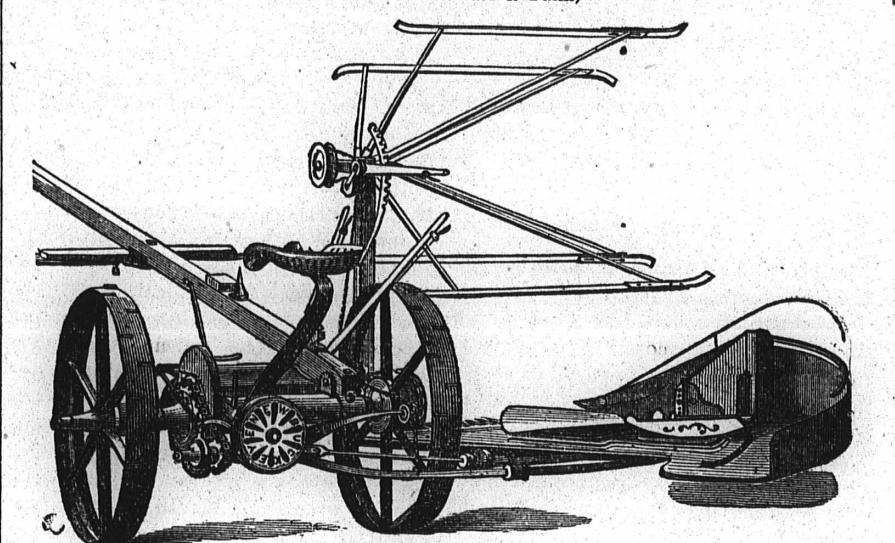
Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve and un-suppressed efficacy, and while it cures nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucor-rhea; excessive flowing; painful menstruation; unusual suppression; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anteversion, retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. "DO LIKEWISE."—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddie's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

Agents for the Buckeye Self-Binder Mower with Dropper and Table Rake, Thrashers, Lawn Mowers, Grain Drills, Star Corn Planters and Power Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills, Pumps, etc.

THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon-boxes. No bolt made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to put them on wagons now in use.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

MINNESOTA papers estimate the wheat crop of the state at fifteen bushels per acre. Last year the average was 11.4 bushels. Nearly 3,000,000 acres have been devoted to this crop this year. The newly settled sections show an increase in yield, but in the older counties there is a falling off.

THE report from our state board of agriculture shows that we had this year 2,210,367 acres in winter wheat, 228,218 acres of spring wheat, and 3,548,374 acres in corn. This is a large increase in acreage over last year—an increase of half a million acres in corn and 700,000 in wheat. It reports on fruit as follows: Apple trees, 2,380,231; pear trees, 94,843; peach trees, 5,094,525; plum trees, 204,553; cherry trees, 606,439. There were erected during the year 18,910 farm buildings, at a cost of over \$4,000,000.

CROPS.

We give the following crop report from a few of the counties in this state:

Doniphan—Winter wheat has thrashed out from 18 to 25 bushels. This is the result of the thrashing of thirteen fields in one township.

Dickinson—Fall wheat will average 12 bushels on old ground and about 5 on new ground; saved in good condition; but little coming to market; farmers expect higher prices; look for the yield of the state nearly equal to last year.

Ellis—Crops, with the exception of corn, have all failed. People are leaving Western Kansas on account of failure in crops.

Ellsworth—Winter wheat will not yield over 8 bushels to the acre; many have sold at 55c. on the railroad. Too dry to plow for fall wheat; many are doing it by putting on extra horses.

Montgomery—Winter wheat light upon upland; bottom lands heavy and good yield; two farmers in our county report yields of 56 bushels to the acre.

Rush—Winter and spring wheat a total failure.

Sedgwick—Winter wheat yielding 15 bushels to the acre; about 10 per cent. less than last year. None selling at present prices.

A NEW GRANGE HALL.

On Friday last, in company of Bro. Sims, master of the State grange, we took the cars for Miami county. On our arrival at Spring Hill we were met by Bro. D. H. Heflebower, who took us to his elegant home to spend the night. Our visit was for the purpose of dedicating a new hall which had been erected by the members of Wea grange, No. 445, Miami county.

On Saturday morning Bro. Heflebower took us in his carriage and drove to the new hall. We were astonished to find so large and elegant an edifice. The building is 30 by 50 feet, and two full stories high. The lower story is to be used as a church by all denominations in the neighborhood; the upper story is the grange hall, with two ante-rooms. The whole building, from foundation to top, is built in the best possible manner. The windows are large, and all hung on weights. The inside above and below is beautifully grained and varnished. The walls of the grange hall are ornamented with several elegant pictures; there are also three large chandeliers hung through the center of the hall. The hall is seated with one hundred new chairs. This is by far the best grange hall in the state, and the members of Wea grange are to be congratulated on their energy and pluck in building so beautiful a home for their grange.

Although the day was extremely warm, there were at least one thousand people present to attend the ceremonies of dedication. Speeches were made by Master Sims, Lecturer Martin, and the editor of this paper. A splendid picnic dinner was served; the choir of the grange rendered some first-class music; and everybody appeared to be happy.

TEXAN CATTLE FEVER IN ENGLAND.

During the recent debate in the house of commons on the resolution relaxing the present regulation for the compulsory slaughter at British ports of landing of American cattle the decision of the house hinged upon the question whether Texan cattle fever is contagious. About one hundred and fifty Texas cattle imported recently into the

United Kingdom have been reported affected with this disease, and the resolution of Mr. Arthur Arnold, for the modification of the compulsory slaughter rule, was rejected. This result is of immense importance to the United States, and lays a heavy responsibility on our government to make such restrictions on exportation of beef as will disarm foreign suspicion of American cattle cargoes and enable them to dispense with such restrictions as England now feels constrained in self-defense to enforce.

The danger from Texan fever, however, seems to have been magnified in the house of commons. This disease originates in the low, swampy lands of Southern Texas and is apparently confined as an original malady to that section of country. In its effects on the animal system it is said to resemble the rinderpest of Asiatic Russia, though less destructive and less contagious. Gangee, a high authority on epizootic diseases, pronounces it "a true epizootic or contagious disorder," but "one conveyed by the excretions of the animals," and hence the contagion is less transmissible than many others. In fact, Mr. Arnold declared in the course of the debate "that, on the highest scientific authority, Texan fever is not contagious." Whether this assertion can be sustained or not, the United States is deeply interested in quieting all fears abroad as to the healthiness of its live stock exportations, and not subjecting whole cargoes to indiscriminate destruction on landing because a few of the animals have been found infected. These exportations have largely increased of late years. In the nine months preceding March 31, 1877, two hundred thousand hundred-weight of beef were shipped from the United States to Great Britain, and as the enormous grain resources of the country west of the Mississippi are developed we may infer what will be the amount that will in the immediate future be forthcoming for foreign markets. Only two years ago, an English writer on meat production, Mr. John Ewart, stated that "the cattle from America that have appeared in the British markets to be sold for slaughter are immeasurably superior to those imported from any other part of the world." We can ill afford to forfeit such good opinions and cripple a traffic that promises to be so profitable.

The government ought speedily to take measures to isolate the fever-infected districts and inspect the cattle shipments when made. But as it is to be feared that the accommodation and attention devoted to this live freight on many transatlantic steamers are so wretched as to breed or bring out disease even in healthy cattle, it should also provide for their safety while in transitu.

Patrons to Have Headquarters at the Western National Fair.

The following is a circular now being sent to the granges of the state:

At the instance and request of members of our order, we made application to Mr. Shelton, superintendent of grounds of Western National Fair association, for headquarters or "home for Patrons," on grounds of said association—Bismarck grove, Lawrence, Kans.—during its exhibition September 13 to 18 inclusive, 1880, and have been assigned space of our own selection, and furnished with a tent 20 by 40 feet.

The Patrons of Douglas county will take charge; furnish and tastefully decorate our "home."

Committees will be in attendance during fair to give necessary information and look after the comfort of visiting Patrons. WM. SIMS, Master Kans. State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 14, 1880.

Douglas County Patrons.

The Patrons of Douglas county are requested to meet at grange hall in the city of Lawrence at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, August 26, for the purpose of arranging the grange headquarters at Bismarck grove. Headquarters will be the home of all Patrons who may attend the great fair. A full attendance is earnestly requested on Thursday, August 26. WM. ROE, County Deputy.

A Happy Man at Lockport, N. Y.

E. C. Williamson, of this place, is rejoicing over the recovery of his wife, who has been an invalid for the past four years. She has regained her strength, her complexion is vastly improved, and she has walked more in the last month and is stronger and better than she has been in years. He attributes these happy results entirely to Day's Kidney Pad.

General News.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The greatest day's sport in the history of the Rochester driving park occurred to-day. The announcement that Maud S. and St. Julien would each be trotted, the former to beat his own best trotting record of 2:12 3-4, and the latter to beat this and Sleepy Tom's best pacing record of 2:12 1-4, was enough to attract a multitude of spectators, who went in throngs to the track. There were 15,000 people present to witness the grand event of the day, and before it took place some very fine sport was afforded in a 2:30 and free-for-all trotting contest, which resulted as follows: Parana—5, 1, 1, 1; Hector—1, 5, 4, 4; Edwin Thorn—4, 2, 3, 4; Calamus—3, 3, 2, 3; Orange Blossom—2, 4, 5, 5. Time—2:23, 2:23 1-2, 2:21 3-4. Free-for-all: Darby—2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Hopeful—1, 1, 2, 3, 2; Great Eastern—3, 3, 3, 3; St. Julien and Trinket drawn. Time—2:15 1-2, 2:16 1-4, 2:16 1-2, 2:19 and 2:22. Darby got the last two heats by less than one length.

At 5 o'clock the California wonder and king of the turf, St. Julien, was driven out upon the track, and up past the grand stand, by Owen A. Hickok, who is part owner of the great trotter, and always handles him when on the track. Prolonged cheers and applause rent the air as St. Julien was trotted around to get heated for the greatest effort of his life. He went down past the judges' stand several times before Hickok nodded to the judges to give the word. Then he darted around the track, without a running mate or anything else than his driver to urge him, making his first quarter in 33, the half mile in 1:07, three-quarters in 1:41 and the mile in 2:13 3-4, the fastest trotting ever done upon the Rochester track. The crowd cheered, and those who were betting that the horses would lower the best previous record now offered to give their opponents odds in pools at rates of sixty dollars to fifty.

It was forty minutes later when Barr, of Cincinnati, drove out his six-year-old mare, Maud S., deafening cheers greeting both. Barr nodded to the judges, and Maud was given a send-off the first time she came down the stretch. The track and everything was in her favor no less than St. Julien. She sped away magnificently, and the involuntary exclamations of many thousand witnesses was "Beautiful!" She completed her first quarter in 32 1-2, second in 1:05, third in 1:38 1-4, and a mile in 2:11 3-4—an entire second lower than the best trotting time on record, and a half better than the best pacer ever went. The wildest enthusiasm followed the performance. Everybody knew that the best time on record had been made before the time-keepers had made their announcement or were consulted. Beta now ranged \$51 and \$80 on Maud S. against \$50 and \$70 on St. Julien as the better and faster trotter of the two.

St. Julien was brought out for his second heat. There was less enthusiasm than before, but he got away in fine shape and trotted to the end of his first quarter in 31 3-4, second in 1:04 3-4, third in 1:38 3-4, and the mile in 2:11 3-4—precisely the same time made by Maud in the first heat. The cheers of the crowd that time were strongly mingled with expressions of dissatisfaction, for not a single expert time-keeper other than those in the judges' stand made St. Julien's time less than 2:12, but the official record had to stand.

Each horse had now earned the special purse of \$2,000 offered to each, and Stone, of Cincinnati, refused to permit the mare to be speeded again, while Hickok took the same position. Maud S. was trotted again, however, but she made only her second mile in 2:20 3-4 and was excused from the third heat. St. Julien trotted the third heat in the ordinary time of 2:24 1-2. Handsome testimonials were presented to the drivers of the king and queen of the turf; and thus terminated the greatest trotting event the world has ever known.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 14.—The state superintendent of public instruction has just apportioned the second semi-annual dividend of the state annual school fund for 1880, amounting to \$146,848. In February there was an apportionment from this source of \$156,115.90, making in all for the year \$302,863.07. The February dividend of this fund was fifty cents for each person of school age in the state, the present dividend being forty-seven cents per capita of school population. The invested permanent school fund of the state deposited with the state treasurer is about \$2,000,000.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—A Times special from Como gives a brief account of an accident which occurred at Red Hill, a small station on the South Park road, last night. About 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the depot and caused the explosion of about 1,000 pounds of powder, which blew the depot and every building in the place to atoms. The agent, F. E. Colyer, was badly injured by burns and cuts, and is not expected to live. His assistant, Charley Hilton, was killed, and two other men were badly injured.

Further particulars of the explosion at Red Hill last night are to the effect that Frank E. Colyer, agent; T. J. Conway, assistant agent; and Charles Glenn freighter, were sitting in the depot awaiting the down train, when the explosion occurred. When the Fair Play coach reached the scene of the disaster, soon after the passengers found Charles Hilton, an employe, was fearfully mangled, not a stitch of clothing save one sock being found on him.

Colyer was severely wounded about the head, and it is feared his skull is broken. Conway was internally injured. Glenn was wounded about the body, and his coat was split from the neck down. The ground on which the depot, freight-house, eating-house, saloon and boarding-house stood is now bare of buildings, which were blown into splinters the size of toothpicks. One report says twelve cases of gunpowder were in the freight-house, but this is only mere rumor, and there is some mystery about the affair. Agent Colyer, who has recovered consciousness, says there was no powder about the place. The wounded were removed to Fair Play. It is said the stage driver caught a secondrel breaking into the safe after the explosion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An official statement of the imports and exports of specie for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, has been prepared at the Treasury department. In regard to the movements of gold it shows that during the last fiscal year the net imports of gold to the United States were \$77,153,331—a larger gain than ever before in the history of the country. Figures in regard to the exports and imports of silver are not as complete, but they are sufficient to show that the United States exported more silver than it imported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Owing to the crop movement, the demand for standard silver dollars increases. Orders to-day foot up to \$58,000, the largest amount ordered in one day for more than a year.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—A two-minute cyclone at Galveston this afternoon demolished twenty-five houses. Five persons were injured.

DANVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—One planter here had 100,000 hills of tobacco destroyed by the hail storm Saturday, and others had large quantities ruined.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The first day of the triennial convocation of the Knights Templar of the United States opened with every prospect of pleasant weather throughout. Excursion trains are arriving at every hour, crowded to their utmost capacity, and the streets present a scene of unusual animation, especially along the line of march, where the ornamentation is profuse. In the vicinity of the lake front where the tents are pitched and arches are erected the rush has been continuous since yesterday. The enthusiasm is increased with every fresh arrival of a commandery. The various depots are supplied with escorts for the incoming Knights, who are at once shown to their quarters. Yesterday over 3,000 people came into the camp. The influx of thieves, pickpockets and burglars is very large, and they began operations yesterday by capturing some uniforms from the tents. Over one hundred newspaper reporters have arrived. There has been no general musical rehearsal as yet, the bands being for the most part late in arriving. At noon to-day about one-third of the 1,300 tents on the lake front were occupied, fifteen of the 358 commanderies which are expected having arrived. It is estimated that over 200,000 strangers will be on the streets tomorrow. Hotels are taxed to the utmost, and nearly every private residence has its guests. There is a great pressure for tickets to the different entertainments. The ball on Tuesday evening is the most notable event, and in magnitude it will probably exceed any similar event in the history of the country. The exposition building is beautifully arranged for the grand affair, and no pains will be spared to make it in every way successful. On the lake shore the sight is as picturesque as it is unique. From the exposition building south to Park row the ground is covered with tents. On the west are the beautiful residences of Michigan avenue, many of them handsomely decorated, while the camp looks eastward upon Lake Michigan.

LADIES should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical blessing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South. Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON, 1866.
WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

S. O. THACHER - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Assist't Cashier

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA
Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway
(Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any Other.

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through
To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the popular route to all Colorado Mines, Camps, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Parks, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by

DAYLIGHT

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

RIDE

Through daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act, and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great thorough line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a turn," but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MUIR,
Freight Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo.
S. T. SMITH,
Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.
D. E. CORNELL,
Gen'l Ag't., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the state. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

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

Announcements.
 I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. A. H. FOOTE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Douglas county, subject however to the ratification of the Republican county convention. J. M. HENDRY.

City and Vicinity.

OUR readers should remember that the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, advertised in another column, will wear as long as the metal tip, while at the same time adding to the beauty of the shoe.

The Church Encampment.

The church encampment which is now in session at Bismarck grove is composed of all religious denominations. There are quite a large number of ministers present from the different states, and the exercises are interesting and instructive; but from various causes the people have not attended in very large numbers. First, an admission fee of ten cents is charged for every person, and an additional fee of fifteen cents for each single buggy, and twenty cents for a double team. These charges have kept hundreds from attending. Second, the management refused to let trains run to the grounds on Sunday, hence people who would have been glad to come from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka and intermediate points on that day were compelled to stay at home. We do not believe it is any worse or more wicked to hitch up a train than a team to drive to church; but then we may not be well enough versed in theology to know about these matters. But we do know that the things mentioned kept the people away from the encampment.

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

Without a question, Buffalo, N. Y., can boast of the largest and most complete private sanitarium in the world. The Invalids' Hotel was founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has represented his district as state senator and in congress, and is known throughout the United States as the originator of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine, and who has also become widely celebrated in the treatment of chronic diseases. The erection of this mammoth home for invalids was made necessary by the large number of afflicted who flocked to Buffalo from all parts of the United States to consult Dr. Pierce and the eminent medical gentlemen associated with him as the faculty of this celebrated institution. The establishment is said to have cost nearly a half million of dollars, and is furnished with every appliance and facility for the care of chronic ailments. A correspondingly large branch institution is located in London, England. The whole concern is owned and operated by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of which the original Dr. Pierce is president, his brother, an uncle and other eminent medical gentlemen taking part in the treatment of cases. In treating cases they are not at all confined to the narrow limits of prescribing the justly celebrated remedies, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or any other set remedies, however good, but have resort to the whole range of the *Materia Medica*, as well as to Turkish and other baths, Swedish movements and other approved remedies and methods of cure.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the residence of Mr. Fitch Reed, one mile south of the poor farm. A full attendance is requested, as several matters of importance will come before the meeting. The special subject for this meeting is "The physiological mission of horticulture," which will be presented by Dr. Marvin.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Three Robberies—Robbers Captured and Goods Recovered.

About camp meeting time every year the city is flooded with petty thieves, pickpockets, and rogues of all sorts. Saturday night the wire fence factory of W. M. Warne was entered and the desk pried open. Near the desk is a safe in which are kept all the valuable papers, but no money. Some time during the night an entrance was gained to the main shop by one of the many windows. From the main shop to the office all the thief had to do was to take the key down from the nail and open the door, and that he did. Once in the office he pried open the desk, took several dollars in postage stamps and a bundle of old orders which had already been filled. The stamps of course were worth their face, but the papers were worthless.

Sunday evening as the watchman at the Douglas County mills was going down to shut off the water he left on the front stoop his dinner-pail and a gallon can filled with black oil. When he returned the gallon can was empty, and a blank grist book near the door was gone. Daylight showed that the leaves of the grist book had been torn out and the gallon of oil poured over a car load of meal just ready to ship. Who perpetrated this last deed is not known, and for such information as will find it out Mr. Bowersock will pay \$25.

Near Bailey & Smith's is a small furniture establishment occupied on one side by a watch

repairer. This was broken into Saturday evening and a number of watches taken. Mr. Culbertson saw the boys—twelve-year-olds—when they entered, and they were captured and the goods recovered.

Marshal Walker and all his force were on the alert yesterday for the thief who entered Warne's. In the afternoon Col. Walker learned that a young man had been offering postage stamps for sale, and he sent officers Brockelsby and Woodruff to look up the matter. Brockelsby found east of the Galveston depot a tramp who answered the description. He arrested him and found much more than he anticipated. Not only the postage stamps, paper, etc., of Mr. Warne, but a suit of clothes, gold watch and memorandum book belonging to Ed. McConnell. Ed. did not know of his loss till apprised by the police. He had been occupying the house of Rev. Dr. Spring during his absence and had left his clothes with the articles in them in the house. On going to the house he found that the thief had ransacked the whole house and opened all the drawers and closets. It is thought all the stolen goods were recovered.

The captured thief claims to hail from Texas, and he says he is seventeen years old. He looks just what he is—hard.—*Journal*.

AN infallible remedy for fever and ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

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

Notice to Spiritualists.

At a preliminary meeting of the Spiritualists of Douglas county, held at Lawrence August 7, 1880, it was decided to call a meeting of all the Spiritualists of the county, at Lawrence, on Saturday, August 21, at the court-house, for the purpose of forming a permanent county organization and attending to such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of COMMITTEE.

Agents and Canvassers

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

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.
 OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

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

Barbed Wire.

We want to call the attention of farmers and dealers to the fact that the Lawrence Barbed Wire company is now offering special inducements to purchasers of barbed wire. This company makes nothing but the best four-pointed steel bar. Send your orders or call on Mr. A. Henley, the general manager of the company, and he will treat you well and give you some first-class bargains. Factory and office opposite the Pacific Mills, on Piney street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Very Droll to Think Of.

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

L. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

How Watches are Made.

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

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

Older Mills.

Two dozen older mills (American and Buckeye make), different sizes, for sale cheap by Duncan & Morrow, Lawrence, Kans.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

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

The Collegiate department comprises the following courses: Classical, Scientific, Modern Literature, Civil Engineering, Natural History, Chemistry, and Preparatory Medical. The Preparatory department devotes three years to training for the Collegiate.

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

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

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

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

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabunsee and Coffey counties for sale on favorable terms. Address

W. J. HAUGHWOUT, Agent, Neosho Falls, Kans.

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we will free, \$5.00 out free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

E. AULL SEMINARY.

Leavenworth, Missouri.

21st year begins Sept. 7. Enlarged buildings. Gas. Prosperous. Sixteen teachers. Elective studies. Highest standard. No public exhibitions. Music superior. Catalogue. J. A. QUARLES, Pres't.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we will free, \$5.00 out free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

LEIS'

DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—



PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Langor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas. For sale by all druggists.

\$5,000,000.
 The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T. Co.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL.

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Horticultural Department.

Girdling for Fruit.

I have often thought how pleasant it would be to me to visit my old agricultural and horticultural friends in this state and look over their homes and farms and households, could I spare the time and means. I have recently indulged in two such visits—one to friend Drury's fine farm in this county, and one to friend Spaulding's model and premium nursery farm at Riverton, in Sangamon county, and I enjoyed it.

The good judgment with which Mr. Spaulding has selected and prepared his grounds, as well as the well-known care and skill and success with which everything on the place is managed indoors and out, most plainly shows that they are one "right family in the right place," and I hope there are multitudes more of them in our beautiful state.

Several hundred acres of the best woodland soil natural to trees has been selected, and the central portions of it thoroughly underdrained, even where quite dry and sloping, and covered with the finest and most perfectly healthy and well-grown fruit trees and nursery stock I have ever seen. The fruit trees at this time are a sight good for sore eyes. The first item is some 14,000 bearing apple trees, with scarcely a blemished or defective tree among them, and so loaded with such fine fruit, even those not three inches through, that they remind one of the gardens of Hesperides, except that no hideous dragon lay at the gate to guard them; but every one who came was welcome to his basket full, and the teams and men were hauling them to the watering mouths in the city as fast as possible.

What magic had produced this beautiful sight? That was precisely what I went up to learn, to see and to know. Good drained soil, girdling, lime, salt, and an army corps of five hundred young turkeys perpetually upon the march in their different battalions, and the warbling light-armed troops skipping and singing among the branches there, tell the whole story. They were at once cause and guard of all; though all these, the united head, heart and brain of the family selected, created and controlled, the proprietor's brain by common consent ever being the leading element.

It was the girdling in which I was most interested, for sixty years ago on my father's farm in Massachusetts I girdled fruit trees in the same way, and I have done it occasionally to trunk trees and vines ever since. So when I read in Downing's most admirable book that girdling endangered the life and health of the tree I knew that there great Homer napped for a moment, and only repeated what others had told him—a mere hereditary dogma; for in sixty years I never knew a branch or a tree killed or injured by it. My recent way of doing it is to take a wide-set saw and saw a circle carefully clean down to the wood all around the trunk of the tree. Mr. Spaulding takes out from a quarter to a half of an inch in June with a knife, which takes longer, and I think is no better, if as good.

I have pear trees and apple trees so girdled a year ago now on my place loaded with fruit, which never bore a peck before, though some of them were ten or twelve inches through. But friend Spaulding has literally thousands of young trees not ten feet high with all the branches bending down with the finest fruit I have ever seen; for among his 14,000 trees he girdled 3,000 last year. His experiment is a thorough demonstration beyond all doubt, for in some cases whole rows are girdled and whole rows skipped; in other cases only every other tree in each row is taken of the same sort of apple planted at the same time. In every case the young girdled trees are loaded with the finest fruit, while the ungirdled ones in the same row or adjoining rows have none on them.

But will not trees so treated bear themselves to death? Certainly they will if not sustained. When they have worked up into good fruit all the fruit food there is in the soil, be it more or less, they of course can do no more unless new fruit food is supplied. Hence a young orchard should never be set where an old one has been. But the man who sets the trees may as well use up that amount of fruit food which is in the soil while he is alive

and can eat the fruit, perhaps, as to set out the tree and leave it to his grandchildren to eat the fruit. I now have a girdled Lawrence and one Winter Nelis pear full of fruit which I have no reason to think would have borne a dozen pears in ten years if they had not been girdled, and one green Pippin apple a foot through full of fruit that has not before borne a peck in ten years of equally sound fruit. Besides, an apple tree thirty or forty years old away up in the air seldom bears any fruit worth gathering, and it costs twice as much at least to gather it as it does from low, young trees; and if our apple trees can be made to bear four times the fruit in ten years what is the use of spreading it over forty years? Why not take it as quick as we can get it, and reinvigorate the soil or set out a new orchard and cut down the old one?

At all events, I have come home in the full belief that this process, new in some sense but really older than I am, is destined to work a revolution in fruit growing, particularly in the West, and I shall let my saw run without fear, like a fiddler's bow to the new tune of the times, around my trees next spring, in so far as they are not girdled this summer, or now at once, which will help them some next year, but not so much as it would had it been done in June. I think this practice will practically double the profit of our orchards to the present generation, so that we can well afford to set out a new crop for those who are to come after us. At all events, try it, friends, for yourselves, as carefully and cautiously as you please; but do not leave its benefits and your trees too wholly to your grandchildren.

Mr. Spaulding's explicit, truthful and candid presentation of his work and plans and purposes in regard to girdling, importing superior foreign varieties, hybridizing, etc., is profusely illustrated, and crowned with the most triumphant and undoubted success on his premises this year, as any one may see who will go there and look upon the trees and fruit with his own eyes as I have done. He has on hand a car load of lime and a car load of salt, and proposes to get a quantity of copperas to keep up the tone and vigor of his apple and pear trees under this wholly unprecedented strain of fruit production; but as his apples are not only more abundant, but much larger, fairer, higher colored, better flavored and sell more readily than common apples of the same sort, he can very well afford to feed them as he does his workmen on the best the land affords. Why cannot others afford to do the same, and make their trees twice as profitable to them as they ever were before? I should have said that, to demonstrate fully that there is no danger of hurting the tree by girdling in June, he has girdled some at all widths, taking out all round the tree strips of bark from one-quarter of an inch to twelve inches wide, and new bark readily formed and not a single tree among the thousands is injured, only the sap is temporarily checked, compelling the setting and retention of the fruit buds and fruit.—J. B. Turner, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Sheep and the Codling Moth.

We have strongly recommended for many years the practice of turning sheep into apple orchards to destroy the codling moth. It is true that only part of the fruit drops and is eaten by the sheep with the worms it contains, and the rest goes with the mature fruit into the market barrel, apple-room or cellar. But the dropping apples which the sheep eat include nearly all that are infested, which furnish a new brood in the orchard. In other words, what the sheep do not eat are carried off with the gathered apples. This is true to a great extent.

This remedy for the codling worm has been tried of late years by some of our best orchardists with great success. It is best adapted to orchards that are nearly full grown, and in which grass is permitted to grow. It may be applied to younger orchards which are cultivated, provided no crop is planted or sowed, and the sheep are sufficiently fed with grain and mown grass or other suitable food, for the fallen apples will not sustain them. The practice of the best orchardists is to seed their orchards to grass when the trees are large enough to shade most of the ground. The sheep are turned in soon after the

blossoming season and as soon as the grass has a fair start, and are continued until nearly the time to gather apples. The branches of trees which have low heads and are heavily loaded with fruit will bend down within reach of the sheep before the end of August, and in this case they must be taken out a little sooner. Troughs for feeding them grain are made by nailing two boards together at the edges, with cross-pieces at the ends. They will eat all the grass they want and keep the surface closely grazed. They will devour every apple that drops—from the small ones early in summer to those nearly full grown two months later. If they do not get enough moisture in these they will be likely to attack the bark of the trees, unless well supplied with water. Enough for them to drink should be therefore always within reach. If the trunks of the younger trees are coated every few weeks, as needed, with a mixture of whale-oil, soap-suds and sheep manure, the sheep will not be likely to attack the bark.

The amount of enriching which the orchard will need will depend altogether upon the previous richness of the land. There are very few places, however, where a top-dressing of manure will not be useful or necessary once in two years in any orchard seeded to grass. The droppings of the sheep will be a valuable addition—the more so as the quantity of grain or meal is increased. The number of sheep to a given number of trees varies with different owners. Some have kept in their orchards half as many sheep as the number of trees where they have been planted remotely, and orchard grass or other feed gives them a good supply; and they are careful to make up any deficiency with other food. Others find that all the fallen apples are eaten with only one sheep to six trees. The owner must determine this question himself by observing the amount of feed required and the number of sheep to pick up promptly all the dropping apples. The uniform voice of those orchardists who have given this remedy a full and fair trial is, that their crops so treated are but little infested with codling worm, and that if the remedy is faithfully applied in successive years the fruit continues to become fairer. The trial of a single season may not effect much; the remedy must be continued unremittingly year after year.—*Country Gentleman*.

A New Peach.

Though Christian county, Mo., has been unknown to fame, she will be so no more. The "Keltner" peach will give her notoriety for some time to come. Mr. W. E. F. Keltner planted some peach seed of Hale's Early and Troth's Early, and from one of these was grown the new peach. From the appearance, quality and growth of the tree, Troth's is supposed to be the parent. The first or original tree is six years old, and is now bearing its third crop, having failed last year, but this year it is very full of fine peaches; in fact, it is overloaded, and every limb is propped to prevent breaking. It stands in a grass plot in the yard. I would judge the tree had never been cultivated. The specimens of fruit I obtained measured about six and a half inches in circumference both ways. On young trees budded from the original the fruit was much finer and earlier. I was told, but I saw none of it. Color, dark red on sun side, shade side bright red mottled with white; shape, round and very smooth and even. Free, with tendency to cling to the pit. Quality superior to any other early peach grown in this section, free from worms, rot and acidity. When mellow on the outside it is mellow and eatable to the pit. Flesh greenish white, tinged with red. I asked an old peach grower what he thought of it. He said: "It is the best early peach in the United States." An old nurseryman said: "The best I ever saw." I proffered last spring to send one of the trees gratis to one of your prominent horticultural contributors, but I suppose he had a holy horror of tree peddlers, so he begged to be excused; but there is no one trying to make money from this peach. I bought three of the trees in the bud last spring for ten cents each, and none have been sold higher than I know of; neither is this an "advertisement," for I have none to sell. All the parties here having trees are miscellaneous farmers. But one nurseryman has any of the trees. The aforementioned nurseryman said if the Delaware peach men knew the peach and its quality they would be willing to spend thousands for buds and budding. Rest assured that in five years the Keltner peach will be known and appreciated.—*H. F. Davis, in Ohio Farmer*.

The Household.

Mattie Seeks Another "Chat" with "The Household."

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I find the inclination too strong to be resisted, and I have come for another chat with "The Household." It is gratifying to know that there is some interest in "The Household," but I sincerely wish there was a good deal more. The disappointment to me on opening THE SPIRIT and finding our department nearly if not quite deserted is similar to that I often experience at the non-arrival of an expected letter from a dear, absent friend. I feel an interest, a sort of a proprietorship, in "The Household." I presume many of our readers are situated like myself—where we are deprived of church privileges, lectures, concerts, etc.; and in these days of such a rapid flow of immigration into our state, of all sizes, colors and nationalities, we are like oil and water—we do not mix well—and with but few exceptions, aside from neighborly courtesies, as far as real social enjoyment is concerned we might as well be on Robinson Crusoe's lonely island, consequently books and papers are our friends, and THE SPIRIT is one of our ever welcome visitors, and I hope that all who are interested in "The Household" will still continue to "cast your bread upon the waters."

I have taken Aunt Sally's advice and have a "Household scrap-book." I am learning to prize it. And in the future, when one after another become weary and step out of the ranks, this in all probability will be all that I will have to keep you in remembrance.

E. E. C.'s contribution was so really enjoyable. I hope she will favor us often. I like her radical views. I would that all husbands, wives and homes could come up to her standard of purity and true nobility. But alas! the days of miracles are past, and we lack so much of being either good or perfect.

I am glad to see Chasey back again; think your flower garden must be beautiful. I would suggest the addition next year of a bed of verbenas. You will be delighted with them, and will never do without them again. You can get them of Mr. A. Whitcomb, of Lawrence. I have sent to him for the last eight or nine years for plants, always with perfect satisfaction.

This week's SPIRIT has just arrived from the office, and I have just read Aunt Sally's—excuse me, I mean Mrs. Roser's—last contribution. I am glad she does not mean to lose her place; if she should, our "Household" will soon crumble into ruins. The new name comes a little awkward, but I trust we will soon like it as well as the old one. I had guessed who you were ever since you gave us the description of your home.

I hope the Boone lesson exercises are not to be discontinued. I consider them of infinite value to all who have the time and intelligence to study them.

I have wondered very often what has become of Helena. It is a long time since we have heard from her.

MATTIE.

OAKLEY, Kans., Aug. 5, 1880.

About Women.

Aren't they pretty?—some of them. Aren't they curious?—all of them.

When Adam lost his rib, he soon found it a Miss take; and mankind has been Miss taking ever since.

Not but what women are attractive. A horseshoe magnet isn't more so.

Women with banged hair are deceitful. They cover up their show of intellect, and a man will marry one of them expecting to have a good-natured fool for a wife; but she'll turn out smarter'n chain lightning, and make him dance all the household horn-pipes.

Women with bright eyes are dangerous. They look so sweetly, and the loving glitter will pierce a man's soul two blocks away; but let them change the expression of those eyes in after years! Many of you know how it is.

Women with poor clothes are never satisfied. You may think their taste is simple, and that they are naturally economical. Give one of them a chance at your purse, and she'll dress so well you'll be ashamed to go on the street with her in your three-year-old suit.

Women, especially unmarried women, are snarers on the road to peace and happiness. A fellow will fall in love with one of them, get married, and

have a family of five children before he realizes what he is doing.

Women of literary tendencies. How charmingly they will talk of Chaucer and Spenser, Tennyson and Miss Burnett, George Eliot and her last marriage. And what amazing heavy batches of biscuit they make!

Women without any literary tendencies! Heavens! You wouldn't have one of 'em in the house except on washing day.

Women with last year's hats to wear—but never mind, you never see them. They lead a retired life.

Women with a purpose. Deliver us from that sort of women. They are not open to conviction, much less conversion.

Women who are stylish. They parade the streets at the fashionable ladies' hour, and the air is heavy with dollar-and-a-half perfumery, and the rustle of their trailing garments is like the rushing of a mighty wind. But the sidewalks get their diurnal sweeping.

Women who are sentimental. They assuage our griefs, augment our joys, and last, but not least, reciprocate our love. They are comfortable creatures.

Women who are not sentimental. Full of business; hard, with cold gray eyes that would look a fellow out of countenance if he tried to cheat them. Don't like that sort.

Women who are plain, and know it. When we see such a woman we shall have something to say about her.

Women who are cross. Unlovable, uncongenial beings whom we pity; but don't let them know it, please. If a woman should know we pitied her we should not care to take the consequences.

Of course there are a great many varieties of women, and they are all ornamental and useful; but it would take the whole of the paper to pay our compliments to the entire list.

Women—sharers of our griefs and our pocket-books, companions of our joys and our poverty, worshippers of our genius and our position, flatterers of our pride and our aspirations, emulators of our example and imitators of our few virtues; the world would be a barren waste without them, and men would stand a poor chance of being here. Let us think well of women in general and of one woman in particular.—*E. C.*



DAY'S Kidney PAD

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS BY ABSORBING all humors, every trace of disease, and forcing into the system through the pores of the skin nourishing and strengthening vegetable tonics, giving it WONDERFUL POWER to cure at once

PAIN IN THE BACK, Side or Loins, Inflammation and Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, Stone in the Bladder, High Colored, Scanty or Painful Urinating, Deposits, Casts or Shreds in the Urine,

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and in fact any disease of these great organs, whether contracted by overwork, strain, excessive drink, the abuse of nature, or otherwise. It supercedes entirely the inconveniences and troubles of taking nauseous and poisonous internal medicines. It is worn exactly where needed—next to the body, and immediately over the kidneys. It is comfortable to the patient, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, but POWERFUL IN ITS ACTION. It can be worn at all times, in any climate, and is equally good for

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective, and just what your feeble and exhausted body requires. Thousands are daily adding their testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, who are being restored to perfect health after all other treatments and remedies have failed. Ask your druggist for it, and accept NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and receive it by return mail. Descriptive Price List.—Regular Pad, \$3; Special Pad (for Chronic, deep seated, or cases of long standing), \$5; Children's Pad (for summer complaint, weak kidneys and bed-wetting), \$1.50. "How a Life was Saved," containing a history of this great discovery, mailed free. Write for it.

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14-STOP ORGANS, SUB-BASS & Co. Coupler, 2 Set Reeds, \$65 Pianos \$125 & upward sent on trial. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Farm and Stock.

Hiving Bees.

A word about swarming. I suppose you let your bees swarm when they get ready, and in many cases this is the best way. In the spring cut some bushes—spruce, fir, maple, or any kind you choose—and stick them in the ground in front of the hives, letting them be four or five feet high, and trimmed so that no branches are within a foot of the ground. Now, if you can arrange on these anything resembling a cluster of bees, the swarm that issues will very likely pitch on them, for you know that if two swarms come out together they generally "jine drives." Some, for a decoy, use dead bees, strung and arranged to resemble a "chain" of bees, and this works well. But you say, "Why are you so particular about this? Why not let them light where they please?" Because their alighting place might not please me when I wanted to have them; and besides, if they settled on a bush I would prop my hives back from the front by two plank wedges on the bottom board to about three inches, then I would pull up the bush, grasp the top with one hand, the bottom with the other, and with a sudden, sharp shake deposit my swarm on the bottom board, and all I would have to do would be to keep the bees brushed off from the outside of the hive and direct their course toward the interior.

Now a word of caution. Never set a hive over a cluster of bees without stirring them up. They will cling to whatever they pitch on, no matter if there be a dozen hives over them, and are just as likely to fly away as though there was no hive within a mile of them. Another thing: see that all the bees enter the hive. You may put every bee except one into a hive, and if that one be the queen, you have lost your time and the swarm also. In a hot day, shade the hive with a screen of some sort, and if very warm weather leave the hive propped up about half an inch from the bottom board for a day or so after hiving your bees. Don't discourage your bees by setting them where the sun will melt the comb, for if you do, they will most likely leave you, and serve you right, too.

Some people, when bees swarm, beat pans, blow horns, and raise bedlam generally; but this is all folly. A swarm of bees will always pitch, if let alone, and then send out scouts. If you get them hived before the scouts return you are all right, if not the spies will lead the swarm off to new fields.

When hiving bees, go among them clean and trim, not dirty and in a state of perspiration, or flurried and afraid. Work coolly, calmly and slowly, and do not act like an animated windmill when the bees are flying around your face, or you will get punctured. Avoid as much as possible the killing of any of the bees; it makes the others cross and more apt to sting.—A. B. Robins, in *Western Honey-Bee*.

Poland-China or Berkshire.

Waldo F. Brown, in the *Ohio Farmer*, has the following to say in favor of the Berkshires: In what I am about to write I am aware that I am treading on dangerous ground, for the average breeder of Poland-Chinas looks upon the Berkshire breeder with the same degree of tender love and compassion that an old-school practitioner does upon a homeopathic physician, or a California hoodlum a "heathen Chinese," and the name "Berkshire" has the same effect on him as the traditional red rag upon a bull. It is not without apprehensions that my bloody scalp will soon dangle at the belt of some Poland-China breeder that I say what I do. What I wish to say is simply this, that after breeding Poland hogs exclusively for some eight years I am fully convinced that to make pork a cross of the Berkshire on the Poland-China will produce a hog in some respects superior to the latter. Our Poland-China breeders have been breeding for many generations with a view of reducing the size of the bone, to induce early maturity and the disposition to lay on fat, and I am convinced that this has been carried to excess. Our shippers of fat hogs tell me that whenever they get a car load of grade Berkshires they feel very little uneasiness about losing any in transit, and when the car is opened the hogs walk off lively to the pens. They say further that there is no hog in the market

that will outsell the Berkshire, either grade or pure, and that the well-fed hog of 250 to 300 pounds suits the market better than a 400-pound.

I have been led to look into this matter from the fact that I have met with serious losses each year since I began breeding the Poland-Chinas. I have had no disease among my hogs, but every spring at farrowing time I have lost a sow or two; and when I wish to drive my hogs to the depot, two miles distant, or even to pasture, I must exercise the utmost care or I lose some of them. I have this year for the first a pair of Berkshires on my farm, and am breeding some grades, and intend to follow it up until I am satisfied as to the relative merits of the two, as I shall keep pure Poland-Chinas, pure Berkshires, and grades.

Some years since a neighbor sold at eight months old a litter of grade Berkshires weighing 240, average, and they were as handsome hogs as I ever saw. The idea prevails with many that the Berkshire is a small breed, but I have seen them tip the beam at 600 pounds, and half that weight is probably the best size for the market.

Crossing Breeds—An Experience.

As the crossing of coarse on fine wool sheep is being agitated, I will add my experience. About five years ago, on account of ravages by dogs, I sold thirty Merino ewes, all bred from pure Vermont stock. The purchaser bred them to a Cotswold ram, but before lambing time became alarmed for the safety of the ewes in delivering their lambs from so large a male, and I again purchased the sheep. I was successful with the lambs, but sold the sheep again for the same reason as the first sale, retaining one ewe lamb (raised by hand). The purchaser has kept the sheep in a most indifferent manner, and although the ewes are getting old, the entire flock has made an annual average of over nine pounds per head.

Now, a few words in regard to the ewe lamb. In the fall of 1878 bred her to ram of same cross, producing a ewe lamb in April, 1879, which in April, 1880, sheared 12 1-2 pounds of clean wool, which sold at the highest market price. This year the old ewe produced, from the same breeding, two ram lambs, and the three offspring are perfect models of their mother and sire. The same uniformity exists in the flock sold, which has been bred in and in. One peculiarity of this mode of crossing is their tendency to carry fat. This hand-raised ewe, which is now suckling two lambs, has sheared from 12 1-2 to 15 1-2 pounds of wool each year. Although she suckles two lambs, you would find it difficult to find as fat a sheep in the St. Louis market, and she lives on grass alone. I shall further experiment in this direction, and if results verify my past experience, shall continue on an enlarged scale.—W. H. Morse, in *Calman's Rural*.

Good Words for Holsteins.

It is more apparent every day that those valuable breeds which have hitherto been overshadowed by Short-horns are gradually growing in favor with farmers throughout the country. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* in response to another in the same journal has this to say about Holsteins:

"For making veal the Holsteins stand without a peer. It is very seldom that a calf will consume the milk that the dam gives. The result is that the calves grow rapidly and fatten quickly. If Mr. Wright could stand on the wharf at Flushing, in Holland, as I have done, and see a steamboat depart for the London market loaded with veal calves, which for size and condition surpassed anything he ever dreamed of, he would conclude that the English people had a better opinion of the Holsteins than he has. And if he will take the trouble to visit a herd of Holsteins of which I could tell him, in this country, numbering now about 100 head, he will see a number of cows each of which will turn the scales at 1,600 pounds, and a bull that will do it quickly at 3,000 pounds. He will acknowledge that their hides are no insignificant item in their owner's balance sheet, and he will be forced to conclude from manipulation that there is an ample supply of beef and tallow within them. It is no use to decry the Holsteins, for they are a valuable breed of cattle, and will inevitably make their mark in this country. When a cow will give from twenty to forty quarts

of milk daily, and when too old for the dairy will yield as much beef and tallow as the Short-horn, she is not to be despised."

How to Euche the Borers.

Ten years or more ago I tried the use of paper bands and gas tar in various forms on my peach trees, and when carefully applied it was effective in excluding borers; but for the past seven or eight years I have practiced a much more excellent way, and I know other fruit growers who have done the same, and would not think of going back to the old methods. It is simply using carbolic acid, which is the essence or spirit of gas tar, and is easily made to combine with water by adding soap, while the tar itself will not combine, and is far less safe and cleanly in its application. My rule for preventing borers is to get one pint of crude carbolic acid, costing twenty-five cents (sufficient for twenty gallons of the wash). Take a tight barrel and put in four or five gallons of soft soap, with as much hot water to thin it, then stir in the pint of carbolic acid, and let it stand over night or longer, to combine. Now add twelve gallons of rain water and stir well; then apply to the base of the tree with a short broom or old paint brush, taking pains to wet inside of all crevices. This will prevent both peach and apple borers. It should be applied the latter part of June or early in July, in this climate, when the moths and beetles usually appear. The odor is so pungent and lasting that no eggs will be deposited where it has been applied, and the effect will continue until after the insects have done flying. If the crude acid cannot be obtained one-third of the pure will answer, but it is more expensive.—Cor. *Fruit Recorder*.

The Supply of Wool.

This country does not grow enough wool to supply her manufacturers, and her manufacturers do not make enough goods to clothe her people. In order to make up the deficiency, we must import both wool and goods.

The amount of wool that we need each year is variously estimated from fifty to one hundred million pounds. The worst bears of the market do not claim over twenty millions of foreign wool now in the country, and these same parties say there is about the usual supply of domestic in the Eastern cities, while some say it is much smaller than usual; and it is notorious that the country—the "interior"—has not been barer of wool for many years, if ever before, since wool was grown in the country.

We believe we have made a statement of facts that would lead us to the conclusion that our supply of wool would be short unless we imported more wool, but the foreign markets are firm, and prices so high as to prevent any further importations of wool. In fact, the world's wool crop promises to be short, while more machinery is running than at any time during its history. What does this signify? Simply that wool should command good prices, unless everything goes to the dogs.—*Wool Growers' Bulletin*.

Plymouth Rocks.

A Long island woman, writing to the *Country Gentleman* in answer to a correspondent who desires to know what breed of fowls is most profitable for market, says of the Plymouth Rocks: "The young chicks please me much; have been very healthy, grow fast, mature early, and look nice when dressed young for market. They are not as coarse and leggy as Light Brahmas, yet are of good size, with yellow skin and bright yellow legs, which last quality we consider necessary to the good looks of a chicken ready for market. Chickens hatched in February were killed in May, and the lot averaged 4 1-2 pounds per pair, dressed. They brought 33 cents per pound in New York market. Young hens eight or nine months old weighed 8 pounds each. I like them so much that I shall keep the best half-bred pullets, and use full-blooded males as before, hoping for good results again."

The lily of the valley is one of the sweetest and most fragrant of flowers, and yet we seldom see it in perfection. It will grow and bloom freely though overgrown with weeds and shaded by trees; but those who have never seen it as it may be grown will be surprised at the result that can be produced by a little care and culture bestowed upon this most delicate and graceful flower.

Veterinary Department.

How Medicine Should be Administered to Horses.

I must trouble your veterinarian once more for some of his valuable information, and ask him to decide a question of some importance. I have recently had a dispute with one of my neighbors in regard to giving a horse medicine through the nostrils—that it is not the proper way to give it, and that it will not go to the right place and cannot effect a cure, and that a horse cannot breathe through the mouth. My neighbor claims that it is as well to give medicine through the nostrils as it is through the mouth, and that it will go to the proper place and effect a cure, and that a horse can breathe through the mouth.

ANSWER.—This is a question of very great importance to all who are interested in the welfare of the equine family, hence we will endeavor to give the readers of the *Review* all the advice on the subject that our limited space will permit. It is a common practice among grooms, teamsters, and even men who assume to be horse doctors, to administer medicine to horses through the nose, and we have no doubt that the lives of many valuable horses are often unnecessarily sacrificed by this pernicious practice. We often wonder where men get hold of such ridiculous ideas, or why it is that they will persist in practicing them, after being warned of the danger. No work has ever been published by any competent veterinarian that has given instructions for the administration of medicine to the horse through the nose, nor is it probable that any author who is supposed to have a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the parts would make himself appear so ridiculous in public print, as he must know that such imprudent practice is liable to cause immediate death; but we presume this, as well as many other absurd theories which are daily practiced on the dumb creation (who have no means of discriminating between right and wrong, and even if they had, have no power to remonstrate), is to be attributed to ignorance, over which we exercise but little if any power to prevent. From careful observation during a long career in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery we are satisfied that the majority of our horsemen have a very vague understanding of the care necessary for the proper administration of medicine to the horse, and no doubt the deaths which often result from the reckless administration of medicine are invariably attributed to some other cause, without the most remote idea on the part of the operator that his carelessness or want of judgment has been the immediate cause of death. Medicine in the liquid form should always be given through the mouth, and never through the nose, except in cases of emergency; and even when administered as nature intended it should (by the mouth), the operator should use the necessary precautions. The rules which are necessary to observe are:

1. Hold the horse's head up at a moderate height, so that the line of the face is horizontal. There are many different methods suggested for elevating the head; we think the simplest, most convenient, and perhaps the best, is to introduce a rope noose over the upper jaw. This noose may be attached to a stick or slipped over a stable fork prong, and an assistant can hold up the head of the heaviest horse, and follow him in his movements while the medicine is administered.

2. Should the patient cough at any time during the administration of medicine, instantly lower the head. If this be not done at once there is danger of some of the fluid entering the windpipe and causing serious trouble.

3. Secure the tongue to prevent the lapping out of the liquid, but allow of sufficient movement of the lips, tongue, cheeks and jaws, so as not to interfere with the first act of swallowing. (To draw the tongue forcibly outward is very injudicious, as, if the tongue be stretched, it does not aid in pressing back the fluid, which gravitates as the tongue is pulled upon and the larynx and pharynx advance—the animal may thus be suffocated.)

4. In case the patient should obstinately and artfully retain the liquid in his mouth, it may be necessary to entice efforts of deglutition by gently manipulating the throat; but forcibly compressing the larynx, as some men are in the habit of doing, and thus exciting some paroxysms of coughing,

should be prohibited. In all cases of inflammation of any part of the air passages we think the greatest caution is necessary in administering medicine. The head should be elevated slightly with the left hand while the medicine is thrown into the back part of the mouth with a two-ounce syringe, held in the right hand. The dose, if given every one or two hours, need not exceed two ounces, and the danger which is often avoided by this simple method of administering medicine more than repays for the trouble, not to speak of the great excitement saved the sick animal, which, in all cases of dangerous attacks, is so necessary for the successful practice of medicine.

These are my reasons why medicine should not be administered through the nose. In the first place, nature never intended that it should be given in this way, and when any of the rules or laws of nature are violated we must expect trouble. The anatomical structure of the air passages of the horse is so constructed that he has to breathe exclusively through the nose; there is a direct communication between the nasal fossa and the trachea, and the danger to be apprehended from liquids entering the windpipe and bronchial tubes (and causing serious trouble, if not immediate death) when administered through the nose is much greater than when given through the mouth. Especially is this the case when the medicine thus given is of an irritating nature and the operator some unskillful person, perhaps having not the most remote idea of the dangerous consequences which are liable to ensue.—*Farmers' Review*.



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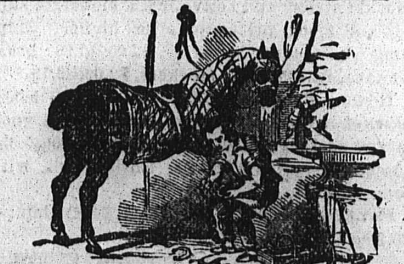
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