

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 24.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 436.

BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

Every day we meet some neighbor
Who has heavy griefs to bear;
Greet such with a word of kindness,
It may save him from despair;
Never let a heart grow weary, lacking sympathy and care.

Many grope along in weakness,
Sick in body and in mind,
While so much depends on labor
That no time for rest they find;
Sympathize then with their troubles, no harm comes from being kind.

Some with victory elated
Move on in a lordly way,
Never heeding whom they trample,
Snubbing old and young each day;
Seeming to forget that others have some rights as well as they.

Oh, could such but change one moment
Places with the weak and poor,
They would learn the priceless blessing
That a kind act can secure;
And would find that pity often nerves the timid to endure.

Aged forms may need assistance,
Which should never be delayed;
Your strong arm would prove a blessing,
Offer it—be not afraid!

You may live to be as feeble, and may need as sure an aid!

If a neighbor ask a favor,
Grant it in a cheerful way;
Grudgingly to do a kindness
Spells it—while a few smiles may
Prove like "bread cast on the waters," something to return some day!

Opportunities for good deeds
Fill our lives. God placed them there!
While he gave us this commandment:
"Burdens for each other bear."
Make the effort; He will bless it! Scatter kind acts everywhere.

MISS BILBERRY'S APPRENTICE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Do walk in, Mr. Primrose, do walk in," said Miss Bilberry, her withered face breaking into smiles. "Well, now, if this isn't providential! I was just telling Letty, my youngest apprentice, about your delicious sermon last Sunday night. I declare, it made me feel as if I had a pair of wings and wanted to fly. And says Letty, she says: 'How I would like to hear that gifted divine!' And says I: 'So you shall, child, the next Sunday evening as ever comes around.' For she's but a giddy thing, Letty is, and dreadful inclined to the pomps and vanities of this world, and—here you are standing, all this while, and me chattering on as if my tongue was a mill-wheel! Do pray be seated! I am so glad to see you! It is such a blessed privilege to have you a sitting down under the shadow of my humble roof!"

And Miss Bilberry showed her double row of false teeth like an amiable shark, as she dragged the big-cushioned easy-chair into the middle of the room, and jerked up both the window shades to admit more light.

"Run, Letty, and cut a slice of the pound cake, and ask Matilda for a glass of wine," said Miss Bilberry in a stage whisper; and a slender, pretty young girl, who was trimming a hat with marabout feathers in the back room, made haste to obey.

"I beg, Miss Bilberry, that you will not send for anything on my account," said the Reverend Paul Primrose, coloring and embarrassed.

Miss Bilberry clasped her bony hands enthusiastically. "Oh, it aint no trouble," said she. "And I do so want to ask you about that passage in your sermon last Sunday morning! I always make a little abstract of your discourses for my apprentices and make 'em write them down. They are so improving!"

The young clergyman listened with evident admiration to this pious sister's edifying remarks.

"Line upon line," he said mildly, "precept upon precept. I wish there were more like you, Miss Bilberry."

"It aint nothing more than my duty," said the middle-aged milliner, pursing up her thin lips. "We're all poor sinful creatures, let us do the best we can. But here comes Letty with the cake and wine."

And as the young minister glanced up he caught a glimpse of a rosy face, with brown hair curling in tiny tendrils around the temples, deep hazel eyes shadowed by long fringed lashes, and a figure as slight as a young birch tree. Letty Leigh shrank timidly into the background once more as soon as Miss Bilberry relieved her of the tray; but the Reverend Paul Primrose was somehow left with an impression that the milliner's youngest apprentice had a very winsome face.

The wine was some abominable home-made decoction of overripe elderberries; the cake was marbled through with heavy streaks; but the clergyman ate and drank, to save Miss Bilberry's feelings, while she discoursed in a high-pitched and somewhat nasal voice of knotty theological points, and made long quotations from Mr. Primrose's last sermons.

"Really," thought the clergyman as he went away, "that Miss Bilberry is a most sensible and well-informed woman!"

"He's young," thought the milliner to herself as she arranged the ribbons in the show-window; "and his salary aint much. But I'm rich, and tired of this bonnet-trimming business; and I've always thought I should like to be a minister's wife."

From which soliloquy it may be seen that Miss Bilberry was playing spider to the Reverend Mr. Primrose's fly.

The two apprentices, Clara Linwood and Letty Leigh, were just putting aside their thimbles and needles late on Saturday night when Miss Bilberry bustled in.

"Here's a streak of luck, girls," cried she, with a radiant face. "Lawyer Downs's wife isn't satisfied with the bonnets that Madame Stratelli has sent her from New York, and she wants 'em all taken to pieces and trimmed over. Black velvet for her, with hollyberries and green leaves dusted with gold; white terry for the young ladies, with double-faced velvet ribbon, and wreaths of Marguerites. Quick! light the big lamp, and get to work at once!"

"But it's after 9 o'clock," remonstrated poor Letty, in amazement, "and Saturday night!"

"I can't help that," said Miss Bilberry, sharply; "Mrs. Downs and the two young ladies have got to have their hats to wear to church Sunday morning, or the family custom will go to Mrs. Trimwell!"

"We cannot finish these before morning," urged Letty, turning over the box of flowers and feathers with bewildered fingers.

"If they're sent home any time before 9 o'clock," said Miss Bilberry, "it will be time enough."

"But do you want us to work on Sunday?" cried out Clara.

"Why, of course I do," said Miss Bilberry, sharply. "Not as a general thing, of course. I hope I'm as religious in my views as anybody, but this is a clear case of mercy and necessity. Mrs. Downs can't go to church without her white hat, and so you girls have got to trim it!"

Letty Leigh lifted her soft hazel eyes to Miss Bilberry's face.

"Miss Bilberry," said she, "I am not one who preaches my religion on the housetop, but I have been brought up by a mother who prayed over me night and morning."

"All very proper, I am sure," said Mrs. Bilberry, rubbing her hands and displaying her shark-like teeth.

"And," quietly pursued Letty, "I will cheerfully work for you until 12 o'clock to-night, but nothing shall induce me to take a stitch on Sunday morning!"

"In-deed!" said Miss Bilberry, trembling all over with scarcely repressed indignation. "Do you see that door? Then be so good as to take your things and walk out of it!"

The color rushed to Letty's cheek.

"Do you mean to dismiss me, Miss Bilberry?" said she, in a faltering voice.

"I do," said Miss Bilberry, nodding her capstrings decidedly.

"Because I decline to break the Sabbath day?"

"Because you are a great deal too pious and fine feeling for me!" said Miss Bilberry, the tip of her nose growing redder and redder with every second. "Business is business, and Lawyer Downs's wife is Lawyer Downs's wife; and I can't afford to lose her custom for any high-strung notions of yours, Miss Letitia Leigh, and so I tell you."

"But, Miss Bilberry," faltered the girl, "I have no home to go to. I am utterly a stranger in town, except for the keeper of the boarding-house, where I can no longer pay my board."

"That's no business of mine," said Miss Bilberry, coolly. "Clara Linwood's more sensible than you; she decides to stay and obey my orders!"

Poor Clara burst into tears. "I've no choice, Miss Bilberry," said she. "I've a bedridden mother and a consumptive sister to support! It's work or starve, with me!"

And she sat sadly down to the unwelcome task.

"As for you, Letty Leigh," said Miss Bilberry, "don't dare to show your face under my roof again. For it you do—Oh, Mr. Primrose, I beg your pardon; I am sure—I hadn't any idea you was in the store!"

"I have been here waiting your leisure for some time," said the young clergyman, with a curious curl to his lip. "I tapped once or twice upon the counter to attract your attention from the inner apartment, but your voice was raised to too high a pitch to hear me. I called to ask for my copy of Barnes's Commentaries which is here. I require its assistance to-night in finishing my sermon."

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LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXXIII.
ROLL OF HONOR.
1. Alice Rose, R. of P. 5, R. of E. 25
2. Emma Boles, R. of P. 8, R. of E. 10
3. James Stepp, R. of P. 7, R. of E. 15
ROLL OF PERFECTION.
1. Kate Frye, Morrill, Kans.
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.
5. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.
6. Emma Boles, Lawrence, Kans.
7. Mark C. Warner, Tipton, Kans.
8. Flora D. Chevalier, Lawrence, Kans.
9. Alice Rose, Burlington, Kans.
10. Etta Blair, Hartford, Kans.
11. Samuel Porter, Tipton, Kans.
12. Kate Frye, Morrill, Kans.
13. Anna M. Torbert, Humboldt, Kans.
14. Gracie White, Lawrence, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXXII.

DANIEL BOONE.

On the 22d of December, Boone and Stewart started off, as they had often done before, upon an exploring tour. After wandering several miles, they pressed their way through a piece of thick woods, and came out upon a boundless open forest. Here they found quantities of persimmon trees, loaded with ripe fruit, while clusters of wild grapes covered the vines that were hanging from the lolly branches. Flowers were still in bloom, and scented the air; herds of animals might be seen through the forest in every direction: add to this that the day was beautiful, and you will not be surprised to learn that they continued to wander—indeed, that they wandered much further than they supposed. It was nearly dark when they reached the Kentucky river, and stood looking upon its rippling waters. Perceiving a hill close by, they climbed it, that they might take a better view of the course of the stream. They were now descending, on their way homeward, when suddenly they heard an Indian yell, and out rushed from the canebrake a party of savages. They had no time for resistance—indeed, time was nothing; they were overpowered by numbers. The savages seized them, took away their rifles and ammunition, bound them, and marched them off to their camp. The next morning they started off with their prisoners, the poor fellows not knowing where they were going, or what was to be done to them. They did not know one word of their language, and could therefore learn nothing: this much, however, they very well understood—that it would not do to show any signs of fear to the Indians; and therefore they went on cheerfully.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing one word, a better one, in their places. Omit vertical dashes and insert the right marks of punctuation. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

DANIEL BOONE.

In a little time they became better (know 48) with their (takers 1) and (thought 2) from (some 3) signs | that the Indians themselves had not (made up their minds 4, 5) what was to be done | (some 6) seemed to be for sparing them | (some 6) for killing | still their (good feeling 50) was the same | this (seeming 7, 8) (want of fear 34) (fooled 4, 1) the Indians | they (thought 9, 10) the (captives 44) were well (tickled 11) with their (state 12, 13) | and did not watch them (sharply 14) | on the seventh night of their march (the wild men 15) | as (common 16) | made their camp | and all lay down to sleep | about midnight | Boone touched Stewart | and waked him | now or never was their time | they rose (felt in the dark 35) their way to the rifles | and (slipped away 36) from the camp | they hardly dared to look behind them | every sound startled them | even the snapping of the twigs under their feet | (luckily 17) | it was dark even if the Indians (gave chase 18, 19) | they (walked about 37) all that night and the whole of the next day | when at last | without meeting a man | they (got to 38) their own camp | but what was their (wonder 45, 44) on finding the camp (robbed 51) | and not one of their (messmates 12, 20) to be seen | what had become of them | perhaps they were (captives 44) | (perhaps 21) they were (killed 39) | or it might be they had started back for north carolina | they were safe | but where were their (messmates 46) | (tired 40) in body | and (greatly pained 22) with fears for their friends | they (began 12, 23) (getting ready 24, 25) for the night | a sound was now heard | they (laid hold of 47) their rifles |

and stood ready | (looking out for 26, 27) the Indians | two men were seen (dimly 23, 28, 29) (coming 7, 30) | who comes there | cried Boone | white men and friends | was the (reply 41, 42) | Boone knew the voice | in (a) (moment 23, 31) more | his brother | squore Boone | with another man | (went into 32) the cabin | these two men had set out from carolina for the (design 18, 19) of (getting to 33) them | and had for days been (going about 37) in (hunt 48) of their camp it was a (glad 49) meeting | the more (glad 49) | because (not looked for 33, 26, 27) | big tears were again in Boone's eyes when he heard | from his brother | that his wife and children were still well |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.
1. *Capio*, to take. 2. *Judico*, to give one's self counsel. 3. *Cerno*, to slit. 4. *De*, off. 5. *Termino*, to limit. 6. *Paro*, a division. 7. *Ad*, to, toward. 8. *Paro*, to be seen. 9. *Sub*, under. 10. *Pono* (positum), to place. 11. *Placo*, to calm. 12. *Con*, with, together. 13. *Do*, to put, place. 14. *Clauco* (clauum), to shut, finish. 15. *Silva*, a wild, a wood. 16. *Uso*, practice. 17. *Fore*, luck, chance. 18. *Pro*, forward. 19. *Seguro*, to follow. 20. *Panis*, bread. 21. *Possum*, to be able. 22. *Torqueo*, to twist, to write. 23. *In*, within, not. 24. *Præ*, before. 25. *Paro*, to make, get ready. 26. *Ex*, out. 27. *Specto*, to see, view. 28. *Dis*, apart. 29. *Tingo*, to color. 30. *Proxiuus*, nearest or next. 31. *sto*, to stand. 32. *Intro*, inward, within. 33. *Un*, not.

ANGLO-SAXON.

34. *Fearan*, to terrify. 35. *Græpan*, to touch with the hands. 36. *Stelan*, to take by theft. 37. *Wandrian*, to ramble here and there. 38. *Ræcan*, to stretch out. 39. *Morther*, death. 40. *Werig*, tired out. 41. *And*, against. 42. *Swæran*, to swear, affirm.

FRENCH.

43. *S'acointer*, to become or get intimate. 44. *Prise*, capture. 45. *Sur*, over, upon. 46. *Camarade*, companion. 47. *Saisir*, to grasp. 48. *Cherchier*, to seek. 49. *Jote*, gladness.

GERMAN.

51. *Plunder*, frippery, baggage.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Thirty-eight capital letters, thirty-four commas, four semicolons, one colon, twenty-one periods, four interrogation points, marks for two quotations, one dash, and one apostrophe.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—

I have read with great pleasure all your corrections of these lessons, and watched with much solicitude your progress in punctuation, the use of capitals, and the acquisition of language. The right word in the right place is just as necessary and beautiful as are other objects when correctly shaped and arranged. The right word in the wrong place would be as unseemly as one of your eyes on the end of your nose. The one would spoil the thought, the other the eye and nose.

Speaking of the eye and the nose reminds me of the beautiful velvet rose sent to me in Miss Alice's last letter, for which she will please accept thanks. I have placed it in a pocket made in the book from which the story I am using is taken, and whenever I handle this book, and doubtless much oftener, I shall think of the persevering young giver, and hope that her life may be as beautiful as this rose, but have none of its thorns. I say "persevering," for she is the only one who has sent in a complete list of corrections, every lesson having been corrected. She, together with Miss Emma and Master James have now reached numbers on both rolls that combined entitle them to a "desirable gift," and a place on a new roll, the "Roll of Honor."

And now, dear young folks, what shall we send you? If you only knew your desire, we could send the "desirable gift," but we hope the gifts we shall send this week may be just what will please you. To Miss Alice we send "History of Sanford and Merton," a standard "book for the young," presented by W. A. B.; to Master James, *Vick's Monthly Magazine* for one year, presented by our good editor; and to Miss Emma a gold ring, presented by Mr. E. P. Chester and W. A. B.

We shall be glad to receive a special letter from each of you, and hope you will be encouraged to try still harder to reach perfection in penmanship, and to extend the circulation of THE SPIRIT. Persuade others to enter the list of workers (not competitors) for the benefit they will receive by the exercise.

We cannot promise that future gifts will be so expensive, but they will be desirable and useful. Names may be sent in at any time, commencing with the current lesson.

Hereafter the corrections will be omitted.
W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 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: Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Poppone, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Galvus, Lyon county.

Oakwood Co-operative Association. EDITOR SPIRIT:—The Oakwood Co-operative association made its sixth quarterly settlement on the 1st of May with satisfactory results. The growth is not rapid but healthy. And with the prosperity of the store, Washington grange, No. 601, is increasing in membership, numbering now over fifty members. The capital stock (paid up) of the association at the close of the quarter was \$680; sales for the quarter, \$1,144 35; net profit after paying all expenses, \$59.66; rebate to Patrons, 9 per cent.; rebate to stock, 2.5 per cent. The board of directors have made arrangements to increase the capital. We do a cash business, and one price to all, Patrons or non-Patrons. Fraternally. W. B. SCOTT. OAKWOOD, Kans., June 3, 1880.

Importance of Farmers' Organizations. Among the most gratifying signs of the times is the awakening interest among the farming classes concerning their avocation and the manifest disposition toward combining their efforts in the common cause. A healthy and progressive sentiment prevails in any community where the farmers' stated gatherings are among the attractions offered. Progressive and successful agriculture demands method and knowledge; and how shall we so well obtain these as by discussion and comparison of methods and results of our own and fellow-laborers' work in the like occupation? And where can we do this so well as in grange or club hall. These gatherings have already produced a revolution in the manner and profits of the farming interests. No person can long be an active member of these organizations without a plain manifestation of improvement. Such are fast putting away the enforced isolations of the past and enforcing on the mind of the agriculturist the necessity of organized and persistent work of co-operative endeavors and of mutual understanding on points of common interest. To these gatherings we are indebted for the uprising of the farming classes in their own behalf, and for the independent organizations controlled entirely by practical farmers, which is a new era of agricultural prosperity so fast dawning upon this section of country. They intend to impress on the farmer the idea of self-reliance for all that is progressive and worth having. They tend to stimulate and encourage every tiller of the soil to renewed and earnest effort toward improved and intelligent cultivation. The time has fully come when farmers must arise to the necessity of the situation, and assert their own rights, dignity and position, and sustain it. Agriculture is no longer an infant over which state and national boards must have the full care and watchfulness as a tender nurse. They may lend aid, but the farming classes are as competent to manage their affairs as the ambitious politician or cattle-fair orator who seeks to conciliate the husbandmen and voters just before election. Official dignity never can fill the place of practical work no more than can beans fill the place of brains. Modern farming requires something more than secretaries' reports and the dull routine of ancient methods. State enactments or even state appropriations expended by impractical men can never much increase the crops from the soil. Farming is eminently a practical business. Roots can never be raised with a pen or pencil, or cereals with a few fine ideas or a bundle of official reports. Brains and muscle, seed and fertilizers must join hands in any possible success. When a large portion of the farmers take a strong interest in organizing and sustaining the granges and farmers' clubs, and use the educational facilities which they afford for their instruction, then, and not till then, will agriculture take the rank it deserves in the great interests of the country.—E. Osgood, in Concord Patron.

The Grange and Politics this Year. Bro. H. Eshbaugh, master of the Missouri State grange and lecturer of the National grange, gives the following advice to the Patrons of his state. It will apply with equal truth to Patrons everywhere: "Politicians and office-seekers are getting around quite lively in some localities telling Patrons what to do and what not to do. Of course they are lovers of the farmers and very friendly to the grange—until after the election; provided, however, they can use you as tools to accomplish their personal objects. But it does seem that most Patrons in the state must have learned by this time that a wily politician or a scheming office-seeker will scarcely do to tie to. They will not, therefore, allow themselves to be misled. Do your own thinking and act for yourselves to protect your own interests. Experience has demonstrated the fact very clearly that men who have sought longest and worked hardest to get office have made the poorest servants. This rule has probably not changed, but holds good both in and out of the grange. Hence it is not strange that a true Patron should look with misgivings upon one who is overanxious for office.

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office. The teaching in the grange is that the office seeks the man and not the man the office. If Patrons will act and move in harmony with the law and principles of our organization they will soonest accomplish their work. Let them advocate their rights upon the principles of justice, and act accordingly, and they may not have any cause to regret their work. But if they allow political elements and partisanship to control the grange it may do harm. There is danger of this; for partisan feeling is warming up, and in many places will get to fever heat early in the campaign. I presume the usual stories and reports, whether true or untrue, will have to be printed and circulated, more to deceive than to inform. But be this as it may, it need not disturb the grange. This depends, however, upon the course pursued by its members. It matters not so much with what party granges act as it does how they act. They can act with any political element they choose, but there certainly is no necessity of taking partisanship into the grange, or the grange into political turmoils. "I appeal, therefore, to their good judgment, to think before they act, so as to act wisely in the discharge of their political duties as well as in the duties they owe the order, so that when political excitement has passed away, our campaign ended and the elections over, our order may be unharmed and grange principles be preserved in all their purity."

The True Objects of the Grange. 1. The promotion of a spirit of brotherhood among agriculturists. 2. The elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members, which is to be effected by frequent meetings, free discussion, a cultivation of the taste for the beautiful, the refining influence of the presence of woman, and the reading of such books, periodicals and newspapers as tend to promote these objects. 3. The adoption of a more rational system of tillage—one that will require the exercise of more brain and secure for the farmer a larger return for his labors—a return commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production. 4. Higher prices to the farmer for all he produces, and cheaper prices for all he consumes by adopting the cheapest outlets to the markets of the world, direct trade between those who are mutual consumers of each other's products, and the cash system, thus dispensing with the services of an army of middlemen that now subsist on the fruits of productive industry. 5. Economy in expenses, particularly the purchase of nothing that can be as cheaply produced at home. 6. Local manufacturing establishments of all kinds; the encouragement of home labor in all branches of industry. 7. The making of home beautiful and farm life attractive. 8. Opposition to special and class legislation in every form, and the curbing of the power of monopolies gained by misguided legislation in the past. 9. Pure men for office who will not prove self-seekers nor the tools of the monopolies, corporations and corrupt rings.

Compel Them to Act Justly. You may as well give your representative to understand first as last that we are not waging warfare against any interest or class, and especially none against railroads; for no class needs railroads more than farmers; hence we do not desire to hinder, molest or cripple them; but that the railroads need the farmers equally as much cannot be denied, and the former would cease to prosper and cease to exist were it not for the large productions of the latter that furnishes the tonnage out of which railroads and transportation companies reap their millions annually. But you should determine on a warfare for justice, and that you are going to fight it out on the line of equal justice to all classes and all interests even should it take an entire new set of representatives and senators. Do not allow your servants in the national legislature to form combinations to thwart the wishes of the people and delay action upon this question until congress adjourns, and then come home and tell us how gladly they would have supported the measure but that it could not be reached before the time for adjournment. You pay them a salary of \$5,000 a year, and they can afford to remain in session and dispose of this all-important question. Why should they adjourn at the end of four or five months and call it a year's service, and leave the most important work of the session undone? Insist upon immediate action so that every representative and senator may have a known record when they return to their constituents for a re-election.—H. Eshbaugh.

Texas Co-operative Association. This association under the able management of Bro. J. A. Rogers at Galveston is proving to be a splendid success and doing a great work for the farmers of Texas. It has reduced many charges that were exceedingly oppressive to the farmers, and is returning to the customers their proper share of the profits. The purchases alone amount to \$15,000 a month, and the business of the association is steadily increasing. The manager informs us that the action of the state grange in recommending the adoption of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co's school books in the schools is meeting with general favor throughout the state. Farmers and co-operative associations in Texas can now supply themselves with these superior school books from the association at Galveston on the co-operative plan, and we suggest to all our readers in that state to accept and act upon the advice of the state grange on this most important matter. The farmers have it in their power through the grange to take full control of their schools and determine what books their children shall use. Heretofore this matter has been controlled by the teachers and the retail book sellers to the great expense and annoyance of parents. The plan now adopted by the grange in Texas will save the farmers of that state tens of thousands of dollars annually in the single item of school books.—Patron of Husbandry.

Guard the Grange. The members of the order should not permit the political contest soon to open to divert their attention from the grange for one moment. It is, of course, important that farmers should inform themselves fully in regard to the great question involved in the presidential contest that they may vote intelligently, but this should not be at the expense of the grange. For with the grange destroyed there would be no hope for the farmer, no matter which party succeeds. The enemies and oppressors of the farmers and workingmen generally are almost as numerous in one party as in the other. The politicians will do their utmost to get up an exciting contest, but in this the people should oppose them by remaining quiet but watchful. The grange should now receive the attention and support of the farmers as it never did before, and we believe it will.—Patron of Husbandry.

Seed Sweet Potatoes! I have on hand and FOR SALE A fine lot of SWEET POTATIVES I have the RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND, Which are Extra Fine. Will also have Plants for sale in their season. Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and delivered on any railroad line in this city. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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 Mining 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 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 production, 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 through 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 farm," 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., enclosing 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 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 Agt., Kansas City, Mo. JOHN MUIR, Freight Agt., 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 Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY. Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleson School Furniture. Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street. 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. 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. J. S. CREW & CO. OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE. Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks TO THE BEST DECORATIONS. WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES. 150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc. A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND. ESTABLISHED 1873. GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER. Barse & Snider, COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of Live Stock. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars. W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS. ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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An Afflicted Family.
[Cor. Atchison Patriot.]

A friend of ours reports a sad case of want and sorrow. Night before last it was reported to him that a man had died in the woods about a mile south of the city where he with his family—a wife and four small children—had been confined for several months. Yesterday, in company with another friend, the stopping place of the poor woman and her children was found after much effort. The woman's name is Miller, and while she seems strong and healthy her husband was sick with consumption, and finally pneumonia fever set in and closed his life; and now, two days after his burial, she states she has not a cent of money. On this the compassion of our friend gave her five dollars, proposed other help for next day, and arranged to give her the use of a lot in a convenient part of South Atchison where she can doubtless help herself by washing and other work she will be likely to find to do. The family came from Pennsylvania and seem to deserve as well as need the aid and sympathy of our benevolent citizens. A brother of the man came out to attend to the last sad rites, and says he will help put up a house out of the lumber they have, although he is very anxious to return West to see to his crops. He says they have had nothing but "bad luck" since they came here. A little donation from each one of a number of persons would help the suffering poor very much, and those who give would be blessed in the consciousness of doing good; and who will deny that there is a rich reward for such acts?

Accused with Embezzlement.
[Topeka Journal.]

About noon yesterday Marshal Dustan, of this city, received a telegram from the sheriff of Ellis county ordering him to arrest one A. G. Rogers, of Hays City, who was aboard the eastern-bound train on his way to Chicago, and charged him with embezzlement. The marshal was at the U. P. depot when the train came in, and spotted his man without any difficulty, arrested and brought him to the marshal's office in the city building, where he was placed under the guard of Officer Win-trode. Charley Howard, the sheriff of Hays City, was notified, and he came in on the morning train, got Rogers and went back home at noon. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Rogers wanted to go to the Chicago convention, and had been saying for three or four days that he was going. Yesterday morning he drew out of the bank money enough for his expenses, bought a through ticket and started. Rogers is a practicing attorney and has a partner in the person of Judge Machy. After Rogers had gone the judge became alarmed that he was not coming back again and swore out the warrant for his arrest. In talking with the Journal reporter this morning the sheriff expressed his opinion that the charge was groundless, but thought it well enough that Rogers go back and explain his action. It will knock him out of witnessing the Chicago convention, which is his greatest aggravation.

Killed by Lightning.
[Leroy Reporter.]

On Wednesday evening, May 26, Elisha Baldwin, aged fourteen years, son of J. M. Baldwin, the well-known farmer and stock dealer, living on Turkey creek, was instantly killed by lightning. He, in company with Charles Kobach, was driving some cattle into the corral east of Mr. Baldwin's house. Both were on horseback, riding close together so that their knees touched. The lightning struck Elisha on the crown of the head, passed down the left side, spreading over his breast and tearing his vest, and then seeming to divide, passing down each leg. As it passed down it struck young Kobach at the knee, knocking him senseless. Elisha and both horses were killed instantly.

While this was happening outside, Mrs. Baldwin was at the house and the men at the barn, except Mr. Baldwin, who was away from home. As that terrible flash of lightning came she felt that her boy was killed. Out she rushed into the pouring rain, wading through the raging waters in the ravine which intervenes between the house and the place where the boys were. Guided by the brilliant lightning and the voice of Charley Kobach, whom the rain brought back to life, she reached the spot only to find her own son dead. A wagon was procured and the boys hauled home, but poor Elisha never opened his eyes either to console his now frantic mother or to salute his disconsolate father upon his return. The family have the sympathy of the whole community.

Receiving His Sentence.
[Kansas City Journal.]

Ed. Majors, the young man at the stockyards who ruined the fair future that awaited him, and nearly broke the heart of his loving mother by committing the crime of embezzlement and using the moneys for an unlawful purpose, pleaded guilty in the United States court a few days ago, and yesterday received his sentence. He was sentenced on two counts of the indictment—to a term of one year for each count, or two years in all. His mother was present in the court-room when the young man received his sentence, and the grief and agony of the lady at the disgrace and downfall of her son were affecting in the extreme. She became almost wild with grief, and at times it was feared that she would faint away. Marshal Allen went to Jefferson City with some prisoners yesterday, but left Majors here for a day or two to give his mother an opportunity to visit him. If the young man conducts himself properly at Jefferson City his time will be shortened, under the two-thirds rule, and his punishment will be comparatively light. The general opinion is that he is getting off with a mild punishment.

Marauding Indians.
[Anthony Republican.]

The dead bodies of two cow-boys were discovered on the trail south of Eagle Chief during the late round-ups in the territory. They had been murdered and scalped by Cheyenne Indians, a band of eighty having left their agency on a marauding trip. When found, the bodies showed no signs of decomposition, and could have been dead but a few days. We obtained our information from Mr. Fred. Exler, who has just returned from the round-ups, and was one of the party who found the butchered men. One of them had on overalls and the other leather leggings, but nothing could be found about either to identify them. They had evidently been on horseback and were knocked in the head. They are supposed to have been strangers looking for work, as they were not recognized by any of the round-up party, which consisted of upward of sixty men from every camp on the range. The remains were buried near where discovered.

About two weeks ago a band of ten of these red devils drove four of Johnston's men into their cattle camp, but when the boys armed themselves and sallied out the Indians decamped. For some weeks the Cheyennes have been scouting along the south side of the Cimarron, but these are their first depredations. The cow-boys on the range are now thoroughly armed, ready for trouble, and if the red-skins conclude to make a break many of them will never again eat Uncle Sam's free rations in the agencies.

Wash Bluing for Snake Bite.
[Council Grove Republican.]

Mr. Robert Race, living in Valley township, has a boy about five years old. On Wednesday last, while the little fellow was playing beside the house, he espied a rattlesnake protruding its head from under the house, and wholly unconscious of the danger he was incurring tried to catch the reptile by the head. He was bitten by the snake on the fore finger of the right hand, and ran screaming to his mother. The mother was greatly frightened, and hardly knew what to do, but recollecting some one had told her that common wash bluing was a good remedy for the bite of a venomous snake she inserted the child's finger into the bluing. This caused the swelling to cease almost immediately and the swelling to subside. The little fellow was soon as well as ever. The snake was killed; it measured twenty-two inches and wore seven rattles.

Stricken with Grief and Poverty.
[Atchison Patriot.]

Early this morning there came in on the Santa Fe train from Elk county, Kansas, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, her two children and a sister, on their way from their former home in that county to their father's house near Fairfield, Ia. They were to remain in the depot until the train left to-day, and then continue on their journey. After breakfast Mrs. Lewis was reclining on a seat when suddenly she was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and the blood gushed from her mouth in a stream as large as a finger, and in fifteen minutes she died. They were entirely destitute, having only one nickel among them, and their grief was sad in the extreme. Uncle John Fagan, of the Santa Fe road, took them in charge, went among our generous citizens, and raised nearly \$30 for them, and will send them on to-night.

THE GRANGE STORE!

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city can sell.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Meal and Chopps supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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.

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. O. 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.

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

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45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to W. J. HAUGHWADE, Land Agent, No Falls, Kansas.

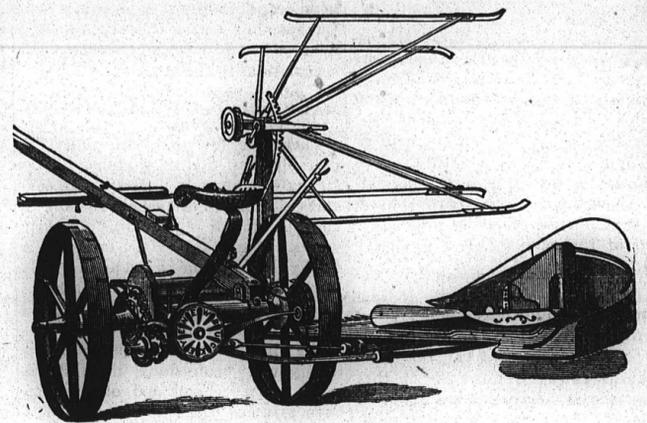
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This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/4 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size. Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y. [Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.]

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(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



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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.

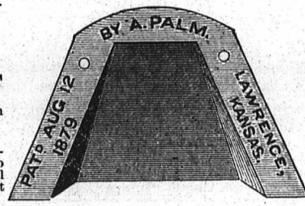
THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standard

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



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To Wagon Manufacturers

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

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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.

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Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

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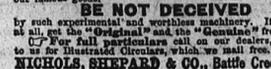
Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Great Western World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work. INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds. Astonishingly Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts. PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Blunt-Horse Powers.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperity and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing. CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

On May 19 there were shipped from New York for Europe 3,280 head of cattle. On the same day orders were sent to the West for 16,000 head for shipment. Shipments during the month of June will be very large. Large numbers of sheep and horses are also being sent over. Fresh meat is also going in extraordinarily large quantities.

The senate has passed the agricultural appropriation bill with an amendment increasing the salary of Commissioner Le Duc to \$4,000. The bill appropriates \$15,000 for expenditure in experiments in making sugar from corn and sorghum, and \$5,000 for experiments in tea culture. The bill now goes to the house for consideration. It is likely to receive further amendment and to again go back to the senate.

The ravages of a certain kind of beetle among Russian wheat are becoming very serious, and as no remedy for the pest has yet been found much apprehension exists as to the future of this great staple production in Russia, the only country that can begin to rival the United States in wheat exports. Some of the accounts respecting this new enemy express the greatest alarm lest within a few years the wheat exports of that country should entirely cease.

A WEALTHY company in Indianapolis co-operating with a company of English capitalists, says the Des Moines Register, are buying up all the black walnut in Iowa. The traveler in that state sees at nearly every important station a little steam saw-mill ripping up the black walnut logs into great slabs to be exported to England. It is a general raid all over the West, and farmers, if they knew the scheme, would hardly be selling their walnut trees as they are actually doing for about a tithe of their worth.

THE latest general statistics of the production of cane and beet-root sugar throughout the world are those of 1875. They are, of cane sugar, in tons: Cuba 700,000, Porto Rico 80,000, British, Dutch and Danish West Indies 250,000, Java 200,000, Brazil 170,000, Manila 130,000, China 120,000, Mauritius 100,000, Martinique and Guadeloupe 100,000, Louisiana 75,000, Peru 50,000, Egypt 40,000, Central America and Mexico 40,000, Reunion 30,000, British India and Penang 30,000, Honolulu 10,000, Natal 10,000, Australia 51,000; total tons, 2,140,000. Of beet-root sugar in tons: German Empire 346,646, France 462,259, Russia and Poland 245,000, Austria and Hungary 153,922, Belgium 79,796, Holland and other countries 30,000; total tons, 1,317,623; total pounds, 7,745,075,520.

PRINCESS LOUISE and Prince Leopold have been much admired at Niagara Falls. When the princess arrived at the hotel a little girl ran forward with a bouquet. "The happy-faced princess," says the Express, of Buffalo, "sprang lightly and unaided from the coach, and as she took the flowers from the child's hands acknowledged their receipt by an affectionate kiss. Louise is a comely, healthy-looking lady, of vivacious spirits and genial disposition. Her good-heartedness is proverbial, and it is reported that since her arrival in Canada her hobby has been the visiting of charitable institutions and hospitals. She is simple and unaffected in her demeanor when conversing with the poor and unfortunate. Her garb yesterday was of the plainest character, and so ill-fitting that any Buffalo society lady would have shrunk from appearing in public with it. His royal highness, the youngest son of England's queen, is a medium-sized young man of about twenty-six years of age. He is a pronounced blonde, and wears a dainty mustache and goatee. At present Leopold is badly sunburnt. As he stepped out of the carriage yesterday he appeared to the usual crowd of curious observers to be a fair specimen of the English youth, somewhat boyish-looking, but manly and sensible in his deportment. He was attired in a light suit of gray melton cloth, evidently made by an English tailor, and cut altogether too small for him. Tagging at the heels of the young prince was his pet dog 'Vic,' a harmless-looking little English fox-terrier."

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express, May 31, says: "Showers and warm winds the past week have promoted vegetation wonderfully. If the weather from now to harvest should even be droughly it will probably be beneficial to the wheat crop. Supplies of English wheat continued small, but trade was not very animated, either in Mark Lane or in provinces. Prices fairly steady, and only receded for inferior, of which, however, a large proportion of the offerings in London consisted. Imports of foreign have been chiefly American and Indian, but the total arrivals in London have been moderate. Owing to the absence of speculation, favorable crop prospects, and apathy of large millers, the trade lost the buoyancy which was apparent previous to the holidays, but the country demand was sufficiently strong to check any marked downward movement for the time." It prophesies a future downward tendency in prices, in consequence of good crop prospects in America and Europe, but anticipates some strong fluctuations for a while, caused by ring speculations in this country.

MAKE PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILY.

There are few situations more deplorable than that of a widow left to struggle on alone in poverty, with several children, all of them too young to help the mother in providing for their wants. The death of the father of a family is at all times a sad and terrible loss, but its first poignancy is daily intensified as time moves on when he leaves his family in poor if not in destitute circumstances. It is not often that young professional men, clerks or young merchants and others, who have assumed the responsibility of a family before they have attained a position to leave their families beyond the reach of want in case of their death, fail to have a policy of insurance upon their life. We doubt if one farmer in fifty or even a hundred has any insurance on his life, and yet how many there are in just such a position as would, in case of their death, leave their families in very precarious circumstances. Farmers usually marry young; they frequently, and especially during the early portion of their married life, are obliged to raise a few hundred dollars on their farm—no great hardship in itself while they can work their farms themselves, but a terrible legacy to leave to a widow with young helpless children.

There is less excuse for this improvidence among farmers, in that their families, of all others, would be benefited by a comparatively small amount of insurance—five hundred or a thousand dollars would be but a trifling sum for a merchant or a lawyer to leave to his family, for the widow can in most cases derive no benefit from his business, but in the farmer's case a thousand dollars in addition to the farm would make all the difference between comfort and pinching want. Such a sum would pay off the few outstanding debts, or, if there was one, the mortgage on the farm; it would enable the widow to make satisfactory arrangements for conducting the farm without being compelled, as is too often the case, to make all sorts of sacrifices, in fact to be at the mercy of others, under the pressure of immediate want. The first twelve months after a man's death are always the most trying period to his widow; during that time she is brought face to face with the troubles and necessities of the new sphere of life, as it were, that she finds herself placed in, and this is the time of all others when the want of a little ready money is most trying.

The Patrons of Kansas have a life assurance association which is organized on a sound basis, and it only costs one dollar to become a member, and a payment of one dollar and ten cents when a death occurs in the association. With only this very small outlay, that will secure to the family, \$500, we ask, is there any good and sufficient excuse why every Patron in the state should not thus provide for their families?

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National convention met in Chicago on Wednesday, June 2. At the very outset there was a strong determination on the part of the friends and supporters of Gen. Grant to adopt and enforce the unit rule. This movement was led by Senators

Conkling, Cameron and Logan. The anti-Grant men combined, and with the aid of the national committee knocked this scheme of the Grant men higher than a kite.

Senator G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was made permanent chairman. This was a victory for opposition to Grant.

After a three days' hard struggle in arranging all preliminaries, the following platform was adopted:

The Republican party in the national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States a brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert to the national authority; it reconstructed the union of the states with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone; it transformed 4,000,000 human beings to the rank of citizens; it relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold; it has restored upon a solid basis the payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country; it has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 cents to that where 4 per cent. bonds are largely sought at a premium. Under its administration railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1866 to more than 80,000 in 1879; our foreign trade has increased from \$70,000,000 to \$115,000,000 in the same time; and our exports which were \$20,000,000 less than imports in 1860 were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879, without resorting to loans. It has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than seven millions of dollars for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived; labor is in demand; wages have increased; and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be cherished; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the disaffected Union now happily restored should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged; that the constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract of confederate states; that it made a sovereign nation, and that some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the state tribunals.

Second—The work of popular education is one left to the ear of the several states, but is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states. The destiny of the nation must be guarded, not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all.

Third—The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition on the legislature of each state, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarianism.

Fourth—We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 in that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railroad or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be second to citizens by American adoption; that we esteem the duty of congress to be to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease;

that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved us its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory, and their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Fifth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and introduce between the United States and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States and its treaty-making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of just, human and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Sixth—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thought of our immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career of chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and conscientious discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Seventh—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage, and that to obtain possession of the national and state governments and the control of place they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity, to devise the freedom, of suffrage; have decried fraudulent certificates and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of congress to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the states in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the place of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine and her patriotic sons; that they have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills upon whose passage the very movement of the government depends; that they have crushed the rights of the individual; that they have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

On Saturday night the convention settled down to the last business to be done, viz., the nominating of a candidate who should lead the Republican party in the coming campaign. Senator Conkling in a neat little speech presented the name of U. S. Grant. James F. Joy, of Michigan, presented the name of James G. Blaine. As a speech maker Mr. Joy is not a success.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, named John Sherman as the coming man, and in doing so made a brilliant speech. Mr. Billings, of Vermont, put Senator Edmunds, of that state, in nomination, and made a nice little speech in his behalf. Mr. Cassaday, of Wisconsin, named E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, as the best man of all. The convention then adjourned till Monday, at 10 a. m.

On Monday the convention assembled and immediately proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Grant 304, Washburne 30, Blaine 284, Edmunds 34, Windom 10, Sherman 93. After eighteen ballots, which left Grant and Blaine precisely the same vote they started with, the candidates varying only two or three votes, at 3 p. m. the convention adjourned to 7 p. m.

The convention assembled at 7 p. m., and after taking ten ballots without any change worthy of note adjourned till 10 a. m. Tuesday.

On Tuesday, at 10 a. m., the convention convened. Six ballots were taken without perceptible change, but on the seventh, which was the thirty-fifth ballot since voting began, fifty of Sherman's men went to J. A. Garfield. On the thirty-sixth ballot there was a break in favor of Garfield from all the candidates except Grant—Garfield received 399 votes to Grant's 306, and Mr. Garfield was declared the nominee of the Republican party for the office of president of the United States. Immediately on the result being known, the delegates from all the states seized their flags and gathered about Mr. Garfield, giving him cheer on cheer, which was joined in by all the ten thousand people that were present in the large building. After the cheering had subsided the whole assembly sang with a will "The Union Forever!" The convention then adjourned to 5 p. m.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was nominated for vice-president.

A meeting of the national committee was at once ordered, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The Empress of Russia Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The empress of Russia died here this morning. Maximillienne-Wilhelmine-Auguste-Sophie-Marie was born on the 27th of July, 1824. She was the daughter of Louis II., grand duke of Hesse. She was married April 16, 1841, to Alexander II., emperor of Russia, and being admitted to the Greek church received the name of Marie-Alexandrovna in baptism. Her husband succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, the Emperor Nicholas I., February 18, 1855. Her surviving children are the Grand Duke Alexander, heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duchess Marie, the wife of the duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Paul. Of these the Grand Duke Alexis visited this country, and is well known here. The conversion of the Empress Marie to the Greek church seems to have been as much a matter of conviction as of public policy. She became exceedingly devoted to its creed and traditions, and found in it consolation for the many sorrows which embittered a life which was not long.

It has usually been supposed that the marriage of the Emperor Alexander and of the empress was the result of a profound mutual affection; but the estrangement of the royal pair has long been well known. The emperor expressed the profoundest respect for his wife, but declared that he could not be happy in her society—a circumstance which he professed exceedingly to regret. Her health for a long time has been in a most precarious condition. She was greatly under priestly domination. The death of her eldest son, Nicholas, in 1855, was a blow from which she never recovered; nor was the marriage of her daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, to the duke of Edinburgh, consonant with her religious feelings. The empress Marie, after passing some time at Cannes, the French watering-place, returned a few months ago to St. Petersburg. She went home at a dark and troubled period of Russian history, and with little in the condition of the country to reassure her melancholy. The palace was full of suspicions of plots and fears of assassinations. Soon after occurred the frightful explosion, on the 17th of February, in the Winter palace, designed to destroy the emperor, and which resulted in the death or severe wounding of some seventy of the imperial body-guard. At the moment of the catastrophe the empress was in her chamber asleep, and she was not awakened by it. It has been stated that the facts were at that time successfully concealed from her; but she was fully aware of the dangers which surrounded the palace, and these must have brought additional terrors to her death-bed. At this time her daughter, the duchess of Edinburgh, was with her. The personal character of the empress has been variously represented, but it is certain that she was exceedingly religious, even to the point of bigotry, that she had lost the love of her husband, and that her life was embittered by great misfortunes.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000. Net surplus over all, 1,038,407.

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.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required, we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

17-STOP ORGANS.

Sub-bass and octave coupler, boxed and shipped, only \$95.75. New pianos \$125 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my mid-summer offer, illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 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 arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

The city council on Monday night last appointed Samuel Walker city marshal, and Charles Mendenhall street commissioner; also the following policemen: William Brockelsby, A. J. Phillips, Thomas Woodruff, William Davidson and Benjamin Ellis.

THERE will be a Fourth of July celebration in the vicinity of the Barker school district. There will be good speakers present, and the Barker band will furnish music for the occasion. Everybody is invited to go and take well-filled baskets and have a good time.

The Randall Separator Company.

The above company is located in Lawrence, and is now manufacturing a very large number of mills. The company is composed of three of our best business men—J. Howell, J. N. Roberts and J. Glathart.

The Randall separator is acknowledged by all to be the best mill for cleaning grain that is made. All machines warranted. Send your orders to J. Howell.

Grange Picnic—Fourth of July.

Vinland grange will celebrate the Fourth of July at Roe's grove, two miles southeast of Vinland. The Fourth coming on Sunday this year, it has been decided to celebrate on Saturday, the 3d. Judge S. O. Thacher and others will be present and address the people. Everybody is invited to be present. Bring your baskets, and be sure to have them filled. By order of the grange.

JOHN WALTON,
WM. ROE,
Committee.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Fault-finding is so seldom indulged in by those who use the medicines manufactured by the World's Dispensary Medical Association that the president of that corporation, Hon. R. V. Pierce, M. D., has issued a special request or proclamation to any and all persons—if there be any such who may have taken or shall hereafter use any of the family medicines now made and sold by the said association. In all countries of the world, and who have not derived full benefit from said medicines, that, if they will write the said association a description of their maladies, the faculty of the dispensary will advise them with respect to the successful treatment of their diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all humors, from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption to the worst scrofula or king's evil, and those virulent poisons that work in the system as a sequel or secondary affection resulting from badly treated or neglected primary diseases. It also cures bronchial, throat and lung diseases. A verified prescription is guaranteed to cure female weaknesses and kindred affections. Extract of Smart-weed cures bowel affections, colds, and all painful, rheumatic and neuralgic affections. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills) are the little giant cathartic. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or Great Russell street, London, England.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Thirteenth Annual Commencement—Baccalaureate Sermon.

University hall was filled to overflowing Sunday evening to listen to the annual baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Fort Riley. The senior students of the college, normal, and law departments were seated directly in front of the platform in chairs provided especially for them. On the platform sat Chancellor Marvin, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Oliver and Dr. Nelson. The quartet choir of Plymouth church occupied the orchestra chairs.

Dr. Marvin said: We have met this evening to listen to the baccalaureate sermon of our thirteenth annual commencement. It is proper that we should first seek for truth from the source of all knowledge; Rev. Dr. Beatty will read a portion of the Holy Scriptures.

Dr. Beatty read a portion of the eighth chapter of Luke.

The choir sang an anthem, which was followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Nelson.

Chancellor Marvin said we were fortunate this evening in having with us the first chancellor of the university, Dr. Oliver, and one of the first professors, who was a friend of the institution when it was the University of Lawrence and did not boast the title of State; one who had been a friend all the way, and who is to deliver the baccalaureate sermon this evening. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Fort Riley.

Dr. Reynolds chose as his text from the eighth chapter of Luke, "The seed is the word of God." He said Christ sent out to preach the gospel his twelve apostles, and in addition seventy others, and they were charged to preach the word of God. Modern ministers sometimes, he feared, preached themselves more than the gospel, and hearers were more anxious to hear polished discourses than the truth. The discourse throughout was not only a plain presentation of the truth, but was itself polished and scholarly. The doctor's closing remarks,

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

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**ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE
Newest Goods and Latest Novelties**

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

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And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has had the benefit of selecting from the largest and most complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices. Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained. And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Do not forget that we take orders for custom work, and a perfect fit guaranteed. A full line of samples to select from always on hand at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

**THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES
IN THE CITY.**

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON
Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.
R. D. MASON, Agent.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—
Great Blood and Liver Purifier

Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, 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.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas. For sale at Leis' drug store.

when he addressed himself particularly to the graduating class, were especially happy, and cannot help but make a lasting impression upon his hearers.

The Doxology was sung by the choir, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Oliver.—Journal.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignal, Gould and Ramsey 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.

Summer Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them.

Of all the good houses in the dry goods trade in Lawrence there are none that treat their trade better, nor any who are better able to give substantial bargains to their trade, than the old-established house of Geo. Immes & Co. When looking for Dry Goods and Carpets be sure and give this progressive house a call. They carry the best stock in the state, and make the lowest prices.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.
CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

WE call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups 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 boiler 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.
I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

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.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark & Co.)

—DEALER IN—

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,
AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.**

Farmers of the surrounding country are especially invited to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.**

Headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

**SPRING STYLES FOR 1880
IN**

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

AND HUNG BY THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND HUNG TO ORDER.

A full line of all kinds of Books and Stationery always in stock.

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.
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 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.
W. F. WHITE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. E. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

—AND—

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
Francis Keefer
vs.
Mary A. Tilton et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale, without appraisal, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Mary A. Tilton, John A. Tilton (her husband), Joshua P. Estes, R. S. George, Isaac Hyer and John W. Bullock, defendants in said action, and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: Lots numbered sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) on New Hampshire street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1880.
H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.
JOSEPH E. ROGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

The society met at the residence of L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo., May 15, 1880. After a view of the grounds—53 acres, all planted in orchard and fruits—the company of over 150 partook of a bountiful dinner prepared by the ladies of the society. These dinners are a notable feature of our summer meetings and tend to increase our membership very much.

After dinner the society met for business, President J. C. Evans in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. Hopkins reports that if we do not have a rain soon the strawberry crop will be ruined; in fact, it is now nearly spoiled. The berries are small and imperfect.

Black cap raspberries are in fine condition and about half grown; prospect good for a very large crop and very fine berries. Red raspberries are also looking finely and doing well.

Blackberries are beginning to rust, and he thinks they will be entirely ruined. Very many patches have been completely ruined and dug up. The rust is a yellow substance, appearing on the leaves of the young shoots, stopping their growth and destroying the canes. So many plantings are destroyed that they will probably bring a good price this summer. He is trying to stop the rust by taking out all the young shoots as soon as affected, and thus try to save this year's crop of fruit. Has a new blackberry, named the Kaw Valley by this society, and finds no rust on it, although it is planted between two rows of Kittatinny which are badly rusted.

Mr. Chase cuts the whole vines off close to the ground, and thinks it stops there. Mr. Hopkins says it will not.

ORCHARDS.

Mr. Ragan has been traveling about some, and down in Cass county finds peaches that promised a full crop are now quite scattering. Also found the apples dropping very badly, and thinks we shall not have more than one-half the crop we expected. They have been whipped off by the winds, and many will be disappointed in the crop. But it may be better to have a smaller crop, for sometimes the largest crop does not pay the best. Cherries about one-fourth of a crop. Pears will be a fair crop; finds some blight on the young shoots, and it is quite different from the old pear blight.

Mr. Todd reports peach trees full in his neighborhood. Cherries about one-half. Nearly all varieties of apples in his orchard are full enough; in fact, more than they can hold. Prospects are better than they have been for many years.

Mr. Gano says he will not have as many as he had last year, but most of his neighbors will have a full crop.

Mr. Cravens last year lost a few pear trees by blight, but this year is losing very many, and those most affected are the ones that bore the largest crop last year. His orchard has been in clover for a number of years, and he had it plowed last spring. Would like to know if the plowing had anything to do with it.

VINEYARDS.

Mr. Espenlaub reports the vines all in good bloom, and fine, large bunches. There never was a better prospect for grapes.

VEGETABLES.

Mr. Warren reports the prospect good for early vegetables, but if rain does not come soon the later ones will suffer.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Mr. Holsinger read an essay on the curculio. Has been experimenting by jarring the trees and catching the little Turks and killing them. Trees thus treated had a good crop, while those not thus treated had none. Another plan was the tying of an old hen with a brood of chickens to the trees, and he found that the jar of the tree by the hen pulling on the string was enough to bring down the curculio, and the chicks got them. The trees thus experimented upon also produced fine crops of fruit. He is satisfied that they are a sure protection.

Subject for discussion: "What improvements can be made in picking and marketing small fruits to secure more uniform prices and better profits?"

Mr. Slocumb gave the following result: 1st, care in picking; 2d, care in handling; 3d, clean, new boxes; 4th, care in delivery; 5th, good honest

dealers. These will secure better prices and more uniform results.

Mr. Ragan inquired if the society could not unite in selling their fruits; thinks we control enough of the fruit in this community to do something in this direction.

Mr. Allen thinks we, as a society, should have a good drying establishment. He is satisfied it would pay well. It would pay some live man to come and put one up.

Mr. Hopkins had some dried a few years ago, and they netted him 2 1-2c. per pound after paying expenses. He thinks it the most profitable way to dispose of our surplus crops.

The following premiums were awarded: Best box of strawberries (Wilson), S. Groh; best box of cherries, W. G. Todd; best collection of apples, W. G. Gano; best hand bouquet, also table bouquet, L. E. Bosley.

The following premiums are offered for the next meeting: Best box of early raspberries (black), 50c.; best box of late raspberries (black), 50c.; best box of red raspberries, 50c.; best box for market purposes, 50c.; best box of sweet cherries, 50c.; best box of sour cherries, 50c.; best plate of peaches, 50c.; best plate of apples, 50c.; best hand bouquet (amateur), 50c.; best hand bouquet (professional), 50c.; best table bouquet (amateur), 50c.; best table bouquet (professional), 50c.

The secretary was ordered to send to W. P. Mesler, Cobden, Ill., for boxes, and over 30,000 were sent for.

The society adjourned to meet at the residence of W. M. Hopkins on the third Saturday in June.—L. A. Goodman, Secretary, in Colman's Rural.

The Newer Grapes.

The discussion on the merits of the newer sorts occupied a considerable portion of the session of the American Pomological society during the last meeting at Rochester, N. Y. Moore's Early was pronounced by W. C. Strong, of Boston, the new sort at that place that he regards as really valuable. Rogers's seedlings evidently succeed better in Western New York than in Massachusetts, judging from the fine specimens seen on the tables, and hence the superiority of Moore's to any of them at Boston. Moore's is entirely hardy, and was stated by Robert Manning, of Boston, to be two weeks earlier than Hartford. J. W. Manning, of Massachusetts, confirmed R. Manning's statement as to earliness, and added that it is a strong grower and entirely free from mildew, although the Concord often mildews alongside.

T. C. Maxwell, of Geneva, regarded Moore's as quite poor in quality, and he did not see what any man wanted with such grapes; it is quite inferior to Worden and other sorts. J. Saul, of Washington, D. C., said Moore's is a fine, showy grape, but decidedly inferior in quality, but its early ripening gives it an advantage at the North. Mr. Strong said its great value at Boston consists in its perfect ripening there, where other sorts, doing well in New York, fail. T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., said the Moore is far inferior to the Concord in quality. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, has found it this year a week earlier than the Concord, and about equal to it in quality. Other seasons might vary this result. Thos. Meehan, of Pennsylvania, thought young vines generally ripen fruit later than old ones. A. C. Younglove said the grapes on young Delaware vines ripen sooner than on older ones, but these are not the Rogers sorts, and that the rule varies with varieties.

S. D. Willard, of Geneva, said that the Worden generally matures two weeks before the Concord, and that his vines bear as well or better than the Concord. Mr. Moody, on the contrary, has seen it in several localities, and he regards them as identical. W. C. Strong, Boston, thought it not so good as Concord, although two weeks earlier. [There is no doubt that the Concord has been sometimes sold as Worden, and that in different years, and in different soils and localities, the times of ripening will greatly vary, and one sort may be earlier than another this year, and later next, and a series of observations is necessary.] G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, has found the Worden to ripen one week before the Concord; it is larger in size and more juicy—in other respects resembles the Concord.

T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, found the two so much alike, and ripening so

nearly at the same time, that he does not need both.

E. Moody, of Lockport, recommended the Niagara as one of the most promising new varieties. He had examined it for several years; it ripens before the Concord; is a very strong grower, holding its leaves long; and the variety is valuable in every respect. J. Crane, of the same place, indorsed this character, and stated that it is a cross between Cassady and Concord. A. C. Youngblood, of Hammondport, spoke highly of its value, and Mr. Hubbard said it is a week earlier than the Concord, and a more vigorous grower.

The Brighton grape was spoken highly of by several members, being strong, hardy and healthy in growth, succeeding quite as well as any of Rogers's, but one speaker thought the latter a very moderate recommendation, and its growth is not always perfectly healthy.

T. S. Hubbard said the Prentiss has now been fruited ten years, and has continued to gain in character. The vine has proved a good grower, not quite so vigorous as Concord, but equal to the Diana; it is not affected with leaf blight, with very slight exceptions, but is as free from it as any native, except Concord; the cluster is compact, the berries medium in size, greenish white, of excellent quality. It ripens with the Concord; the Lady Washington, one of Mr. Ricketts's seedlings, one-quarter exotic, has fruited only at Newburgh. C. A. Green, of Ontario county, has found it a vigorous grower, and others have observed on it a slight degree of mildew. The Pecklington was stated by P. Barry to be a large, handsome grape, rather lacking in quality. A. C. Younglove said its clusters are large, and the berries of large size.

A Remedy for the Peach Borer.

Besides hunting up the worms and killing them, the following wash is recommended by M. B. Bateham, of Painesville, O., to keep off the parent moth:

For an orchard of say 500 bearing peach trees, we buy a pint of crude carbolic acid, costing not over 25 cents (or half as much as the refined); then take a gallon of good soft soap, and thin it with a gallon of hot water, stirring in the acid and letting it stand overnight or longer; then add eight gallons of cold soft water, and stir. We then have ten gallons of the liquid ready for use. Some peach growers use a little more and others less of the acid. The proportion stated is strong enough, and if much stronger would be likely to injure the trees. The wash should be thoroughly applied with a swab or brush around the base of each tree, taking pains to have it enter all crevices.

The parent moths seldom appear before the hot weather at about the last of June, and I have never seen one depositing its eggs in this climate before the first of July. Hence we find this the best time to apply the wash, as it drives off the moths by its odor, and instantly kills any eggs that may have been deposited. For the apple borer I apply the wash about the first of June. It is equally effective for both, and when made about half the strength named is a good wash for the prevention of mildew on grape vines and fruit trees, and no doubt has some tendency to prevent blight.

The Household.

Be Kind.

[Contributed by a Member of "The Household."]

Kindness will go further and bring us more happiness in this world than all the haughtiness and asperity we can possibly assume. How much easier, too, is it to act kindly and naturally to our fellow-men, and even to the domestic animals about us, than to affect a rude and boisterous demeanor, which is sure not only to make others despise us, but on reflection to cause us to despise ourselves. A kind, sympathizing word from the lips falls like oil upon the ruffled waters of the human breast. And this is the great secret in the success of business—why some are successful and others unfortunate. An indelible motto should be impressed on the mind of every sensible man who would wish to pass through life successfully—that honey catches flies, but vinegar never.

Nothing is so valuable that is so easily purchased as good nature. A man with a pleasant disposition finds friends everywhere, and makes friends where

people of a contrary nature see only enemies. Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of providence; like the pure sunshine, it gladdens, enlivens and cheers in the midst of anger and revenge. It is good nature that elevates, purifies and exalts, but the reverse that degrades, debases and destroys. Who will not strive to possess this glorious trait of character?

The heart is easily overcome by acts of kindness. A kind word may fall like rain upon the drooping flowers. Every kind act you bestow will have its influence, and eternity will reveal it. The kind charity bestowed upon the poor beggar, the tear you have wiped away, the glass of cold water you have lifted to the parched lips have had their effect. You will remember them in the hour of affliction and death; however small, they have helped to swell the broad river of mercy and goodness that will eventually so fertilize the moral world that it will become the garden of the Lord and the happy abode of the redeemed and christian efforts.

Old Bach's Suggestive Letter.

DEAR SPIRIT:—The apology I have to offer for not continuing my contributions to "The Household" more regularly is the lack of will. I am constitutionally lazy, and it requires a great effort to bring myself to the work of writing. I imagine that the condition of my body has more to do with a reluctant will than any peculiar mental state. I find when I am in good bodily trim, when my body is well vitalized with good food and fresh air, when my digestion is good and my brain active, my will is strong and I am quite ready to do my part in thinking and writing for "The Household." Our bodily health has much more to do, I ween, with our moral and religious state than we are apt to take into account. It has much more to do with good and happy homes than almost anything else. Perhaps the above will at least explain to the sisters of "The Household" my remissness, if it does not serve as an apology.

I have not the least vanity in the world. I have no ambition to make myself known, or to improve my hand writing, or to exercise my mind. But sometimes a good thought comes into my head and I feel like telling it. I feel as though it would do me good to express it, and that it might do others good to read it. Then I cannot be confined to any particular subject. It is pleasant to roam at will. I do not like to be fenced in. I have no creed, religious, political or social. I feel myself at home everywhere where I find men and women. I love human beings wherever I find them. I would like to lift off, or help bear, some of the heavy burdens which men carry, and with which they are borne down and well-nigh crushed. I know that the lot of many women is hard. They are burdened with work and troubled about many things. Their children, though a great source of comfort, are also a source of continual anxiety. How shall they be educated, how trained, how managed, so that the evil in them shall be rooted out and the good in them be rightly developed? Housekeeping is to many a vexation. Three meals are to be provided every day. The weekly washing and ironing are to be done. Clothing is to be made and mended. All these labors are exhausting. There is no time for peaceful rest, no time for reading or thinking. The recurring duties of every day must be performed. So the life is ground out, as we say, rather than lived.

I do not wonder that Aunt Sally and all the other good "aunts" of "The Household" call so loudly upon the contributors of this department to write out their thoughts, to furnish a little mental and moral food for waiting hungry souls. Perhaps we who are specially interested in "The Household" department might make to ourselves a simple pledge, and record it in the secret places of our hearts, that we would once a month, at least communicate to THE SPIRIT thoughts on any subject uppermost in our minds, whether pertaining to household life, home religion and morals, physical training of children, amusements adapted to young people, domestic economy, kitchen work, or anything else in which we are personally interested.

If some half dozen of us whose names are mentioned by Aunt Sally in last week's SPIRIT will in some such

way as I have hinted pledge ourselves to make regular contributions for a twelve-month we shall get to feel more confidence in ourselves, more confidence in others, and thus bring ourselves so near together in spirit and in work that we can then agree to take up special subjects and become harmonious in our action. In the meantime, if we will let things take their natural course, and let each one write as the spirit moveth, I believe we shall feel less constraint and write with more freedom and become more regular contributors. OLD BACH.

Middy Morgan, a New York Market Reporter.

A woman can do things one would least expect a woman to accomplish if she sets her head to it. It was my happiness last summer to see a lady in New York City who has succeeded nobly in a career few women would adopt from choice.

Her story reads like a romance.

One day, near twenty years ago it must have been, a lady landed from a ship in New York harbor. She had come from over sea to make her fortune in the United States. When she left the ship she had a sixpence, and no more in her pocket. The lady had letters to influential persons in New York, and recommendations of the highest order from his majesty, Victor Emanuel, king of Italy.

One of the gentlemen to whom she had a letter was Horace Greeley. She was admitted to his private office, and presented her note, likewise a modest request. It was that the founder of the *Tribune* should give her employment on his paper.

"What can you do?" said he. She answered in a very lady-like and earnest way that she could report horse-races and agricultural fairs. Horace Greeley never could understand a joke, or he would have seen one here. Also, he had a sort of general contempt for the female intellect, and he probably saw in the young lady before him a mild sort of lunatic. He merely glared at her over his spectacles.

From that day to this Miss Morgan has steadily declared that there was only one person in America she thoroughly detested, and that was Horace Greeley.

"He is the meanest person I ever saw," said she. "He never even asked me to take a seat."

The great editor dismissed the aspiring young woman in short order. But somebody about the *Tribune* office, whose name is now lost to tradition, heard the story and thought it would be a good joke to send the lady who wanted to write about horses to the Saratoga races then about to come off. Quite in the way of a jest this was actually done. It would be such fun certain jolly under-editors of the *Tribune* thought. But to keep matters all straight the young man who regularly reported such things was also sent as usual. Ignorant of this, the intrepid Middy Morgan wrote out her story of the famous races and sent it to the paper. The regular reporter sent his. Then it was that the joke turned. Miss Morgan's account was used instead of the regular reporter's. It was in the nature of a stunning surprise to the *Tribune* authorities. It was so well written, so full of spirited life, and showed such entire acquaintance with the subject, that from that day on the brave girl found no trouble in getting work.

She was sent everywhere to report horse fairs and races. That was her regular work for many years, when she exchanged it for live stock reporting. She now only reports the cattle market. New York drovers call her the best judge of horned cattle in the country. She can tell the weight of a beef on the foot in the twinkling of an eye. There is this peculiarity about her, that whatever work she undertakes she does it better than anybody else. This is why she succeeds so well. She now reports the cattle markets for some four New York papers, among them the *Times* and *Tribune*. She has saved her earnings and is quite well-to-do.

"Humph! she ought to be," said an impatient young lady with pink cheeks and banged hair; "she ought to be rich. Two thousand dollars a year and no clothes!"

The young lady did not mean it literally. She only meant to allude to Miss Morgan's severe simplicity in dress.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

Farm and Stock.

American Farm Animals—Form as Evidence of Quality.

The disposition, or temperament, of an animal has much to do with its adaptation for a given purpose; hence it is never safe to rely on outward form alone. An excitable, vicious or exceedingly timid animal, of almost faultless form, may fatten slowly or produce less milk than one of inferior form but of placid disposition. The speed of a trotting or running horse, or the adaptability of a horse for road work, often depends in large degree on the temperament.

The temperament is indicated with some accuracy by outward signs. The physiognomy of an animal usually enables us to form a reasonably correct opinion as to its disposition. In general terms, it may be said a full, bright, placid eye, a broad forehead, quick-moving ears, the head carried well up, indicate an animal of spirit, vivacity, yet free from vice. The appearance of the eye, a bright, healthful look of the hair, a loose, pliable skin, indicate good health.

Color is much more a matter of fancy than of practical value. In regard to several breeds partiality for a particular color has been carried to an absurd extent. If color has become one of the distinguishing marks of a breed importance must be attached to it. Aside from this, the writer can see no good reason why a horse or cow of one color may not be as good as if it were of any other. In horses, bays and chestnuts are most generally preferred. It is the opinion of some good horsemen that white-legged horses are more subject to skin diseases on these parts than are dark-legged ones. The American fashion in Short-horns has insisted on a solid red color, or as nearly this as could be had. In the observation of the writer roan or white Short-horns have been better "handlers" and had more desirable coats than have those that were red. Why this should be so it is not attempted to explain. The deep red Devons are certainly as good "handlers" as any Short-horns. Of late years American fancy has decidedly preferred dark-colored pigs to those belonging to white breeds.

Peculiarities of form afford good means for estimating the value of a cow for milk production, although they are not infallibly correct. Milk giving is distinctively a feminine function; hence the first requirement of a cow for milk production is that she have a feminine appearance. A cow with a coarse, masculine look is very rarely, if ever, a good dairy cow. A comparatively light head and neck, the body enlarging from the shoulders back, and down, are points of value. In a first-class dairy cow the top and bottom lines of the body, instead of being parallel, are often perceptibly further apart at the loin and flank than at the shoulder. Remarkably large development of the lungs is not desirable. The abdomen should be large, the hips should be wide, and the hind legs should stand well apart to give room for the udder, which should be roomy, but gaining this rather from extending well forward than from hanging low. Large milk veins indicate that a good supply of blood is furnished the udder and surrounding parts.

The escutcheon, or milk mirror, is relied on by some experienced dairymen as an almost infallible test of quality of milk cows, while others ignore it entirely. By the "escutcheon" is meant the upgrowing hair on the back of the udder of the cow, in many cases extending out on the thighs, and also above the udder even to the vulva. Guenon, the French peasant, who first called attention to this test of value of milk cows, constructed an elaborate classification, depending on the size and shape of the escutcheons. The general principle may be stated as follows: The greater the extent of surface covered up by this upgrowing hair the better will the cow be; the presence of strips or spots of downgrowing hair in the escutcheon is considered objectionable. The width on the udder and thighs is counted more important than the width or height of the strip above the udder. Comparatively few men will master the details of the system as formulated by Guenon, and it is believed the great number of divisions he made has tended to keep the general value of the system from being generally recognized and accepted. Taken

in connection with other "signs" in form and appearance, the writer believes the escutcheon a valuable index of quality, but should never be relied on to the exclusion of other indications. Some cows with good escutcheons are poor milkers, and some with only moderate escutcheons are good milkers.

Corn Glucose.

The extent to which the manufacture of glucose syrup from corn has reached would astonish the country if fully known. We are not prepared to give figures indicating the totality to which this business has already reached. In fact, the business is at present carried on under a kind of secrecy, the profits being immense, and the article produced being used, but not avowedly. One establishment in New York which for years manufactured starch from corn pursued experiments for a long time under German chemists until at last the glucose in syrup form and free from poisonous substances was produced. Since then this New York establishment has been engaged in a constantly increasing production and trade. The figures we report may not be exact in all particulars, but are accurate enough to give a general idea of the magnitude of the business, the profit of the manufacturer, and the extent to which cane sugar is being displaced by the new commodity in several cases.

If we are not mistaken, the original manufacturer of the glucose, now an article of commerce, as a substitute for sugar, was able to produce say three gallons of pure syrup from each bushel of corn. This syrup is of good color and good saccharine power, and its liquid consistency rendered it desirable for mixing with other syrups. As compared with the imported syrups, or with syrups made wholly from sugar, its cost was insignificant, thus enabling the producer to sell it at from 50 to 75 per cent. profit, and at the same time furnish a substitute for direct sugar productions at one-half or less than their cost. This glucose is sold to the manufacturers for the following purposes:

First—It is sold, as was proven before the congressional investigating committees, in immense quantities to sugar refiners.

Second—It is sold to all manufacturers of so-called syrups represented as made from pure sugar.

Third—It is sold in immense quantities to manufacturers of candy and all other forms of confectionery. Instead of buying sugar largely made from glucose, they now buy the glucose itself and make their wares direct from it.

Fourth—It is sold extensively to be mixed with California honey, it assimilating in color and other respects with that article. It is mixed in the proportion of at least one gallon of glucose to one of honey, and the combined product is now not only sold to consumers as honey, but is also exported to Europe where, on account of its cheapness as well as flavor and other qualities, it is finding an increased market.

Fifth—It is used in the East in the manufacture of sweet wines, and is used in all liquors requiring syrups.

In naming these purposes to which glucose is applied, we do not mean to say that it is confined to such uses; it enters into all other productions of which sugar is a constituent. The extent to which corn is used for the manufacture is only in its infancy, as may be judged when it is known that the consumption of corn for this purpose during 1878 by the one establishment to which we have referred was 5,000,000 of bushels. For a time the trade was confined to a few hands, but the patent process has been sold to others, and at least one large establishment is in operation at Buffalo, another in St. Louis and a third in Chicago, the latter having been put in operation quite recently. There is another at one of the river towns in Iowa, and possibly, there may be one or two outside of New York City in the Eastern states.

This industry presents the strange phenomena of manufacturing, annually, the equivalent of many millions of pounds of sugar, involving the employment of a large capital, with machinery consuming millions of bushels of corn, and yet the whole business is carried on with as much secrecy as attends the illicit distillation of spirits. No purchaser is willing to avow that he purchases the article, and both seller and purchaser avoid publicity. The pur-

chaser of glucose sells it to his customers under different names at ten times the original cost, and the customers are paying several hundred per cent. profit on all commodities of which sugar or sugar syrup is supposed to be the essential element.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Much evidence has been published that glucose is dangerous to health. Dr. Kedzie, professor of chemistry, and president of the Michigan state board, has found in it large quantities of oil of vitrol, copperas and lime.

We are told that the health commissioners of a Western city gave a manufacturer of glucose his choice—to have his processes investigated, or close his factory. He closed his factory, and is now manufacturing elsewhere.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Summer Management of Sheep.

There is not much to summer management of sheep, we reply to the inquiry of J. H. G., of Iowa. They need good pasture. Never proceed upon the principle that sheep can live where other animals will starve to death. It is quite true, but it will be a very unprofitable life that they will live, and their owner will soon be among those who do not believe that sheep husbandry pays. Provide, therefore, a good pasture, and keep your sheep separate from your cattle. There is often no bad results following the practice of pasturing sheep and cattle together, but there is always more or less danger. Cows will hook when it suits their fancy, and when they do, and a sheep is hooked, the injury is apt to be severe. We should not, therefore, pasture sheep and cattle together.

In the pasture there should be some kind of protection from the hot sun and from the storms. A shed open on one side can be very cheaply built, and will doubly repay the cost. In the shed troughs should be arranged in which the animals can be salted, and there should be a constant supply of salt. In addition to this there should be plenty of water in the pasture, and it should be good, pure water. If it is of good quality, it may be provided in any way that is most convenient.

The rams should not be allowed to run with the ewes, but should be kept in a separate pasture, unless very unruly, when it will be necessary to keep them in confinement. If very vicious we should not keep them. It is inconvenient and somewhat dangerous to handle a vicious ram, or rather the animal is dangerous to those who may come where he is and are not acquainted with his viciousness. If permitted to run with the ewes constantly, it is impossible to tell when the lambs are coming, and when lambs come irregularly the trouble of raising them is increased, and they will not be ready to go to market together.

The manner of feeding lambs, which the same correspondent inquires about, depends altogether as to what is to be done with them. If they are to be kept to take the places of the old ewes they will not need much of anything in addition to the milk of the ewe until they are weaned, which should be done at four months old. Then feed a small allowance of oats, and after a few days turn into nice pasture. If, however, the lamb is to be fattened, begin when three weeks old to feed Indian meal—just a little at first, but increase it gradually until they are about three months old when they each receive a quart a day. Oil meal will be found a better food than Indian meal, and the lambs learn to eat it more readily, but it is often inconvenient to procure that. If there is neither Indian meal nor oil meal, oats can be used.

Rolling Hurdle and Sheep Rack.

The rolling hurdle common in England, and used to a considerable extent in this country, is made somewhat like the old revolving hay rake. Each is twelve feet long, and made of stout poles bored with two series of holes twelve inches apart. Stakes six feet long are put into these holes, so that they project from them three feet on each side of the pole. One row of the holes is bored at right angles to the direction of the other, and when the stakes are all properly placed they form a hurdle, the end of which looks somewhat like the letter X. In using them a row is placed across the field, a strip of any desirable width being set off, upon which the sheep feed. After they have eaten up all the herbage on this strip and all they can reach by putting their heads through the hurdles,

the latter are turned over, exposing another strip of forage, and so on. By using two rows, the sheep may be kept in a narrow strip between them. By this means the droppings of the sheep are very evenly spread over the field, which is very richly fertilized by them. When the crop to be eaten off is a heavy one of clover, rye or other herbage, it is sometimes mowed and thrown on top of the hurdles, which then act as a rack, or pitched inside them. This may be made a valuable way of improving run-down land, or, indeed, any other sort of land. A much longer iron hurdle has also been lately introduced, built fence-shape, with two wheels attached to a horizontal cross-piece at each end. As this is very durable, it would be the cheapest, perhaps, in the end. Mr. Mechi, the well-known English farmer, uses them, and in England their employment has been extending since their introduction half a dozen years ago.

Small Flocks the Best.

We frequently see statements of the profit of wool growing, says a contemporary, but almost uniformly the results are given from small flocks of 100 or less. We are very well aware that the same ratio of profit does not hold good in a flock of 500, and that it rapidly decreases as the numbers go up. In a recent address before the Indiana Sheep Growers' association Mr. B. F. Magee expressed the following views:

"There is one thing about pasturing sheep that has been overlooked, viz., the damage done to the grass by being run over by the flock. While I believe that one acre of good grass would keep five, or may be eight, sheep well, I do not believe that 100 acres would keep 500 sheep. Five sheep would probably do but little damage to one acre, even though they were confined to it; they would make but few tracks over it in a day, and would easily find fresh grass each day. But suppose we put 600 sheep on a 100-acre lot; if each five sheep would confine themselves to their own particular acre they probably would do well in the summer. But they will not do this; and right here is where theory and practice part company. Our five sheep start out to graze and the 495 go along with them. Now a sheep is a dainty creature, and likes clean food. So the hindmost part of the flock keep pushing ahead, paying little or no attention to what has already been run over; and being in each other's way each would go over ten times as much ground before it is filled as it ought, and having so much more work to get its food it does not do so well as one that can satisfy itself with little or no exertion. Going over the trail too frequently, and picking about dung and urine for grass, is doubtless what makes larger flocks so liable to disease."

Alfalfa.

The value of alfalfa in dry, permeable soils is practically demonstrated in Colorado, as shown by the fact that a single firm in Denver has ordered tens of tons of fresh seed from California. It is not long since a hay dealer in that city refused to buy the "worthless stuff" of the pioneer grower. It has also proved valuable in Utah, and wherever it can readily penetrate the ground in a dry country. It goes down to water, and grows right along all summer without regard to absence of moisture at the surface.

Bees in Box Hives.

There are still a great many bees in the country occupying old gums, box hives, etc., and although but little can be done with them in this condition there is still some chance to improve even the box hives. The hive should not be made too large, for the extra room given in the body of the hive is of no benefit either to the bees or to their owner. A box thirteen inches square and ten inches deep is a very good size; nail a board over the top, bore full of three-fourth or one inch holes, about two inches apart each way, to give the bees access to the honey-boxes. The holes in the bottom of the honey-boxes should correspond to those in the top of the hive, otherwise three-eighth-inch strips should be tacked across the top of the hive on which to set the boxes. A cap should cover the whole to shut out the light and to protect them from the weather. You can use sections in place of honey-boxes by making some kind of a case in which to set them. A very nice arrangement to secure sur-

plus honey for home use is to make a case or box in which to hang small frames. Frames should not be more than six inches deep, and hang about one and one-half inches apart from center to center. Bees are loath to commence work in an empty box of any kind, and should always be provided with starters of comb, or strips of foundation. In putting on boxes too much room should not be given at once. Put on one box at first and then add others as they require more room.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Veterinary Department.

Wolf Teeth.

I have a horse which has been wintering in the country, and which I now learn is nearly blind from the effects of wolf teeth. "Is there anything that can be done for him?"

ANSWER.—The chances are that the horse is a victim to ophthalmia, as the so-called "wolf teeth" do not tend to affect the eyes. They are merely supererogatory, and not in sympathy with the eyes as is too often erroneously believed. **Treatment**: Prepare him by feeding upon bran mashes for two days, then in the morning, before feeding, give a ball composed of seven drachms of Bardadoes aloes and one of pulverized ginger root, mixed. After it has acted, give half a drachm of iodide of potash night and morning; clip the hair from below and behind the eyes, and apply a blister, and for a local application take tincture of opium, one ounce; sulphate of atropia, twenty grains; distilled water, three ounces; bathe the eyes and introduce a little into them three or four times a day; keep the face covered with a piece of thin muslin, and allow him to stand in the open air during the dry part of the day.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a young mare, four years old, that has never been worked. She at times has an inflammation of the lids and socket of the eye. It looks as if her halter had got over it, and weeps and seems weak for a week or two, and by washing with warm milk and water goes away. There is no cloud or film over the eye-ball, so far as I can discover, but only the swelling of the lids, weeping and weakness of the eye generally. The lids or socket do not swell out, but only as you would expect from considerable inflammation. They look full. I am sure the halter does not cause it, because she once had it in pasture. It is now about a year that she has been subject to it, at various intervals, the last attack not over a month or six weeks from former one. Can you advise for this in your columns?

ANSWER.—The trouble is due to the animal taking a little cold, and the parts being constitutionally weak it becomes localized. Its proper name would be periodic ophthalmia, but is usually designated moon blindness. If it should prove to be only conjunctival, it is not serious, but if otherwise it is quite probable that it will terminate in cataract—permanent blindness. **Treatment**: As soon as it makes its appearance, give a dose of aloes, say seven drachms, made into a ball and given in the morning before feeding. Take Goulard's extract, fluid extract of belladonna and tincture of opium, of each half an ounce; distilled water, four ounces; mix, and bathe the parts three times a day. Also apply a cantharides blister close to and behind the eye.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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