

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 439.

"HAD I BUT KNOWN."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

We oft exclaim—poor pilgrims vexed
With earthly cares and sore perplexed—
"How different here I should have walked
My given way; how different talked;
What different seed I should have sown—
"Had I but known."

"What different friends I should have made;
What different rules and plans have laid;
How many times I should have dropped
My theories false, and wisely stopped
To think, ere from my hobby thrown—
"Had I but known."

"Where now I serve I might have ruled;
My children have been better schooled;
My joys enhanced, my wealth increased,
And I been bidden to the feast
Where now I sit and weep alone—
"Had I but known."

"Could I my life live o'er again,
We say when suffering with the pain
Of some mistake or some misdeed
Brought on by thoughtlessness or greed,
"I'd profit by the seasons' flow,
And what I've known."

Believe it not, O neighbor mine;
But let your present light so shine
That you can say from day to day,
God leads me in the narrow way;
His grace could not have brighter shone
If I had known.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

In the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Spain, are the Balearic islands, five in number, of which the most distant from the Spanish coast is Minorca, twenty-two miles long and eight wide, with a population of about forty-five thousand. It is a rugged and not too fertile island, rising gradually toward the center to an elevation of five thousand feet, which gives it cold winters and burning summers. The inhabitants of the Balearic group are a tough and sturdy race, long subject to Spain. Most of them are farmers, merchants, fishermen or miners; but they take naturally and easily to the sea, as islanders are apt to do.

In this group dwelt for many generations, as far back, perhaps, as the year 1250, the ancestors of Admiral Farragut; a family that gave to the islands as many as thirty conspicuous individuals—counselors, magistrates and warriors. George Farragut, the father of the admiral, was born at Minorca in 1755. He was sent to school at the age of seventeen, at the Spanish city of Barcelona, one hundred and twenty-five miles from his native island. In 1768, when he was twenty-one years of age, he came to America, entered the service of the struggling colonists and served creditably all through the revolutionary war, particularly in the Southern campaigns.

Upon the return of peace he emigrated to Tennessee and settled at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, where he bought land, married and entered upon the laborious life of a backwoodsman and farmer. The lady he married was Miss Elizabeth Shine, of the Scotch-Irish race of North Carolina, from which sprang Jackson, Calhoun and many other noted persons of that region.

Our illustrious admiral, David Glasgow Farragut, was born at Campbell's Station, in Tennessee, in 1801. He was probably born in a log house, for at that period there were few others in the country parts of Tennessee. Indians were still numerous and hostile there, and his father served for a while as major of cavalry in a corps raised to keep the Indians in check. One of the admiral's earliest recollections was of his mother defending their home in the absence of her husband against a hostile band of Indians.

"My mother," he wrote in an early diary, "who was a brave and energetic woman, barred the door in the most effectual manner and sent all of us trembling little ones into the loft of the barn, while she guarded the entrance with an ax. The savages attempted to parley with her, but she kept them at bay until finally they departed."

His father reached home soon after, pursued the Indians and drove them out of the country. This must have happened when the boy was no more than three or four years old. In 1803 President Jefferson succeeded in buying Louisiana from the French. Mr. Jefferson believed much in gunboats as a means of defending harbors and cities, and some of his pet vessels were ordered around to New Orleans when the flag of the United States was hoisted over that city. The major of cavalry now changed his profession. He was appointed sailing-master in the United States navy and was placed in command of one of the gunboats defending the lower Mississippi.

This was about 1807, when the future admiral was six years of age. The family removed in that year to New Orleans, where unhappily the heroic mother soon after died of yellow fever, leaving three sons and two daughters, the younger daughter being an infant. She did not die, however, before doing an act which gave to her son David a splendid career and to the United States one of the best naval officers that ever trod a quarter-deck. David Porter, another sailing-master in the navy, father of the famous Commodore David Porter, was taken sick in New Orleans. George Farragut took him home, where his wife cared for him and attended him until he died. Not long after his death his son David, then a commander in the navy, was placed in charge of the naval station at New Orleans. Upon learning what Mrs. Farragut and her husband had done for his father he visited George Farragut and offered to adopt one of his children.

"After a while," the admiral recorded, "the question of adoption was put to us all, when I, being inspired by his uniform, and that of my brother William, who had received an appointment in the navy some time before, said promptly that I would go."

The child of eight years went with Commander Porter forthwith, who proved to be, as long as he lived, a faithful friend and guardian to him. The commander removing to Washington soon after placed him at school for a while, but when he was nine years and five months old, December 17, 1810, David Glasgow Farragut entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman, and in the following summer went to sea with his guardian in the frigate Essex, of immortal memory.

Every one will feel that such a boy was not old enough to serve as a naval officer. Probably he was older than his years; and when he joined the Essex his country was at peace. It is evident, too, that he was a sailor by inheritance, and belonged to the sea as the fish belongs to the water and the bird to the air. His father had all an islander's love of salt water, as well as a singular aptitude for encountering its perils. He once sailed from New Orleans to Havana in a pirogque, a vessel no better than a large open canoe. Often he would take his children across Lake Pontchartrain in a small boat when the wind was blowing a gale. If any one remonstrated against his exposing his children to the risk he would reply: "Now is the time to conquer their fears."

Young as the midshipman was, he proved competent to every duty required of him. In June, 1812, congress declared war against Great Britain. In the war Captain Porter and the frigate Essex played a part that never can be forgotten while valor and patriotism are honored. The Essex was soon upon the ocean taking prizes and winning victories. In the first weeks of the cruise the midshipman of eleven years saved, perhaps, his captain and his ship. The Essex was crowded with prisoners. One night, while the boy was asleep in his hammock, he saw one of the prisoners standing near him with a pistol in his hand. Knowing that something was wrong, he feigned sleep until the man had gone by, when, slipping from his bed, he crept to the cabin and told Captain Porter what he had seen. In a moment the captain was on deck and gave the alarm of fire, which called the crew to quarters, and enabled him to disarm and secure the mutineers.

At twelve years of age this boy commanded a prize ship, and took her safely into port, having maintained his authority with great coolness and resolution against her captain, who was not disposed to obey him.

Of all the naval combats of the war, few attracted so much notice as the last action fought by the Essex at Valparaiso. She was obliged to yield to two English vessels, the frigate Phoebe and the sloop Cherub, both powerful ships and ably commanded. On that bloody day the midshipman of thirteen was captain's aid, powder boy, and everything else by turns that a boy could be.

"I shall never forget," he once wrote, "the horrid impression made upon me at the sight of the first man I had ever seen killed. It staggered and sickened me at first, but they began to fall around me so fast that it all appeared like a dream, and produced no effect upon my nerves."

Captain Porter was a man to make heroes of those who served under him. At a critical moment of the fight the boy was sent below for some gun-primers, but on his way he was almost crushed by a man of two hundred pounds falling upon him. Stunned, and covered with the man's blood, he rushed back to the deck; all bewildered.

"Are you wounded?" asked the captain. "I believe not, sir," replied the lad. "Then where are the primers?"

"This question brought him to his senses, and he hurried away to obey the order. All through the action he bore himself with admirable self-possession. When it was over, with nearly half the crew dead or wounded, he was broken-hearted at the defeat. Finding himself a prisoner on board one of the enemy's ships he could not keep back his tears, until he was roused to anger by discovering that one of the British midshipmen had captured and brought on board from the Essex his own pet pig. Farragut claimed it for his own and laid hold of the animal.

"Go it, my little Yankee!" cried one of the English officers. "If you can thrash Shorty you shall have your pig."

A ring was formed, and after a few rounds Farragut was the victor and carried off the pig under his arm, "feeling," as he said, "that I had in some degree wiped out the disgrace of our defeat."

The war ended in 1815; and Farragut during the next forty-six years pursued the usual career of a naval officer, sometimes serving at sea, sometimes on shore; promoted from time to time. He was fond and proud of his profession, as well as most scrupulous in performing all his duties, and he became thoroughly proficient in them; as kind, modest and gentle as he was firm and resolute. In the spring of 1861 he was at his home in Norfolk, Va., with his wife and only son, awaiting orders, hoping and believing to the last that Virginia would side with the old flag.

On a certain morning in April, 1861, he strolled out after breakfast, according to his custom, to a place in Norfolk where naval officers were accustomed to meet and chat together. There he learned that the Virginia convention had passed the ordinance of secession. He gave free expression to his disappointment, and said that President Lincoln after the seizure of the Southern forts and arsenals was justified in calling for troops.

One of the company said, with impatience, that a person so thinking could not live in Norfolk.

"Well, then," replied he, "I can live somewhere else."

He went home and said to his excellent wife that he should "stick to the flag," adding: "This act of mine may cause years of separation from your family; so you must decide quickly whether you will go North or remain here."

Her decision was prompt to go with him. That very evening, with only such property as he could hastily gather, he left Norfolk and made his way to Baltimore; thence by canal boat to Philadelphia, and so on to New York.

The rest is known to all the world. During the next four years he proved himself to be a commander full of resources, the bravest of the brave, and added to his country's moral treasure as fair an example of manly worth and professional excellence as its annals exhibit. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870, at the age of sixty-nine, having then been in the naval service of his country more than sixty years. His only son, Loyall Farragut, has recently written his biography; and this duty he has executed with the simplicity, the modesty and the fidelity due to so sterling a hero. It is such a book as the admiral himself would have approved.

Old-Time Punishments.

In reading of the daily lives of the fathers of our country there is one fact, or system, cropping out on every page which bears a curious aspect when viewed through the medium of the thoughts and feelings of to-day. I allude to the rigid, unswerving manner in which they carried out the Mosaic or Judicial law of "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye." It is strange, but nevertheless true, that they came to these bleak, barbarous, inhospitable shores in search of religious liberty alone, and yet a more religiously intolerant people it would be difficult to find. But they walked by the light they had, and we have faith to believe that they were honest and sincere; and even the stern and unyielding dogmatism, which appears intolerance in the light of the present, has yielded virtues that have blessed and sanctified the country.

Look, for instance, at the punishments which they inflicted. In 1641 three men—Daniel Fairfield, Jenkin Davis and John Hudson—in the town of Lynn, Mass., committed a crime which was not particularized in their penal code, nor expressly provided for in any way. In giving judgment the court ruled that the sin was not

capital by any express law of God, "but to be drawn only by proportion." "Nor was it made capital by any law of our own; so we had no warrant to put them to death." And then, after due deliberation, they adjudged as follows:

The sentence against Fairfield was that he should be severely whipped at Boston and at Salem, and confined to Boston Neck (i. e., within the town of Boston) upon pain of death; if he went out—if he was found at any time beyond the town—he should have one nostril slit and seared at Boston and the other at Salem; and to wear a halter visibly about his neck all his life, or to be whipped severely every time he was seen without it; and to die if the crime were repeated. Fined £40.

Jenkin Davis to be whipped at Boston and Lynn, and to wear a halter during the pleasure of the court, and to be confined to Lynn. Fined £20.

John Hudson to be whipped at Boston and Lynn, and to be fined £20.

Well, well—I don't know but that I must take back the harsh reflections with which I opened this article. While writing, and contemplating the crime of which those men were guilty, and thinking how men to-day can do the horrid wickedness almost unpunished, my soul cries out, "Oh for the strong hands and the righteous judgments of those old fathers once more in our land!" Yes; I will take it all back, and give the strong arm sway, nor fear the consequence.—G.

Cormorant Fishing in China.

Cormorants are used for river fishing. The most celebrated place for breeding them is Taughshichen. The inhabitants are believed to possess a secret in cormorant rearing which gives them special success. The cormorant's book name is lu tzu, and the common name is yu ying (fish-hawk) or yu ya (fish-crow). The females lay yearly from three to nine eggs, but the eggs of the first season (first moon) are the only ones retained for hatching, which are given to hens to hatch, as the female cormorant is a careless mother.

The eggs of the second season are not used, the weather being too cold. The young birds are first fed with a mixture of bean curd and raw eels' flesh cut fine. The price of a male is 100l. or 200l., and of a female half as much. When they have attained their full size a string is tied to one leg, the other end of it being fastened to the bank of a pond or canal. They are then made to go into the water, the trainer whistling a peculiar call, and using a bamboo to force them. Small fish are thrown them, on which they pounce greedily, as they have been kept on short allowance of food. They are now called back by a different whistle call, and forced to obey by means of the string. As they reach the shore more fish is given them. This teaching having been gone through daily for a month, another four or five weeks are spent in training the birds from a boat. At the end of this period the string is generally dispensed with.

The teaching being completed, the cormorants are fed sparingly. A small hemp ring is tied around their necks to prevent them from swallowing large fish, and they are taken on board the small boat called "cormorant boat" to the number of ten or twelve. They are now as docile as dogs, and sit perched upon the side of the boat till they are sent into the water by a whistle from their master. They dive after fish, and bring their prizes to the boat firmly held in their hooked beaks. When a fish is too large for one bird three or more join their forces and capture it together. After fishing two or three hours the birds are allowed to come on board and rest. At the end of the day the hemp string is loosened or removed altogether, and they are either allowed to fish for themselves or are fed by the hand of their master. A cormorant holds out for five years.

Want of Decision.

A great deal of labor is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is that in doing anything in the world worth doing we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a

hundred and fifty years, and live to see it a success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brother and uncles and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, and that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for oversqueamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.

An attempt to explain the remarkable extension which the area of the Great Salt lake has recently undergone is made by Professor J. W. Powell, in the report of his survey of the Rocky mountain region. A line of driftwood around the lake indicates the highest level reached by the water in storms. Within the last twelve years the surface of the lake has risen so that it is six feet higher than the storm line was in 1866. In many places the shores are so flat that this rise has caused a vast increase in the area of the lake. How is the enhanced volume of water to be accounted for? One theory is that the climate of Utah has undergone a change in the direction of greater moisture, so that the rainfall is more abundant and evaporation less rapid. Professor Powell, however, thinks that man has had a share in the work; the cultivators, by means of irrigation and drainage, and other modifications of the land, have turned more water into the streams which feed the lake, and consequently at the same time the evaporation from the soil has become less. This view is supported by the report from citizens of Utah generally that every stream is capable of irrigating a larger area than when first tried.

A woman, whose name was lightly used in the columns of a newspaper in Portland, Me., asked a lawyer to sue the editor for libel; but was informed that she had no redress under the laws. She determined to take matters into her own hands. She went to the newspaper office, collared the editor and belabored him in the face and over the head with the handle of a heavy parasol. She struck him three or four times before he could recover from his surprise. Then jumping to his feet he caught a stone paper-weight and threw it in her face with full force. It glanced from her lip and nose and did no serious injury beyond a slight flesh wound, from which the blood flowed freely. Upon this she fled and proceeded directly to the police station, where she entered a complaint against the editor for assault.

Mr. Darwin has written a letter calling attention to the scientific importance of the investigation by Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., into the prehistoric shell mounds of Omori, in Japan. He remarks that the zealous aid afforded by several Japanese gentlemen is a most encouraging omen of the future progress of science in their country. The nature of Professor Morse's researches has previously been noticed in these columns. He obtained strong evidence of the former prevalence of cannibalism in Japan.

Bees have been conveyed from Palestine to England, and forwarded to Canada. They were placed in a number of small boxes, peculiarly constructed, so that they could obtain food, air and water, and were let out and repacked in England previous to their reshipment for Quebec.

Young Folks' Department.

Alice Roser Acknowledges Her Thanks.

MR. W. A. BOLES:—Please accept my thanks for the book you sent me as a present. I do not know how you knew so well what I would like. What little I have read in it is very interesting.

The story of "Daniel Boone" is very interesting, and is new to me. I wonder if the rest find them as hard to correct as I do. I find them very difficult.

Our good editor is very kind to allow us space in his paper for these exercises, and you for giving them. I think I have been greatly benefited by them, and want to learn still more. I do not understand why we receive presents now; we haven't had fifty lessons yet.

Please excuse mistakes and awkwardness.
Yours truly,
ALICE ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kans., June 20, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

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

Grange Picnic.

One of the most pleasant gatherings of the people of Johnson county that has been held for a long time was that at Struck's grove last Saturday. It has become a settled conclusion that when the grangers of this county undertake anything they usually succeed in making it a success, and the annual picnic last Saturday can certainly be placed on the list of successful undertakings by the organization. Rather unfortunate for the picnic, harvest time came about two weeks earlier than was anticipated at the time the committees met and agreed upon the day on which it should be held, and this fact detained a great many who would otherwise have been present; as it was, about fifteen hundred persons, according to the lowest estimate, turned out, and the pleasures and festivities of the day were such as to fully repay all who lent their presence to the occasion.

The procession was formed in this city under the chief marshaling of Thos. C. Marshall and headed by the Olathe Rifles' band, which discoursed some of their choicest music before leaving town and while on the way to the grounds. A number of banners, flags and mottoes were noticed in the procession, and altogether the entire line in moving out of town made quite an imposing appearance.

Hon. A. Arrasmith presided over the meeting at the grounds and opened the exercises by delivering a short address to the friends assembled.

In addition to the military band, a good orchestra and a superb choir had prepared a lot of choice music for the occasion, which formed an attractive feature of the day's exercises. Dinner was announced, and then is the time when the real genuine hospitality of the sturdy farmer is most manifest. Abundant provisions had been provided, and for an hour there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul. The various committees spared no pains to see that every one had an invitation to dinner and made all royally welcome.

At 1:30 p. m. the crowd was called together again by a selection by the band, after which Hon. Wm. Sims, worthy master of the State grange, was introduced. He spoke at some length on the subject of granges and their principles, which was listened to throughout with marked attention. The address of Mr. Sims was the oration of the day, and for local speakers the committee in that behalf had selected one in each township in the county, nearly all of whom responded with a short speech. H. C. Livermore, of this city, appeared in behalf of Olathe township, and elaborated for about thirty minutes, although he stated that the audience was cheated out of a good speech for the reason that when he began to prepare it an old lady came with some chickens to sell, and he would stop making speeches any time to buy chickens. He finally wound up with one of those first-class laughs for which he holds a copyright. Other addresses were made by Rev. Wm. Pyle and Wm. Scott of Spring Hill, Thos. Hancock of Oxford, and W. H. Brady of Aubrey, which were interspersed at regular intervals with music by the band, orchestra or choir.

The committee on decoration and grounds had performed their duties faithfully, and there was no complaining of a scarcity of seats and water as is so common on such occasions. A good speakers' stand had been erected which was tastefully ornamented with flowers and banners. Noticeable among the decorations was a corn basket manufactured by Mrs. Post, residing near Ocheltree.

The whole affair passed off pleasantly and quietly, and we will await anxiously for the next annual grange picnic.—*Olathe Leader.*

Importance of the Grange.

There has been such a decided improvement in the order in nearly all the states since the late meetings of the National and state granges that every earnest, active Patron who understands and appreciates the importance of organization should redouble his efforts to make his subordinate grange more efficient, to restore confidence in those less intelligent and public-spirited, and encourage all to feel a deeper and more active interest in the cause. The doubts which so many outsiders, and often members even, have had in the permanence of the grange must, by this time have given way, for they must now see there are enough true, devoted men and women in every state to uphold the organization, and who are determined that it shall not only live but become the leading and most powerful organization in America. The farmers have the numbers and the wealth sufficient not only to change their condition as the servants of other classes, but to control the business and political affairs of this country. To accomplish all this they lack but the intelligence to combine their numbers and concentrate their wealth, and this intelligence they can acquire only in the grange. Our leaders in all their public utterances should endeavor to impress upon farmers how powerless they are in the business and politi-

cal world without organization, and how overwhelmingly strong they would be if thoroughly organized. If farmers could be made to see what an immense power and influence organization gives to the few; how it enters into every business transaction and permeates every branch of industry, the little farm in the back country no less than the counting-room in the city; how it enriches and elevates the few and impoverishes and degrades the disorganized many, they would rally to the order by hundreds of thousands, and every subordinate grange in the country would team with life and energy and intelligent action.

There is a grand work before the leaders of our organization, and they will be false to the noblest trust ever confided to human hands if they fail to arouse the farmers of the country to the overwhelming importance of the order.

There can be no excuse for dormant granges now. The masses can be made to see, as never before, that the principles of the order are founded in truth and justice; that the measures adopted for protecting the farmers' interests against the encroachments of hostile classes, and for promoting their prosperity and elevating them as individuals and as a class, have been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested; and especially, that with the falling off of corrupt office seekers who sought to control it for selfish purposes the order is in the hands of honest and capable farmers in whom they may safely confide.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

The Grange a Commonwealth—Article V.

While we hold that the grange should be steadily brought up into practical operation to its own comprehensive declaration of principles, so that it shall eventually become strong in preparing farmers' sons and daughters to be more self-reliant as they come onto the stage of life, we are urgently called to duties that cannot be postponed without trifling away our most vital interests as well as missing an opportunity to lit up that large body of farmers who are so fleeced and broken by commerce and bad rulers that they are utterly unable to resist the oppression. Let me here illustrate. When Patrick Henry, that great Virginia orator, led his countrymen in his ardor of soul to throw off the oppressive yoke, grasp their sword and attain freedom, Thomas Jefferson, with all those Virginia patriots, caught the flame. In a cooler moment his compeers asked him what he would do. The young Virginia statesman was ready for the emergency. "I will go," said he, "and organize all those Scotch Presbyterian farmers all along the line of the Blue Ridge." History has justified his trust in those stalwart mountaineers, and the great central highlands of the old South still produce men of worth, loyal to liberty and just laws. But they must now abide their time. At present we have nothing to hope from the Southern brethren at this juncture in political affairs. They can do nothing to advance our cause by casting their votes into the national ballot-box where it is obstructed by unprincipled desperadoes. The political history of the strife since 1868, as we look back, casts its darkened shadow, while we are looking with confused vision for waymarks to the future. But it is not a scene to be penciled for a news-room. Let us turn from it with this instruction: A government for the people, originating from the people, must be carried on by the people continuously and with interested vigilance or it will soon be exhausted to a gigantic skeleton set up by mammon for the people to crouch to and pay their tribute. Take another illustration of the work of politicians: The cities of this old state of New York run the government, carry the elections, unequalize the taxes, create monster monopolies, legislate riders in every possible way onto one-half the wealth. And how is this? By the power of the ignorant, irresponsible, servile vote. That festers, concentrates, and breeds in all cities everywhere and at all times in proportion to age, location and size. They can't rid themselves of such results. The farmers of New York state all told have a majority of all the legal votes in the state. Citizen farmers of the old boasting Empire state, will you stop with yourselves in council and take a bit of advice from Colonel Crockett, of Texan memory, before you cast your vote? "First know that you are right and then go ahead," and if your "heads are level" you will establish your manhood.—*Winchester, in Husbandman.*

The Power of Organization.

The political world has no love for us except to use us for their promotion. If they do anything for the love of the farmer it is not for the love of justice but only as they fear the ballot. Seven years ago when the agriculturists of Iowa thoroughly organized, legislatures and the highest courts respected our rights and wishes. It was our organization they feared. So soon as the granges in many of the counties surrendered their charters and closed their gates no longer was our power felt or our rights respected. Disbanded and distracted, we bore the respect of the good, and the political trickster no longer fears us.

It is important, therefore, we should organize again thoroughly in every county. Where there are no live and active county or fifth degree granges, and no prospect of any, the farmers should at once combine in a farmers' alliance. That is no secret society, and has no paid officers nor any initiation fees or dues, and all can unite in such an organization who have scruples about secret societies. It is doing good where it has been introduced. It consolidates the action of farmers. They have a head and a heart in the affairs of the state. And they thus soon become a dread to evil doers. It is through this agency that England has been revolutionized. It was principally through this alliance that the New York assembly was carried against the Erie railroad last fall. It is probable the power of money will defeat any good legislation, but the alliances in that state are whetting their scythes

for the crop of dishonest politicians who betray their interests in these matters.

We therefore demand that active steps be taken immediately to either have a live and working county grange or a county farmers' alliance. Not only has the business upon our farms got to be managed by brains, but brains will have to organize for the defense of our social, financial and political interests. In the alliance any of these questions can be discussed and acted on. It is a mighty boon in the hands of the producers when wielded wisely and judiciously. And there is no state in the Union where there is more real brains among the farmers than in our state. We can have our own way if we will but do it. It is useless to whine over our defeats when we have the power. If we are too stupid to exercise it we deserve to be sold out and our interests condemned as they have been. Do you hear?—*Iowa Grange Visitor.*

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 Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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.

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Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

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 W. M. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

NOTICE!

WE HAVE MADE A REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ALL GOODS QUOTED BY US IN PRICE LIST NO. 27, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS. ORDERS RECEIVED BY US BETWEEN JUNE 21 AND AUGUST 21, 1880, WILL RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THIS REDUCTION.

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The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

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GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise:

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

An Atchison Young Lady Tells How a "Sailor Boy" Helped Her Escape from the Fated Narragansett—A Railroad Employee Steals an Express Package.

The friends of Miss Mollie Tortat, of this city, have waited with great eagerness to learn the particulars of her escape from the burning and sinking steamer Narragansett. Yesterday Mrs. J. C. Fox, Miss Tortat's sister, received a letter from her giving the following particulars.

"My dispatch made you acquainted with the terrible disaster which happened to the ill-fated Narragansett. I know you have seen the papers with all the particulars, so I will not try to write much, as I am feeling very weak indeed. I did not think Friday night that I would ever see or write to any of you again.

I never can describe my feelings. My berth was No. 13 in the ladies' cabin; did not take a state-room because I could not sleep, and it was more economical. Alas, how many dollars have gone down into the sea! I staid on deck enjoying the evening until about half past nine; then I retired perfectly contented, not for a moment thinking of danger. I had not gone to sleep, but was beginning to feel drowsy.

At half past eleven I heard the bells ringing furiously, and then the terrible crash never to be forgotten to my dying day. I sprang instantly from my berth (the third and uppermost one). Fortunately, I had only loosened my clothing. I fastened my clothing, put on my hat, and my comb in my hair, put on a life-preserver that was in my berth, took my ulster in one hand and a band-box in the other and hurried out on the gangway.

The officers were crying out all the time, 'Not the least danger; only a slight accident.' This did not satisfy me. I wanted to ascertain myself before I would be convinced; and well that I did. When I reached the galleyway I found the steamer sinking rapidly, the water then being over my feet. I found that I must leave that portion of the steamer or I must go down. As I was leaving I met a gentleman, and said to him: 'Will you help me?' He said: 'I will stand by you, miss, and do all I can to save you.'

We hastened through the ladies' cabin to the saloon. When we reached the saloon the smoke was suffocating and falling all around us. We managed to get through to the promenade deck, I wading through water above my waist. So you may imagine how rapidly the steamer sank. We found we would be washed out to sea, so my 'sailor boy' told me how to climb on his shoulders. He standing outside of the railing of the saloon, I climbed up (I don't know how I did it) onto the hurricane deck. I had nothing to catch hold of, as the deck was of tin, but strength was given me. We got there just in time to jump on the last life raft, and that was upside down. We leaped ten feet or more, not knowing whether we should go into the sea or the boat. I aimed right and struck the boat. Another lady jumped on my back. We were piled upon the raft like logs.

We drifted with the tide about two hours, and were finally rescued by men from a New York steamer. I would have been lost had it not been for Mr. Duroy. He stood by me faithfully until the last. I did not lose my presence of mind, and several gentlemen hunted me up and complimented me on being so brave and courageous. When we reached the New York steamer everything was done for us that could be done. We were stripped of our wet clothing, rubbed in blankets and given stimulants. A lady very kindly gave two ladies and myself a state-room, where we were as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

"Such a night of horror I hope I will never be called upon to witness again. The shrieks of the drowning were heartrending. The men seemed to be more excited than the women. There were a few noble men, however, who did everything they could to help the ladies. The crew were the first to leave the steamer. I did not feel that I was safe until I was upon terra firma, and I can say with emphasis that I have 'sounded the sound' sufficiently. I do not want any more surf bathing during the rest of my natural life.

"The only thing I saved was my little satchel containing my money, jewelry, ticket and check. That Mr. Duroy saved for me by stuffing it in his clothing."

Withholding news that is more or less interesting to the public generally seems to be catching. This time it occurs in Irving, a beautiful town on the Central Branch road some ninety miles west of Atchison. About two weeks ago a Mr. L. F. Osborn took charge of the depot, relieving A. A. Johnston, who went to Burr Oak, a more lucrative station. Mr. Johnston has been in the employ of the company for a long time, and has always proved one of the most efficient agents. Mr. Osborn's appearance here was that of a gentleman, and such the good people of Irving as well as the officials of the railroad company took him to be. He claimed that his wife resided in Atchison. A new time table went into effect, and the night work at this place proved too hard for Mr. Osborn, so he resigned. A day or two after he took charge of the office an express package containing \$500, and sent by the Exchange bank of W. W. Hetherington, of this city, was missing. As Mr. Osborn had deposited some funds of the company here, no suspicions were aroused that he knew anything about it until after he left. He went to St. Louis, and was soon after arrested and the money recovered. They found it in his old clothes, and the package intact—not a dollar missing. By some "hook or crook" he evaded the officers after his escape. At last accounts he had not been recaptured. Evidently Mr. Osborn was in for making money, and proba-

bly thought he would not be easily detected in so small a town as Irving. The people there now believe it was only a blind on his part when he resigned because of the laborious duties devolved upon him in the late change of time on the Central Branch, he having the express package at the time.

What Happened in a Court-Room. [Topeka Commonwealth.]

He was a lawyer from Topeka, and was just closing a powerful address to the jury. It was evening, and the court-house at Oskaloosa was crowded to hear the closing argument in a railroad case which a commercial traveler had brought to recover \$10,000 for injuries received by him. The few kerosene lamps had never been cleaned since their purchase in 1852, had short wicks and but little oil, and gave just the necessary amount of light to make the darkness visible. A lawyer from Topeka was closing the case for the plaintiff. He may be recognized as the middle partner of the longest law firm in Topeka. He had started at an eloquent pace, and for three hours had increased his stride in that direction. He was on the home-stretch; but a few moments more and he would thank the jury for its close attention and take his seat. His finest rhetoric, like the wine at the feast, was reserved for the last.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "I did not intend to say one word about the conduct of this grasping corporation. I had intended to simply discuss the bare facts in the case, but the counsel on the other side has intimated that my client's feet were not the cleanest, and that his calcaneum and astragalus were not injured by the fall he received. The railroad company may overawe legislatures; it may bribe editors with passes; it may with impunity sweep into eternity its trains freighted with humanity that plunges through a broken bridge; it may send its minions here to defeat the just claim of an injured man." [Here a man from Perry on the jury awoke and asked his neighbor for a chew of tobacco.] "It may attempt to divert your attention from his shattered fibula; his lacerated ligaments; his atrophied leg; his fractured os calcis; but all in vain. Truth crushed to earth—"

The couplet was never finished. Two dogs that had been sleeping in the jury-box simultaneously awoke, and propelled as by one motive sprang up into midair toward each other. They met and clinched on a juror's lap. In a few moments the entire panel and everybody else but the dogs were exhausted. An old bailiff pursued them in the darkness, and his blows descended as often on the heads of spectators as the combatants, and up and down they went. Tops of tables were in demand, and in the desire to aid in restoring order the audience made confusion worse confounded. It appeared that the quarrel of the lawyers had entered into the mastiffs. The court had lost jurisdiction of the case, and all the while, teeth clinched in neck, the dogs roared round the room, until finally by the jury and audience dividing and each seizing a dog, like the crash of saws through knotty logs the dogs are pulled asunder and quiet is restored.

"The main show may now go on," says the judge. But no more eloquence to-night. The railroad case had degenerated into a dog fight, and Cicero himself would have been powerless to disturb the situation. The argument was at an end, and the jury took the case.

In Need of Rain. [Wichita Eagle.] There has been no little laughing at our expense because the Eagle showed the "white feather" this year for the first time. And still yet and now, despite the fact that the wheat turned off better than the most sanguine predictions, and that the great corn fields of the valley never looked more promising, we are still inclined to keep that feather in view. The spring and summer have been exceptional. Every veer of the wind and every cloud has been of a droughty character, and we most earnestly admonish the farmers of Sedgewick county to take care of everything out of which any money can be realized, and to use more than ordinary caution about going in debt. The season may turn out all right in the end and we may have millions of bushels of corn and other cereals and to spare, but the signs as we read them are all against that hope. A continuous drought means grasshoppers, and grasshoppers mean destruction. Drought also means chinch bugs and other pests. In Delano township a little worm has appeared forming webs over everything in the way of vegetation that it crawls upon, having first eaten the foliage. On Monday these little green worms about an inch in length appeared on Mr. Thitman's place and destroyed 10,000 sweet potato plants in a few hours, all his Irish potatoes, and have commenced work on his corn, as also upon that of some of his neighbors. We want rain.

The Sorgho Growers. [South Kansas Tribune.] A goodly number of sorgho growers met in convention last Saturday. The election of permanent officers resulted as follows: President, Geo. F. Thayer; vice-president, P. S. Moore; secretary, Geo. R. Jones; treasurer, Ira Sparks. Committee on constitution and by-laws: Hon. L. A. Walker, W. B. Chamberlain, J. C. Harden. An enthusiastic discussion on the best kind of seeds, best time for planting, cultivation, soil, time to cut, mode of manufacture, benefits and profits of the business, etc., was held, and was participated in by L. A. Walker, L. D. Hosford, W. B. Chamberlain, Anderson Davis, Geo. R. Jones, Geo. F. Thayer, Ira Sparks, Alex. Moore and others.

On motion, the president was requested to call another meeting in four weeks, and suggest subjects for discussion. A cordial invitation was extended to farmers and all interested to participate in the next meeting.

General Butler at Junction City. [Junction City Tribune.]

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, has been visiting the Pacific coast, and on his return spent last night and this morning in his special coach on the railroad near the Junction City depot. The object in laying over was to see Eastern Kansas by daylight. Accompanying the general were Hon. O. D. Barrett, his law partner in Washington, D. C.; Gen. Chadwick, of the Albany railroad, Boston; ex-Senator Ames, of Mississippi; Hon. P. Webster, of Lowell, Mass.; Paul Butler, and Ben. Butler, Jr., sons of the general; and three ladies, including Miss Hattie Hurd, niece of the general.

The general's call was a very quiet one; but this morning as our people got wind of it a score or more gentlemen, including the mayor and most of the city council, Capt. Mullins, P. V. Trovinger, Capt. White and the editors of the city papers called on him. Mr. Chadwick took a carriage ride about the city with Chas. S. Davis.

Emporia's Water Works. [Emporia Herald.]

Last Thursday Emporia celebrated the formal opening of their new Holly water works—the first in the state. Quite a number of persons went up from this place. A large crowd was in attendance, and the affair is reported as quite a success all round. Everything went off according to programme, and the success of this new enterprise of enterprising Emporia was demonstrated to the gratification of her citizens and to the satisfactory entertainment of her guests. The Holly system is a good one, and we hope Emporia may find her \$50,000 a profitable investment. When Eureka gets old enough and big enough and strong enough, we hope we may go and do likewise.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

—AND—

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. MCCOY - - - - - President
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—AND—
ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
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ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

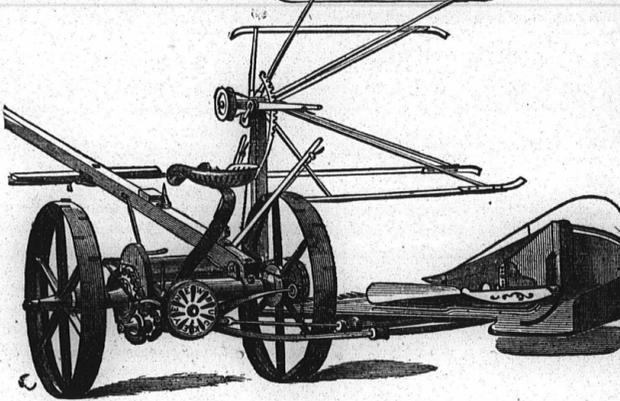
Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Gout or Rheumatism, Neck, and Enlarged Glands. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bleated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddle's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

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

THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

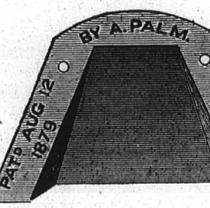
TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without one. Has tried them.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

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



COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

WATCHES for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCORPORATED in Quality of Material, Perfection of Finish, Thoroughness, Elegance of Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for nearly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

PORTABLE TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Quills and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous 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 Traylor Machinery has driven cheap machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and pass 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 Circular, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

J. Howell, Lawrence, is agent for the above machines; also has constantly on hand all kinds of machine repairing. 116 Massachusetts Street. J. HOWELL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.

The area in wheat along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad this year is estimated at 10,000,000 acres, against 6,000,000 last year. A yield of twenty bushels per acre would make 200,000,000 bushels the crop of that region. These look like large figures, but that is an extensive country, well adapted in soil and climate to wheat culture, and it is possible they may be realized.

GOOD CROPS.

Eastern Kansas is blest with the prospect of fine crops. The wheat has already been harvested, and has turned out much better than was anticipated earlier in the season; although not turning out quite as many bushels per acre as usual, yet the berry is unusually plump and fine. Corn is growing finely, but in some localities is being badly damaged by the chinch bug; still it is safe to say that the crops throughout the eastern part of the state will be large.

Stock of all kind are doing extremely well.

On the whole, the farmers in Eastern Kansas have every reason to be thankful and happy.

THE EDITOR REMEMBERED.

Mr. H. N. Flint, of Thayer, Neosho county, has our thanks till better paid for three boxes of fine, ripe peaches.

Mr. Solomon Roth, of Chanute, an old friend and Illinois neighbor of ours, sent a box of peaches that were rich, juicy and delicious.

Mr. A. H. Lathrop, one of the most enterprising young farmers of this county, presented us, on Saturday last, with several boxes of very fine raspberries.

To all of the above gentlemen who so kindly remembered us during last week we do our best. As they are all subscribers to THE SPIRIT, we shall with renewed energy do our utmost to make a paper that will be valuable to all of our readers, and as the editor of an agricultural journal try to do our part in making agriculture in all of its branches a grand success in our state.

THE UTES SETTLED.

The Indian commission appointed to confer with the late tribe to ratify the agreement made with their chiefs and afterward to choose lands for the members of the tribe are already on their way to Los Pinos. The only difficult part of their task will be the choice of land. The Indians heretofore made their living by hunting, but now each must take 160 acres of land and go to work and raise his own living. This at first may seem hard for Mr. Indian, but it is no worse for him than for a white man. If the commissioners will choose good land for these 4,000 Utes they will have done their duty; then let the Indian work or starve. So far as the people of the West are concerned, they are tired of paying the Indians an annual stipend to make war on the whites, and this making them work suits us.

FARMERS MUST WATCH.

If the farmers of the country are not careful, through the excitement of a presidential campaign they will be led away from the issue that most vitally concerns them as a class. The farmers of this country owe it to themselves and to their children to keep the transportation question constantly in mind, with a view to getting legislation that will control and regulate transportation companies in their charges.

The *Husbandman* in speaking on this subject says: "It is rather more important that suitable representatives be sent to both state and national legislatures—men who look to the interests of the industries that bring commercial prosperity to the country—than the election to the presidential office of either of the candidates named. It is important, first, that we have just laws, and then that they be executed. All efforts to provide wise measures for the regulation of internal commerce have hitherto proved unavailing because the people have not supported the few earnest workers who have striven to remedy the evils attaching to the present loose system. Apathy on the part of the general public, if long continued, will make the question of railway powers and privileges exceedingly difficult to regulate in accordance with the principles of justice. Now is the time

to give it careful consideration. In this state some progress has been made. The next step is easy if the people are really in earnest in their desire to provide safeguards against wrongs in the carrying trade. The measures proposed last winter can be pressed to enactment beyond doubt, but as the condition precedent there must be earnest purpose to secure them, and the preliminary steps must be taken long before the election. In every agricultural district candidates for legislative honors should be proved sound on this very important question, or left at home. Let it be understood that they must favor wholesome restrictive measures that shall bring railway managers to an understanding of their duties to the people, and all difficulties in the case will disappear."

THE NEW LAND GRAB.

The *Petroleum World*, a paper published at Titusville, Pa., in the interest of oil producers, a few days since contained the details of the Standard Oil company's latest conception in the way of monopoly, which appears to be a movement on the part of the Standard to get control of the wheat markets of the world. This information is now given to the public for the first time. During the past few months the Standard has had agents through the Northwest buying lands, principally in Minnesota, for which in every instance cash has been paid. None but the best wheat lands are being taken. These purchases have already amounted to 40,000 acres in Minnesota alone. Two weeks ago a man was sent quietly from Pittsburgh to superintend a large portion of this land. Of the 40,000 acres, 20,000 will be broken up and cultivated in wheat this year. Purchasing agents are still in the Northwest, and the work of gobbling lands continues. This purchasing committee travels in a special car, and when they encounter a tract of land that suits them it is at once absorbed. Much of this property is in the shape of land grants to railroads. It is the intention of the Standard to possess a million acres of the choicest wheat lands before another year. The chances are that they will have this enormous quantity inside of six months, as the work of buying is being carried on in the most princely manner. Whole townships and counties are passing in blocks into the hands of the Standard. It is said to be the most gigantic land speculation that any country has ever known, and yet so secretly has it been carried on that nobody outside the giant oil monopoly knew of it until 40,000 acres had been gobbled up. These enormous purchases are being made from the profits of the Standard's oil business, a large percentage of which comes in the shape of rebates from railroads. None of the capital stock of the company is being tied up in this land grab. Discussing the big speculation, a prominent railroad man says: "In this, railroad managers can see some of the results of permitting a corporation like the Standard Oil company to exact drawbacks and rebates on shipments." Aside from rebates on freights, a large portion of the Standard's profits comes from their manipulation of the oil markets. These are but two of the sources whence the monopoly can draw for the capital they are now investing in these Western lands. A corporation that can increase its assets to \$22,000,000 in ten years on a capital of \$100,000, control legislatures and the three great trunk lines of the country, is probably not pressed for funds. The opinion obtains among those who are cognizant of this move of the Standard that the object is to get control of the wheat market as they now control the oil market. They will be large producers of wheat, and if necessary large buyers as well. It is thought their power over the railroads, as shown in the transportation of oil, will enable the Standard to say to the world just how much it shall pay them for its daily bread.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

The national convention of the Democratic party met in Cincinnati on Tuesday of last week. Ex-Gov. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was made permanent chairman. The convention refused to recognize the Tammany delegates from New York. After the usual preliminary business, the convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for president. The second ballot resulted as follows: Hancock, 705; Bayard, 2;

Hendricks, 30; Tilden, 1. Bayard received his two votes from Maryland, while Indiana cast her vote for Hendricks, and one vote from Iowa went to Tilden. The announcement of the result of the ballot was made at 11:50; the band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and again the house rang with the cheers of the thousands.

Wm. Mack, chairman of the Indiana delegation, took the stand and asked to be heard. [Hisses.] After rebuking those who hissed the Hoosier Democrats, he moved to make the nomination of Hancock unanimous; promising that Indiana would cast her vote in November for Hancock.

Samuel J. Randall then was presented to the audience to second the nomination. Mr. Randall said he was here to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's son—Gen. Hancock. The action had been unanimous, the nomination was strong, and would bring victory, and would add the keystone of the federal arch to the Democratic states. He closed by promising his untiring efforts for the nominee. Hancock's nomination means that if elected he will be inaugurated.

Williams, of Pennsylvania, followed, tendering the thanks of his delegation and of his state for to-day's action. He said: "History repeats itself in this goodly city. Twenty years ago the Democracy named its last president here; now it names its next. The duty of the Democracy now is aggression."

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, on his crutches, came to the platform, and was greeted with loud applause. He said that on behalf of the solid South, which once was arrayed against General Hancock, he pledged the solid vote of the South to the gallant nominee of the convention. Recognizing General Hancock's gallantry in the war and his true observance of the rights pertaining to civil life, he pledged to him the earnest, true, and energetic support of all the South, and for his state of South Carolina so lately redeemed from misrule he promised a decisive Democratic majority.

Judge Hoadley followed, promising the support of Ohio, and that by the aid of the silver-tongued orators of other states its electoral vote would be cast for Hancock.

The chair then put the motion, and it was adopted unanimously. Immediately the band struck up the "Star-spangled Banner," the great organ adding an overpowering volume of tone in accompaniment. The effect was thrilling.

Hon. Henry Watterson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was recognized by the chair, and after order was restored proceeded to read the platform, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:
First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. No summary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only; the subordination of the military to the civil power; and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fourth—The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Fifth—The existing administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Sixth—We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two states, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be president, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of repre-

sentative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen.

Eighth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, in elevating the standard of the public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Ninth—Free ships, and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Tenth—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Eleventh—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Twelfth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the ogres and the commune.

Thirteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic congress, which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad; and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The resolutions as read were unanimously adopted. A number of telegrams congratulating the convention on its choice were read.

General News.

LONDON, June 26.—After a stormy week, Bradlaugh seems on the eve of triumph. It is expected that a prolonged contest will probably be averted. Ever since the house refused to accept Mr. Gladstone's advice a deadlock has existed. Bradlaugh, though maintaining neither perfect consistency nor perfect good taste, succeeded in putting the house of commons completely wrong, establishing himself before the country as the unwelcome champion of political and religious liberty. The house of commons assumed a position distinctly outside the law, refusing to admit Bradlaugh, yet dealing with him as a member, usurping the judicial power to interpret a statute, and still more despotically claiming the right to suspend the statute as if it were merely a rule of the house.

Mr. Gladstone, from an excess of conscientiousness, committed a mistake. Beginning by declining to make Bradlaugh's admission a party question, he left the Liberals free to vote according to their opinion or prejudice. When the house had rejected his advice, Mr. Gladstone consistently refused to take further part, throwing the entire responsibility on the house itself.

Sir Stafford Northcote incautiously resumed the leadership, joyfully inducing his eager supporters to accept the open conflict which Mr. Bradlaugh challenged. When Bradlaugh was once imprisoned the Tories saw the mistake into which they had been led by a desire to compromise the Liberals with atheism. Lord Beaconsfield sent word to Sir Stafford Northcote not to persevere in this policy, which must result in making Bradlaugh a political martyr. Hence Sir Stafford Northcote's motion to release Bradlaugh the next day, not anticipating Bradlaugh's determination in regard to taking the oath again respectfully to defy the authority of the speaker.

At this juncture, when a renewal of the previous scene appeared to be inevitable, Mr. Gladstone intervened, arranging a compromise with Labouchere, who supported Bradlaugh throughout with great tact and courage. Mr. Gladstone, through the party whips, agreed to give Labouchere an early day for a motion to rescind the previous vote refusing Bradlaugh permission to affirm; Bradlaugh, meanwhile, not attempting to enter the house. The ministerial whip will issue instructions on Monday to support Labouchere's motion. Mr. Gladstone thus finally assumes the position he might have assumed in the beginning. He is convinced that it is impossible otherwise to arrive at a solution without a conflict between the house constituencies.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The president to-day commissioned Paul Selby to be postmaster at Springfield, Ill., vice D. L. Phillips deceased.

Controller of the Currency Knox states to-day that he has no intention of withdrawing from circulation all national bank notes of the denomination of \$100—as has been intimated—on account of the appearance of a very

dangerous counterfeit on the National Exchange bank of Baltimore.

General Sherman left the city to-day for St. Paul, Minn., to attend the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony. The general expects to be absent from Washington about a month.

An order was granted by Judge Cox, in the equity court to-day, for the distribution of the uncalled-for dividends of 372 depositors in the late Washington City savings bank unless claimed before October 15 next. The bank failed in 1873.

A dispatch was received by the secretary of war yesterday embodying a request that the Rev. Dr. Fulton be permitted to confer with Cadet Whitaker privately. The secretary replied that an order to that effect was unnecessary and that Mr. Fulton could see Whitaker by calling upon him. The significance of this request is unknown at the War department.

The president to-day appointed Daniel B. Dyer, of Baxter Springs, Kans., to be agent for the Indians of the Quapaw agency, Indian territory, vice Amos T. S. Kist, whose nomination was not confirmed during the late session of congress; and John H. Sullivan, of Madison, Ind., to be agent for the Indians of the Moquis Pueblo agency, Arizona, vice Milo A. Boynton resigned.

The commissioner of the general land office has completed his annual instructions to surveyors-general. Surveyors of fraudulent and erroneous surveys are barred from future contracts. Deputy subdivisional surveyors are required to make preliminary surveys of townships and to correct errors on the same, establishing where necessary new corners before commencing to divide.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The gross receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimating the revenue for the remaining day, will be in round numbers \$123,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the receipts of last year, and an increase of \$3,000,000 over the estimates of the department. This increase is derived from whisky, cigars and cigarettes.

DENVER, Col., June 28.—A Leadville special says the extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway was completed to Malta at noon to-day, three miles from Leadville. The cars will run to Leadville within ten days.

ARMSTRONG, Kans., June 28.—Geo. Boyles, a colored man, stabbed his wife here about noon to-day while she was washing at a neighbor's, and fled at once. The citizens are after him, and threats of lynching him have been made if he be found. No reliable reason for the crime is known. It is thought she will die.

CONCORDIA, Kans., June 28.—About an inch of rain fell here last night. It came from the northwest and appeared to be general, and was much needed. The early corn harvest is progressing freely. Wheat will average half a crop as far west as Mitchell county. Thursday and Friday heavy rains fell west of Beloit, extending west to the state line. The Solomon river was not fordable. Corn looks well all over Northwest Kansas.

NEWTON, Kans., June 28.—This evening, about 8 o'clock, a man by the name of P. H. Fleming, aged about thirty years, and who was in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. at Topeka as a freight brakeman, was run over and killed here by an outgoing freight train. He came from Winfield this evening, and appears to have been attempting to steal a ride west. Papers on his person show that he has a sister in Denver.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamboat *Seawannah*, which ran from Peckskill up around to Glen Cove, L. I., took fire at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon while off Randall's island, East river. The fire was occasioned by an explosion in the engine-room, and the middle of the steamboat was soon in flames. The pilot, Charles Smith, remained at his post until he was nearly burned to death, and succeeded in backing the vessel on a sunken meadow adjoining the island. Many persons sprang overboard and were drowned. Many others in the stern of the vessel could not get off and were burned to death. Of the five hundred persons supposed to be on board fifty are believed to have perished. The bodies of about thirty dead persons have been recovered, and only those of Dr. Buboise, a wealthy gentleman, residence unknown, and of Mary Reed, a young woman, were identified. Among the saved are Chas. A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*; S. L. M. Barlow; Col. W. R. Chase; and R. H. Rochester, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph company. The vessel burned to the water's edge.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The excursion steamer *Long Branch*, just after casting off from the dock this morning, being crowded with a Sunday-school party on the way to Long Branch, was run into by a boat and crushed in below the water-line. The boat began to fill, causing great alarm on board among the children and teachers, and making frantic the friends on shore who witnessed the collision. The boat speedily returned to the dock, and all landed in safety, the boat fast sinking.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—The famine continues in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgerde and Van, and the inhabitants are flying into Russian territory. Some 10,000 persons, chiefly Kurds, are reported to have perished from hunger.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 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.

Lost.

On Massachusetts street on Thursday last, between the grange store and the residence of F. Gleason, Esq., a large, black umbrella. The name of Wm. Meairs was engraved on the handle. The individual who found it will please leave it at the grange store, and oblige
MRS. MEAIRS.

Personal.

DR. J. H. OYSTER, medical botanist, of Paola, Kans., called at THE SPIRIT office yesterday. The doctor is on his return from a trip from Colorado, where he has been looking up medicinal plants. Dr. Oyster is young and enthusiastic in his business, and will be heard from in the future.

FALSE REASONING.

Suppose a machine should fail to perform its work, and the owner, instead of trying to ascertain the cause of the failure and remedy it, should conclude to run right along, and argue that as the machine had heretofore come about all right it would soon be so again. If a general and permanent break-down could anybody be blamed but himself? Now precisely this way do people act and argue when the "human machine" is out of order. When the liver is "torpid" and bowels constipated every one knows that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets afford prompt and permanent relief. Yet some guess the "machine" will come around all right, and do nothing. Could any system of false reasoning be more pernicious? Suppose the blood be out of order and there be pimples, ulcers, or running sores with scrofulous tumors, swellings and general debility, and those thus affected should refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, guessing that the blood would purify itself, could anybody be blamed but themselves if a general and permanent break-down of health ensued? No remedy yet known equals the Discovery in curing all scrofulous, throat, bronchial and lung diseases. Sold by druggists.

Death of William Meairs.

Mr. Wm. Meairs was one of the first settlers of this county, having come to Kansas in 1855. He took a claim about four miles south of this city, and by industry and economy had made himself and family a comfortable home.

Two years since Mr. Meairs commenced to build a large stone residence, quarrying and hauling the stone himself. In doing this he worked too hard and lifted too heavy loads, and under the terrible physical strain his health gave way, and that of all diseases, consumption, set in. He grew rapidly worse. This spring, thinking perhaps the air of Colorado would benefit him, he went to Colorado Springs, at which place he had a married daughter living. But his time had come. He died a few days after arriving in Colorado.

Mr. Meairs was respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, but he left them well provided for. Thus one after another of the old settlers are going never to return.

Mrs. Meairs and her family have our heartfelt sympathy. Bro. Meairs was one of our best friends.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

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

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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. Innes & 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.

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

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

—AND—

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 Alteratives; 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.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

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

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

How Watches are Made.

It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half 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 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.

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. H. 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.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

—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.

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.



EGG CLASS POULTRY,

G. C. GRAY, Brownsville, Mo.

(NEAR SEDALIA.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

In Season.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

\$666 WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE-CENT STAMP. In English or German. VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them. The FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

Publication Notice.

THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., is hereby notified that on the 26th day of June, 1880, John A. Tilton, a plaintiff, filed his petition against said insurance company, as defendant, in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that said Commercial Insurance company is indebted to said Charlton on account of certain unearned premiums purchased and owned by him upon a number of policies of insurance which had been issued by said company and had not expired at the time said defendant failed and ceased to do business on or about June 1, 1877, and that the amount so due him is \$338.45, with interest thereon from June 15, 1877, and praying judgment against said defendant for said amount. Also that the following real estate belonging to defendant has been attached in this action to satisfy said claim, to wit: The west half of the northeast fractional quarter of section four (4), township fifteen (15), range twenty-one (21); and the northwest quarter of and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), township fourteen (14), range twenty (20); in Douglas county, Kansas. That said defendant must answer said petition on or before the 16th day of August, 1880, or judgment will be taken against it for the amount above mentioned, and also an order that said real estate be sold to satisfy said judgment.

S. O. THACHER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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, H. 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. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

June Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The June meeting of the horticultural society of Manhattan was held at the college on the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. A goodly number present.

There being no other business special, Prof. Walters read a paper on "Horticulture in Switzerland," his native place. The latitude is about the same as Wisconsin. Very few farms there consist of more than ten acres. All timber lands belong to the government and are preserved with zealous care. Forests are planted and cultivated. Timber mostly evergreen. It seems as though our government should take steps to prevent undue waste of timber and to encourage its planting, especially on our Western prairies. This matter is of prime importance, especially to the agriculturist, and should be pressed home to not only our law makers but to every lover of his country and race by "line upon line" of the necessity of tree planting and protection. The prevailing winds were from the South, from the plains of Africa; passing over the Mediterranean sea they became charged with moisture, and coming in contact with the cool air of the Alps were precipitated in the form of drizzling rains.

Irish potatoes is the king of crops there; most vegetables, however, can be raised.

He dwelt particularly on the culture of the grape, which grew to perfection. They were raised mostly upon the hillsides, which were so steep that they had to be terraced in order to be worked. They are very careful to save all manure, which was carried to the place of use on men's backs in frames made for the purpose. They did not train the vine on horizontal trellises but to stakes, and in the fall the vines were all cut back to mere stumps. He said he hoped once more before he died to taste the grapes of his native Switzerland. He told how they preserved grapes fresh through the winter by packing them in ashes in boxes: Take perfect bunches not overripe; put a layer of ashes then a layer of grapes so that they do not touch each other, not press them down, but let them lie loose, and so on till the box is full; had known them to keep a year.

His paper contained many points of interest and instruction.

He spoke of the drawbacks they had to contend with. Had sometimes very strong winds, equaling our Kansas zephyrs; they piled stones upon the tops of houses to keep them from being blown away. They had the May bug, which did frightful damage, offsetting our 'hoppers; they had them once in two years; and there was a law that every male between the ages of seven and sixty-five years should gather so many bushels.

He gave a description of their wine making; but I suppose all of your readers are temperance men and women so I will not detail it.

Mr. Parker exhibited a branch from a cherry tree; wanted to know what was the matter with it. It was one of many others that he bought of the college nursery just after the great grasshopper raid in 1874. It was thought to have been injured at that time and has never recovered.

The meeting was interesting, and am sorry that more do not turn out to them.

The next meeting is to be held at the residence of Mr. Jesse Ingraham on the second Thursday in July, at 2 o'clock p. m. Some matters connected with entomology are to be presented in a paper by Prof. Popenoe.

Adjourned. A. TODD,
Secretary.

The Peach—Planting Varieties.

The fall is the season to plant peach trees, even in the coldest climate. When the root is covered fifteen or even ten or twelve inches no amount of frost that will not destroy the branches will injure the trees. Set in the fall, the tree is ready to start on the first intimation of spring; it loses no time. The dirt becomes settled around the roots, and the tree under similar culture will make twice the growth of spring-planted trees. But if your ground is ready do not by any means defer till autumn, but get your orchard planted as early as possible when the ground is in order.

Plant twenty feet each way; by no

means less. In ordinary ground the branches will nearly if not quite meet by the time the trees are eight years planted. This distance enables you to crop longer and with greater profit, and cultivate more satisfactorily. The fruit will be larger and better colored. Unless the ground is quite good, put a shovelful of manure, muck or chip dirt, or leather clippings, in the hole and cover with dirt before the tree is put in. Cut off the tap root with a clean, smooth cut, and also the long branching roots to within twelve inches or less. The trees will grow the faster for it, as little rootlets that feed the tree will start out all around the sapwood near the bark. Trim off all the branches and cut off the tree top to three feet. Mark out the ground both ways with a medium-sized two-horse plow; a little digging then only is necessary. Let a boy hold the tree plumb, and shake a little, as surface dirt only is thrown upon the roots; tramp lightly around the loose dirt and pass on. When the trees are all set turn a furrow with a small plow each side of the rows toward the tree at such a distance as simply to meet without making a pointed ridge. Do this each way and a dish is formed that holds the dew and rain that falls. Frequent harrowing, as when planted to corn, is as good as mulching. Never sow a peach orchard to wheat, oats, barley, rye or clover unless it is to plow them under. Plant with corn, potatoes, mangolds, carrots or turnips.

The varieties to plant depends very much upon locality and the purpose for which they are planted. If to sell fresh, the very early and late varieties insure the most money. The middle of the season (about the time the Crawfords come on) has brought a glut for the last five years in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Cannons and evaporators have taken advantage of this fact and purchased the most desirable fruits of the season at nominal prices.

The first desirable early peach for market is Early Alexander, an Illinois product. It is desirable both West and East. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early. Amsden June: Large, beautiful, excellent; very similar to Early Alexander. We mention these two only, though familiar for years with many other early varieties.

Troth's Early has made us much money as any variety we raise.

The Mountain Rose is a beautiful peach, of large size and beautiful blush, ripening a little after the Troth, but has been with us a very shy bearer.

The Early York is the best of the season so far; very delicious, but has so many synonyms that scarcely two growers have the same variety though called by the same name. The Early York to which we refer is a very large and highly-colored peach, entirely free, unlike the Hales or Honeywell. Prices usually break down on this fruit, it has been so largely planted to sell fresh.

Crawford's Early immediately succeeds the Early York, and is the first yellow peach; is of large size, and a valuable fruit either for marketing fresh, for evaporating or canning.

Reeves's Favorite is a New Castle, Del., peach of great excellence, closely resembling Old Mixon, and is an excellent market variety; pulp white, juicy, delicious.

Old Mixon stands among peaches like the Bartlett among pears—the standard of excellence.

The Susquehanna originated in Pennsylvania and is mammoth in size but a spare bearer in most localities. It is a perfect beauty.

Crawford's Late is a famous canning fruit and of unequalled excellence; yellow fleshed and of large size.

Stump the World resembles the Old Mixon, but of larger size, of equal excellence; the tree is a shy bearer in our orchard.

Ward's Late Free: Very similar to Stump—not so large, but a better bearer.

Beer's Smock: Of second quality; a wonderful bearer and a very profitable peach for the market, as a canning and evaporating fruit, making more pounds to the basket than any other variety we have evaporated.

Crockett's White ripens about the same time with Smock—some years earlier and some years later, usually earlier. A profitable variety, as it is a great bearer. Peach white, shape oblong; good for drying or canning.

Late Heath Cling: A large, produc-

tive and very rich variety; used exclusively for canning; requires good land, as does also Crockett's White.

Salway: A still later peach than Late Heath. A freestone, of a brownish yellow. Ripens in Delaware about the first of October.

We have a seedling freestone white peach which has never been propagated that only ripens with the frost, and taken off keeps until November. We have named no poor peaches in this list. The best varieties for evaporating to make the season as long as possible are Early York, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon, Crawford's Late, Crockett's White, Beer's Smock; making the evaporating season about five weeks. Cannons rarely touch anything earlier than Early York, but are anxious for later varieties with small seeds.

Seedling fruit is as good for evaporating purposes, and generally turns out more pounds to the basket than the budded varieties, while it has the advantage of being more sure to bear every year. About one year in five in this locality our main dependence has been the chance seedlings interspersed in the orchard. But ripening irregularly, seedlings cannot be depended upon by the farmer. — *Uncle Robert, in Ohio Farmer.*

Pruning.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Saunders, of the Agricultural department, for the following copy of a paper read by him before the District of Columbia Horticultural society on the important subject of "Pruning:"

"The laws of nature are constant and unvaried in their operation. Our knowledge of these laws is derived from accurate observations of causes and effects. What we call science is merely the systematized explanation of these observations. When, therefore, we allude to the science of pruning it simply means the classified knowledge or concentrated evidence of effects produced by cutting the branches or other portions of plants which has been derived from the accumulated experience gained by observation during the centuries which have elapsed since pruning has been performed, and when we consider the countless repetition of similar processes ending in similar results it is reasonable to suppose that a sufficient number of effects have been observed to establish a very perfect science. Pruning trees for whatever purpose is an operation of importance, as may be more fully understood if we briefly consider the economy of plant growth. When a seed is deposited in a suitable germinating medium its first effort is to send a root downward in the earth and then push a shoot upward in the air. The seed contains within itself all the nutriment necessary for this process; but as soon as the young plant is so far formed its mode of existence is changed and it becomes dependent upon the soil and atmosphere for future support. The elementary substances absorbed by the root undergo decomposition through the influence of the leaves, and the material is then prepared for further root growth and extension. The roots have no inherent power of extension, but are dependent upon the health and action of the foliage, and although during germination of the plant the roots are first formed their growth is due to substances in the seed which have been elaborated by the action of leaves on the plant which produced it. It is therefore apparent that the increase in the size of the plant, the quantity and quality of its secretion and the extension of its roots are all dependent upon the healthy action of leaves. Roots are formed without the immediate action of leaves; as examples, cuttings, rooting hyacinths and other bulb trees transplanted in the fall. We thus see how essential the foliage is to the development of the plant. There is a reciprocal action between the roots and the branches any disturbance of which must infringe upon the beautiful system of harmony and sympathy which naturally exists, so that every branch or even leaf removed must have an effect either for good or evil upon the plants. So far as merely vigorous growth is concerned in a healthy tree it is safe to assume that pruning of any kind is an evil. But as trees are not always cultivated for their wood alone, but also for fruit, it is found advisable to do a little evil in the way of pruning the branches so that more good may come in the result of better and

larger crops of fruit, and to accomplish this in a satisfactory manner and at the same time not to materially affect the health of the tree is the aim of all intelligent cultivators. To procure the greatest development in a plant it should be let alone most severely so far as pruning is concerned. Pruning will not help it any; on the contrary, it will weaken it more or less. We have heard remarks made that pruning is necessary because the branches are increasing faster than the roots. It is difficult even to conceive such a condition of affairs in a healthy tree. As well might it be said that the fly-wheel of a piece of machinery is acquiring more power than the engine which is propelling it. We may rest assured that to get the largest amount of development in a plant we must not remove even a single leaf during the period of active growth. We frequently meet in horticultural sayings and doings axiomatic formula to prune in summer for fruit and in winter for wood growth. Trees that are barren from overluxuriant growth are rendered productive by repressing growth, etc. A tree which has grown undisturbed from seed will be equally balanced, so to speak, between the roots and branches, etc.

"Winter pruning has a tendency to invigorate the growth of wood, or, rather, it may be more accurately stated, the removal of a portion of the shoots and buds encourages a stronger growth in those that remain. The vigor of the plant instead of being expended in the production of many slender growths is concentrated in a few buds, which are imbued with greater vigor, and this is of much value in imparting strength to shoots, and, as in the case of the grape, encourages the formation of young wood of a strength to bear fruit instead of producing a great number of shoots none of which may be strong enough to afford fruit buds."

The Household.

"The Household" Makes a New Acquaintance.

Good morning, Aunt Sally; I thought you were getting lonesome. This is the first time I ever tried to write for any paper. This is the third year we have taken THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. I like the paper because it upholds the temperance move, and it instructs us in grange matters. If every one would live up to the grange rules we would not have to pay so many preachers such high salaries. Let us live up to the rules; the next generation may be benefited by our effort and we will be rewarded.

I will give the sisters a patent milk cover: Make a hoop to fit the pan; take thin muslin, cut it one inch larger than the hoop, and baste it on. You can cover ten in one hour. It keeps all the dust out and the cream raises better. They are nice for this windy country.

I would like to have some of "The Household" tell me the best and easiest way to take care of grapes. I canned my gooseberries and cherries, but I don't know much about taking care of grapes.

Crops and gardens look well. Wheat harvest is over in this neighborhood. The cyclone that was to pass through Kansas City by this neighborhood last Tuesday did not come, but it gave our school teacher a good day's rest: he had only six scholars. F. S. B.
MIAMI COUNTY, Kans., June 19, 1880.

Letter from Rose May.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I have been moved to call on the members of "The Household" once more, but do not suppose they will recognize me I have been so long absent.

During the discussion about "How to make home pleasant" I often felt like writing to "The Household" that I believed the first thing necessary was the love of Jesus shed abroad in the heart, but a mother with four children and no help finds so many cares that it seems almost impossible to find time to write. But this afternoon, after reading "Common Sense's" article, I felt the movings so strong to unite with her remarks that I laid aside my patching and thus far made the attempt, although poorly done. I believe that it makes no difference how poor we are, how plain or rude our furniture, how coarse or scant our food or clothing, if we have the love of Jesus in our hearts and are alive to the cause of Christ our

home will be pleasant. I have sometimes been made to shudder at the cold selfishness of the world, and often been made to wonder, when I look around at the wickedness of this world, why there were not more storms, tornadoes and famines, for it seems that the wickedness of the present time almost exceeds anything I ever read of.

One word more in regard to the proper training of children and I am done. I believe that the outside influence is so great that parents should be very careful about who their children associate with. I have known parents who let their children associate with whom they pleased, appearing not to have any care or thought over them, and some would act as though their children were old enough to take care of themselves, and thus they are led off step by step until they have strayed far from the reach of their parents' influence. I believe that at meetings, picnics or public gatherings of any kind where children are allowed to attend their parents should be their companions. I hold that any place that is not fit for parents to attend is less fit for the children.

This is rather mixed up, but it is my thoughts penned down in a very poor manner, and if our good editor does not throw it into the waste basket perhaps I will call again. ROSE MAY.
AMERICUS, Kans., June 21, 1880.

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Farm and Stock.

The Culture of Blue Grass.

Of all the grasses grown for a permanent pasture, blue grass is of the greatest value. Orchard grass will produce a larger amount of forage per acre, and will stand close feeding and dry summers very well; still for pasture the whole year round it is not the equal of blue grass. It grows more in bunches than blue grass, and will not make the coveted matted sod. Now as this grass is so desirable for every one to have for pasture, why do we find so few fields well set with it? One says, "My land will not produce blue grass." Another says, "Blue grass will not grow except on limestone land." This is not so. Blue grass grows everywhere naturally from Maine to Georgia. Of course the more lime in the soil, and the greater the fertility of the soil, the better it is for the blue grass. The great Central Mississippi valley, through Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, is where the soil and climate suit it best and where it is of the greatest value; still it is the principal pasture of grass growing on the hills and in the valleys of the Eastern and Middle states. More than forty years ago, in company with my four elder brothers, I tended my father's flocks as they fed on this same "June grass" (as it was called there) on the granite hills of New England. Those four brothers' graves are now covered with that same June grass sod, and I alone am left.

If you will but take nature for your guide, you can easily obtain a blue grass pasture that you will be proud of. You can readily see that blue grass wants the land hard, firm and solid; the harder the better. If you sow blue grass seed on soft pulverized land, as you do other grass seed, you lose at least two-thirds of the seed.

When I wish to set a field with blue grass, this is my way; and let the weather come cold or hot, wet or dry, I never lose the seed or make a failure of it: The last of February I sow on the wheat eight quarts of timothy and five pounds of clover seed per acre. The following year I mow the field or pasture it as it suits me best. Now the freezing and thawing of the two winters and the rains have made the ground solid, and in September (two years from the time I seeded in wheat) I sow two bushels of extra clean blue grass seed per acre, and in two years from that time I have a solid matted sod, which will stand pasturing summer and winter; and the three years in which I have my field in timothy and clover pays me well while waiting for the blue grass sod. Some will tell you to sow your blue grass seed on the wheat with the other grass seed. Don't do it; you will lose two-thirds of your seed. Others will tell you, after you sow the seed on hard ground, to harrow it. Don't do that either; it will cause the seed to germinate, and if dry weather sets in, as is often the case in the fall of the year, you will lose the seed.

Blue grass seed is covered with a small fine beard or hull, and if it is on a hard surface, exposed to the action of the soil during the winter months, it will set itself when the weather suits it; and when it has done so it will drive out the timothy and clover and take undisputed possession of the whole field.—K. H. Allen, in Colman's Rural.

Sugars.

Syrup formed from the juice of the sugar cane or sugar beet readily crystallizes when properly treated for the purpose. The saccharine strength of pure raw cane sugar is from 90 to 100 per cent. of its bulk, but the per cent. of crystallizable sugar therein varies materially in different sugars; hence the actual value of raw sugars used for refining has necessarily come to be measured and determined by the quantity of crystallizable sugar contained in the raw material. This is found by testing the raw sugar in the polarimeter and by other analyses and expert knowledge.

Aside from local names, there are five general classes of raw cane sugars—melada or concrete, muscovado or natural drained sugars, molasses sugars, clayed sugars, and centrifugals. With the latter may be classed derones or vacuum-pan raw sugars, which have been largely superseded by centrifugals. Clayed sugars have also been mostly superseded by centrifu-

gals and dry muscovadoes, the process of clayed being very tedious and more expensive than natural draining or the centrifugal process of cleansing raw sugars.

Melada or concrete is the product of cane juice concentrated by boiling and evaporating to the verge of crystallization. When cool it forms a mixture of sugar and molasses rich in crystallizable sugar. Muscovado sugar is the product of cane juice concentrated and defecated by boiling and evaporation until the syrup will crystallize when cool; lime is added during the process to correct acidity and facilitate defecation; the syrup is also skimmed from time to time and ladled from one kettle to another, meanwhile increasing the heat at each remove till the process is complete. The syrup is then cooled and crystallized, after which it is packed, and when drained it is ready for market.

Clayed sugar is produced by pouring syrup that has been concentrated as above described to the point of crystallization into molds closed at the apex, where it is allowed to cool and crystallize, after which the apex of the mold is opened and the sugar drained. A layer of wet clay is then spread on the surface of the sugar, the moisture from which leaches and purifies the sugar. When the clay becomes dry the process is repeated until the surface of the sugar becomes white. The cone is then removed from the mold and divided into three grades, as follows: white, from the surface; yellow, from the center; and brown, from the apex of the cone.

Centrifugal sugar is raw cane sugar purged from molasses by the rapid motion of a revolving cylinder perforated with holes. The wet sugar is placed in the centrifugal machine, which is then made to revolve about 1,500 times per minute; this action throws off the molasses and liquid impurities in a few moments, leaving the raw sugar comparatively clean and dry, and when not doctored to evade duty quite light in color. The centrifugal process has been known, and to a limited extent practiced, in Cuba for nearly thirty years; but since 1871 its employment has rapidly increased and been subverted, in order to evade duty under the color standard.

The cane sugar molasses of commerce is the uncrystallizable syrup that naturally drains from raw sugars after crystallization, or is eliminated therefrom by the centrifugal process of leaching. The cane sugar syrup of commerce is produced in a similar manner from refined sugars after recrystallization. Both molasses and syrup are also made directly from cane juice and raw sugar syrup. Assimilative syrup is also made from artificial glucose and sold in large quantities as cane sugar syrup. Consumers who have little knowledge of such devices often prefer glucose syrup to that of cane sugar on account of its peculiar appearance and flavor. Glucose syrup is, however, very much inferior to pure cane sugar syrup for sweetening purposes.—Colman's Rural.

Mixing in the Hill.

Do potatoes mix in the hill? If not, how, do you account for the fact that tubers are found in a patch with characteristics of two varieties planted near each other? FARMER.

ANSWER.—Although the idea is held by some farmers that potatoes mix in the hill, it is not, in our opinion, well founded. It is not at all probable. It is known exactly how new varieties are produced, and there is no mystery about the methods employed in the operation. Hundreds of varieties have been produced by cross-fertilization, and in that method alone, we believe, each of the many kinds now grown have been produced. When two varieties of potatoes are planted in close proximity, and flower at, or nearly at, the same time, it is altogether probable that fertilization of each by the other variety will take place. The result of such fertilization would doubtless result in new varieties, if propagated from the seed instead of the tuber. So far as cross-fertilization been carried that many new varieties are produced from the seed-balls of one kind, and if each kind is planted separately it continues constant. This is the rule; it appears to be a law of nature, holding good not only with vegetables but with fruit also. This fact indicates that the mixing of potatoes in the hill is not reason-

able. We are aware that some writers, who are pretty well informed, think it is not improbable that the tubers do mix, because that part of the plant which bears the potato is a true stem of which the tuber is a part, and that a process of natural grafting is possible; but there is no scientific knowledge upon which a theory of that sort can be based. There is another view which is more plausible, but not satisfactory, to wit: that the pollen tube influences the stock by transmission through the nucleus of the roots. But the reasonable view is the one first indicated. We know that all cross-bred varieties of vegetables produce numerous "spots," or new kinds, and although a man may feel positive that the potatoes he planted were true to name and of one kind it need not be a matter of surprise to find an admixture of other sorts in the crop. If the facts could be ascertained, in case of such so-called mixing of varieties, it would be found that the "mixed" tubers came from a parent tuber of the same kind.—Prairie Farmer.

Raising Mules.

In Mr. Prime's new book, "Model Farms and Their Methods," two writers speak of their manner of breeding and raising these useful animals. Mr. Parsell, of Jersey county, Ill., says that in breeding and raising mules he keeps three brood mares and uses a well-bred Spanish jack. An experience of thirty years teaches him that to grow large, compact, well-formed mules with good action one must have the very best bred mares. Give them good pasture and no grain. At five months he weans the foal and feeds two quarts of oats twice per day. Run them in the pasture in the day and stable at night. He commences haltering them at six months old, and handles them carefully. He raises mules for profit. Never sold one for less than \$125, and as high as \$250 each. He always aimed to raise large, compact, well-formed animals.

Mr. R. C. Munger, of Iroquois county, says that he has found that if a man does not wish to breed from his work team the mule is the team. Mules will work in the dust, and heat where it would kill a horse; they are not nearly as liable to accident or disease, and the grain one horse will eat will keep two mules; but the mule will get away with as much hay as a horse, and is not particular if it is musty or has been damaged by rain. His mule teams do more work than his horse teams. A mule colt is as easy to raise as a horse colt. He lets them follow the mares upon the farm. The horse colt is with the mare all the time; if the corn rows are a half mile long they want to suck at each end, and when weaned, the first year they have to be kept in a shelter with plenty of oats to keep them growing. The mule colt will stay at the barn one or two hours after the mare has gone to the field; then he will take a walk down to the field, take a suck, and lie down or pick grass. When he is weaned he turns him out with big colts or cattle, and lets him run till he is three years old, when he takes him up and breaks him with as much kindness as he would a horse. The mule will sell for more than a horse.

Permanent Pasture.

At one of the Michigan Farmers' institutes Prof. Ingersoll asked an essayist what he considered to be the value of permanent pasture for stock. The reply was: "I regard June grass and white clover as the very best pasture, and it yields the largest quantity per acre. I regard it as a mistaken idea that an old pasture must be plowed; better put a harrow upon it and give it a top dressing of plaster." Another gentleman remarked that he had a piece of land that has been clovered thirty years; after one crop it was self-seeded; since that time it has been pasture. There are six acres of it and it yields more than any other ten acres on the farm.

Preserving Eggs.

The inquiry is often received at this office, "What is the best method of preserving eggs for family use?" There is a time in the spring or summer when eggs are plenty and cheap. With very little trouble the surplus may be put down in a pickle and kept for months in good condition for table use when eggs are scarce and command a high price.

In the first place, get stoneware jars; wooden vessels will absorb salt and

leak the brine, even if tight enough to hold water.

Second, slake one pint of lime and add one pint of salt and enough water to make four gallons of the mixture. When the pickle gets cold put the eggs in from day to day as they are laid. If it is desirable to make a larger quantity, the same proportion must be observed of salt, lime and water. Pack without regard to the position, whether large or small ends up, or on the sides, and they will come out in good condition at the end of eight months. Wash the eggs before pickling, unless the shells are perfectly clean. Use only newly-laid eggs.—Poultry World.

Variety and Frequency in Feeding.

Green onion tops or garlic chopped up fine and mixed in their food are highly relished by both chickens and turkeys, and will be found conducive to the health and growth of young poultry of all kinds. In fact, there is scarcely a vegetable used upon the farmer's table but may also be used to advantage in the food of poultry. Thick sour milk and curds of milk make an excellent food for young chickens, and cannot be used too freely, a variety of food being absolutely essential to the highest state of health and the most rapid growth.

Another very essential feature is frequent feeding. When poultry are provided with a good range they are feeding constantly from morning to night, and a constant addition to the supply of food in the crop appears to be one of the laws of good digestion. When confined to close quarters so that they can get no food except what is furnished them this law of nature should not be forgotten by those who expect to be successful in raising poultry.—The Homestead.

Stock Notes.

Utica will drop out of the circuit line this year.

The cattle drive of Texas will be larger this year than for several years past, amounting to at least 300,000 head.

At a public sale of Cotswolds at Millersburg, Ky., recently, forty yearling Cotswold ewes sold at an average of \$18.50 per head, and ten Cotswold rams brought an average of \$41 each.

Col. F. D. Curtis is right when he says that bulls should never be patted about the head. A firm command, promptly enforced, is the only treatment he should receive. Overkindness makes a bully of him.

At a recent auction sale of herd-book Jerseys in New York, the average price obtained was over \$600, which is the highest ever reached in this country. Several of the cows brought more than a thousand dollars each.

Mr. J. R. Reed, New Castle, Ind., sold last week to Barclay & Traer, West Liberty, Ia., twelve yearling Short-horn bulls at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per head, and five Short-horn cows at from \$100 to \$150 per head.

Unolala, the bay mare which won the 2:28 race at Point Preeze park May 21, is the sister of St. Julien. She is in the stable of Mr. Goldsmith, and, it is thought, will make a good campaigner. She was second in the first, second and third heats, and her best time was 2:29.

An asylum for aged domestic animals has just been opened at Genesee, in France. There are already a cow thirty-six years of age, a hog aged twenty-five, and an eighteen-year-old goat. The senior member of the happy family, however, is a mule forty years of age.

We see a statement that the Messrs. Winslow, of Kankakee, Ill., in the first week of May shipped to Messrs. Sturges & Goodell, of Cheyenne, W. T., a selection of 168 Short-horn bulls—probably one of the largest shipments at one time ever made for ranche purposes.

The noted trotting mare Elsie Good, chestnut, nine years old, by Blue Bull, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, second dam by Bald Stockings (son of Tom Hall), was sold at Elkhart, Ind., to Mr. Wm. McGuigan, for a party in Detroit, Mich., for \$3,500. She has a public record of 2:23 1-2.

Alexander's stock sale at Lexington, Ky., was largely attended. Seventeen thoroughbred colts brought an average of \$665, and twenty-one fillies \$224. The highest price paid was \$1,330, by Col. S. D. Bruce, of New York City, for a handsome bay colt by King Alfonso, dam Mollie Wood.

Veterinary Department.

Bruised Knee.

I have a two-year-old stallion that got kicked about ten days ago on the knee while running out to pasture with some other colts; the kick was square in front of the knee and just hard enough to bruise the skin. It swelled considerably, but I bandaged it lightly and applied a liniment composed of 1 ounce laudanum, 1 ounce tincture of arnica, 1-2 ounce oil of sassafras, which removed the swelling but left the skin a little thick. What shall I do with it to set it right?

ANSWER.—Use balsam of fir till the wound cicatrizes, then clip the hair from the thickened part and apply with a brush tincture of iodine once a day for a week; then discontinue for a week; and so on until the part assumes a normal condition.

Capped Hock.

I have a horse with a soft enlargement of the point or cap of the hock, nearly double the size of normal state; no heat, only soft and flabby, indicating a watery substance under the skin, shaking or moving a trifle as the horse walks. Have used hot and cold water and diluted alcohol to no effect. What will remove it? I fear it is caused by lying down on it. You will say, "remove the cause and it will cease;" but how to do that bothers me, unless I hitch the horse up so he will never lie down again. Shall I be compelled to blister it? I wish to avoid blistering, if possible. Please tell me all about it and what to apply to remove enlargement.

ANSWER.—You have a case of capped hock, the result of an injury, and we do not propose to tell you to remove the cause in order to effect a cure, because it will not do it. This condition is usually brought about by the animal kicking against the sides of the stall, and so long as he adheres to this habit just so long will he keep up the unsightly enlargement. There is no doubt but the sac is full of fluid, and it will be necessary to make an opening in order to get rid of it; after it has been emptied, inject the sac once a day with one part of tincture of iodine to four of water; it should not remain longer than five or ten minutes, when it may be pressed out. About four injections will produce the desired effect. Externally, clip the hair from the swollen parts, and apply the following every alternate day, till the parts become sore, when it may be discontinued for a few days: Take iodide resub and iodide of potassium, of each one to lard twelve parts; mix, and apply with friction. Absorption of the enlargement is always slow in such cases, but if persevered in will eventually overcome the difficulty and restore the parts to a normal condition.—Turf, Field and Farm.



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These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

STALLIONS

For Service at Norwood Stock Farm for the Season of 1880.

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30)—Bay stallion 16 1-2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swiger, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1878. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zilcadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

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