

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. IX.—NO. 30.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 442.

WILL IT PAY?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

When you're thinking of leaving the home—
And underling ties that are dear,
Disdainfully scorning whatever
You may have been taught to revere,
Just pause on the threshold a moment
Ere yet you have wandered away,
And listen to conscience, who whispers,
"Will it pay, do you think? will it pay?"

Will it pay to be careless and trifling
With goodness and virtue at stake?
Will it pay, for the bribe of dishonor,
Your faith with another to break?
The glittering toils are around you,
And ere they close in on their prey,
Consider how much they are yielding,
And ask yourself if it will pay.

There are dreams—oh! so sweet and be-
witching
We long to be furnished with wings,
And fly to the realms of enchantment,
A far from these commonplace things,
And to leave all life's duties neglected
While we amid roses bowers stray,
May be very sweet and romantic,
But then, after all, will it pay?

Will it pay to be idle and dreamy
When others are on the alert?
When they tip the mountain are climbing,
Will you grovel low in the dirt?
To forfeit the joys of to-morrow
By easy indulgence to-day
Is a foolish investment, believe me,
And never, no never, will it pay!

He lives in the happiest fashion
Who never is shackled by debt,
Who, sowing with care, reaps no harvest
Of sorrows, remorse, or regret;
Who bids the bright creatures of fancy
The chariot of impulse delay,
Till he has had time to consider
Whose counsel 'tis best to obey.

And so, my dear boy, when you're planning
Some long-cherished object to gain,
That cannot be reached without giving
A loving heart exquisite pain,
Take warning in time, and oh, never
The trust of affection betray,
For be sure what'er else may prosper
That's something that never will pay!

ROCKS AHEAD.

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

"Nobody ever told me of my danger; half of what I have heard since my disgrace might have saved me from it if it had been told me in good time."

The speaker was a young man, though he looked old. He was "out on bail." Charges lay against him from which he could only escape, in the judgment of his friends, by a technicality. He was ruined in mind, body and estate. His character, in both senses of the word, was gone. If the law's grasp should be relaxed, he could only hope for exile, instead of imprisonment. He was "got off." Then he was sent off; and his grave is unknown and uncared of, in an obscure colony of Britain. He made shipwreck, and the wreck was complete.

There may be readers of this very issue of the *Ledger*, young men of good family, fair prospects, genial nature, and in imminent danger. They shall not, if we can help it, go to ruin unwarned, or be able to say "nobody ever told me." No researches in geology, not even explorations among aridiferous strata, are so valuable to many as a thorough look at the rocks on which so many gallant craft are dashed to pieces.

One of these is *debt*. Something is wanted. It costs money which is not in hand, but no doubt soon will be. What is easier than to borrow? One's friend can advance the cash and not miss it. So the money is borrowed. An obligation is incurred. The coveted object is had, consumed, used, and disappears.

The obligation is not much in the mind. The supplies do not come to hand as was expected. But what matter? The friend can wait. It is little to him. Meantime other nice things invite. The supplies go in this way; perhaps new obligations are contracted. The habit is formed. Self-respect is lost; so is the respect of others. Lying is needed to make apologies and excuses. The burdens become heavier. The hope of ever paying is given up, and the wretch sets himself to make the best of a bad job by some desperate expedient the failure and the success of which are about equally disgraceful. "Young man, be contented with shabby clothes, live on plain food, let people count you as poor as a church mouse if they will, but do not 'run in debt.'"

Fraud is ruinous. You are working hard, fully trusted, and underpaid. So you judge. And money is passing through your hands, the good use of which, you are satisfied, would greatly increase your means. It is but a ven-

ture; it is sure to succeed. So the swindler tells you, who wants your—or your employer's—money. So your own fond heart tells you. You take the money. It is only a little. But it is enough to render you a cheat. It is no use, the swindler lets you know, without more. Give more and the issue is certain. It can only come from one quarter. Are you to throw away what you have put in, and all your chances? "In for a penny in for a pound." So the fraud goes on; then detection; then disgrace. It is not the highest motive—not the motive to honesty—but it is good to remember that "honesty is the best policy."

Keep away from gambling. Never mind the acute young men, learned in logic, who defy you to tell the difference between the ordinary ventures of trade and ventures at the gaming-table. Flirting and honest love-making have some things in common. There are points of resemblance between the lawyer and the "shyster," the doctor and the quack. But in all these cases there are real differences, whatever may be said to the contrary. So it is here. Do not gamble. The early success is perilous; it leads on to failure on a larger scale, not always in money, but in frankness (for when a man is engaged in matters about which he cannot tell his best friends, his wife for example, he is losing), in nice sense of honor, and all too often in common prosaic honesty.

The tragedies that find their way into the papers, and the no less dreadful tragedies which respectable circles of friends are able to keep away from the general eye, are by themselves—even if there were no judge above, and no conscience below—enough to deter from this horrid fascination.

There is a vice against which young men need to be warned, the penalties of which are not obvious, but very real. It is *selfish trifling with woman's affections*. It is the charm of woman to be confiding and affectionate. A man from caprice, vanity, self-love, or some sordid end to be gained, pays attentions, affects deference, shows—without perhaps putting it into words—admiration. He does not commit himself. He only raises the belief that he loves, and love is given in return. He plays with it, while it suits him. Then he draws off. The lady cannot complain. He never said much, perhaps never said anything. Her womanly pride closes her mouth. Her friends may see, suspect, and even hate; but they are precluded from any overt act. They cannot do anything that would imply that "Carrie made a fool of herself," or that "Lily made love in vain to a visitor at her home." So the scoundrel escapes. No; he does not escape. There is often enough, outside the conscience which such crime hardens, an avenging power, subtle but real which attends him; and the sneak thief who stole an innocent woman's love is often enough doomed to a loveless home and a disappointed life. Unconsciously to herself, one woman exacts vengeance for the cruel wrongs inflicted on another. He who guards the weak has ways of punishing such criminals in the way of their crime.

The last of the rocks is *Drunk*. So many beacons have been set up on it that we need not describe it. Drink has attracted some of the brightest human beings—men and women. It has seized with a fearful grip delicate organizations and finely-strung systems. It has gone into every profession and every grade of life, and wrought destruction. It has ruined fathers, disabled mothers, and killed children. The disgrace of it is sometimes a reason for the victim being guarded from the general eye. The family doctor apprehends; the clergyman perhaps hears; the domestics see; the dearest and nearest know—oh, how well! "For years I suffered and screened him; lied, even, to account for the marks of blows he had given me when he was not himself; and not until I could not keep my children from ruin by him did I breathe my misery to my own family." So said a fair young wife when the very decency of her home was invaded through the drunken degradation of her husband.

Young man, he who writes is but a minister, bound by his profession to speak against these things. But please to remember that one is a man before he is a minister, and he does not cease to be a man by being made "reverend." He may even be a doctor of divinity, and yet know something. The title may not do him much good; but if he had common sense before he got it, it does not convert him into a simpleton. His office may even give him opportunities of seeing causes and effects; and if he has but the slightest infusion of that gospel of truth and love which ministers are to set forth he cannot be quite silent when he sees hopeful lives sacrificed to folly. On the wide

Atlantic ships shape their courses so as to avoid collisions that do not occur once in a thousand passages. Young man, you have but one ship to steer—it is your life—your very own life. Keep clear of these rocks, and may your voyage be safe and prosperous!—*N. Y. Ledger*.

The Crooked Paths of Life.

Many years ago, in the section of country in which I resided, there was a road running north and south connecting two other roads, which were located on section lines, running east and west.

There was one thing concerning this one-mile road which was a great puzzle to those who traveled it. The country was as level as an Illinois prairie, and no natural barrier to prevent it from being located on a section line; but as it was, there were two deviations from this rule—after it had traversed the section line some rods it turned gradually to the West, then again to the East. The question, as I have remarked, could not be explained on any reasonable conjecture. Some years after I had occasion, in company with one of the pioneers of the country, who had been living in the adjoining state, and I ventured to ask of him if he could explain how these bends occurred in the road. After taking a good laugh, for it evidently revived some old associations, says he: "Yes; I was one of the viewers. Just at this western bend there was a large burr oak tree, some four feet over, with a tremendous top. The section line crossed the center of the tree, and we came to a stand. We deliberated whether to go straight on or go round the top of the tree, and the question was decided that it would take less work to run around the tree than remove it." That is the history of it. The puzzle was explained. Yet for thirty years the traveling public followed the original survey without making the least effort to straighten the road and place it on the section line.

Another case very near my present residence contains a little incidence which is amusing. There is a good prairie road of some half mile in length which has several long bends in it. As it runs where the eye can trace its track from one end to the other, it is readily noticed. A stranger, if he were to stop for a moment while about half way and look at its crooks, would naturally, as in the former case, ask how came this traveled road to be so crooked—why not go straight? In the spring of 1857, the writer, with his boys, commenced pioneer life in Kansas with three yoke of work cattle. We had several thousand rails in the timbered bottom, and it was necessary to strike out a new road to the timber. About half a mile ahead, by a lone tree, was the point to be reached. The lead ox was a fast traveler, and was constantly forcing himself on the ox; hence it took attention to keep the team in a straight course. The grass was quite high, and there was not a vestige of a cow-path. As we returned with a heavy load of rails there was no trouble in driving the cattle homeward. They kept the identical track we had made in the morning. Everybody, no doubt, who has worked with cattle has noticed how they can follow a track through the long prairie grass when apparently no track is visible to the eye. After a few loads had been hauled over this road it became the regular traveled road, and from that day to this it is followed by every one, and no one thinks of straightening it.

And thus it is with the most of us. We inherit from infancy certain customs and opinions, and we follow in the beaten track without troubling ourselves about how we came in possession of them.

J. H. LANE, Kans.

Fallings that Lean to Virtue's Side.

None of us claim to be without fallings, but we are prone to regard our own as belonging to that amiable and select class which lean to virtue's side. We acknowledge having violent tempers, but tempers that are only aroused after long suffering, and in the cause of justice and humanity, when patience would be no longer a virtue; our timidity is not cowardice, but the result of a nervous organization which speaks a sensitive nature, or the penalty we pay for the great powers of imagination; our lack of generosity is a protest merely against encouraging idleness in the poor; our love of beholder, for no private or particular advantage; our extravagance exists for the purpose of keeping money in circulation, and giving work to the needy; our discontent is but the revolt of a lofty spirit against the insufficiency of life; our religious doubts are but the shadow cast by our mighty and inextinguishable

hopes—in brief, every one of our peccadilloes has its silver lining, we could persuade ourselves, and, like beauty, is its own excuse for being. But whether our special faults deserve the pretty apologies we make for them or not, it is none the less true that the world looks upon certain foibles with a lenient eye, because it detects a latent virtue in them, a backbone of goodness. It is doubtless a serious failing to be too indulgent toward one's servants, which a few housekeepers share, and which tends to unfit them for the service of the stern task-masters whom they are sure to encounter sooner or later; but it is a feeling which arises not so often from a careless disposition to take things easy because it is the easier way, as from a refinement of nature, which feels for others' woes and hardships, and fears to take advantage of a weaker vessel. The rigid economy which curtails not only the comforts and pleasures of him who practices it, but of all dependent on him, which keeps the family in a ferment about the candle-ends in order that foreign missions may be fattened, though inclining toward morality, must be an endless vexation to those who are obliged to suffer the inconveniences, without any of the virtue attaching to them, or the consciousness of a great purpose to sustain them. Perhaps these weaknesses are all the more grievous to the spectators from the fact that they are not absolute naughtiness which can be condemned without recommendation to mercy, but have a grain of righteousness to keep them in countenance; and no doubt, we should be surprised to discover how many of the fallings of those about us are only distorted virtues—virtues a little out of perspective.

A Landlord Mistaken Mr. Greeley for a Tramp.

Horace Greeley once owned a tract of 2,500 acres in Pike county, Pa. The *Reading Eagle* relates how, many years ago, in returning from a visit to that part of Pennsylvania, the stage broke down near Millford, and Mr. Greeley had to walk to that village. He arrived in the condition of a confirmed tramp. "Uncle Sammy" Dimmick kept a hotel at Millford then. He was a bluff, curt man, but kind and generous. Horace Greeley was his idol. He had never seen him, but often declared that he would consider it the proudest moment of his life to meet the great editor. When Mr. Greeley entered the village after his long and dusty tramp he chanced to stop at Dimmick's tavern. Uncle Sammy was in the bar-room and in one of his worst humors. Mr. Greeley walked up to him and in his peculiar falsetto voice said: "I am very tired and dusty, sir. I would like to have a room where I can wash my feet." Uncle Sammy looked the seedy and dirty stranger from head to foot. Believing him to be an impudent tramp, he bellowed out, in a voice that could be heard half over the town: "A room to wash your feet? Why, you impudent scoundrel, go out to the horse trough and wash your feet!" A large public trough stood in the street, at the corner of the hotel. Mr. Greeley walked quietly out to it, took off his boots, and began washing his feet in the trough. Cornelius W. De Witt, father of John E. De Witt, the well-known insurance president, at that time kept a store opposite Dimmick's tavern. He knew Mr. Greeley. He saw the man at the trough washing his feet, and Uncle Sammy standing on the hotel piazza looking at him with intense disgust. De Witt stepped over, recognized Mr. Greeley, and at once gave words to his surprise. He beckoned Uncle Sammy to the spot. "Mr. Dimmick," he said, "I want to introduce you to Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*." Uncle Sammy never recovered from the mortification he felt over his treatment of the man he would have gone a hundred miles to do honor to. Mr. Greeley took the matter good-naturedly, and spent several days with his admirer.

Ten Miles of Green Turtles.

Captain J. B. Rodgers, owner of the schooner James Andrews, that left Lutkin's slip on the 20th inst. for Calcesteu, encountered a squall off Sabine on the 21st, in which the vessel lost her jib and broke the center-board. The squall seemed to extend in a circle of about five miles, and was very severe. Vessels a few miles away were entirely out of reach of the wind that was pitching the James Andrews about. For one-half hour the schooner was in considerable danger, but good seamanship and good judgment carried her safely through, and with but the damage mentioned. On the Tuesday following, when between Sabine and Calcesteu, the vessel again encountered bad weather. The sea became very

lumpy, and a blow was imminent, when the schooner suddenly entered a sea of green turtles, some of them being as large as an ordinary-sized round-table. Strange to say, they were all on their backs. The schooner was lying on and off, and from observation it was estimated that the water covered by these turtles formed an area of eight miles in width and ten miles in length. They were of all sizes, and not one being seen in a natural position. The water was literally covered with them. During the passage among the turtles Spanish mackerel were leaping high in the air in every direction, as if determined to escape from the sea, giving evidence that either the water underneath was in a dreadful commotion, or sea-monsters had come down on them from some strange sea. Captain Rodgers is anxious to have nautical men explain these odd phenomena of the turtles on their backs and the excitement among the mackerel. During his nautical career he never saw anything similar to it, nor did he ever before lay eyes on as many turtles and Spanish mackerels. The storm that appeared imminent did not come, and the fair weather and a good sea presented themselves after the vessel passed through the field of turtles.—*Galveston News*.

One Way to Be Happy.

The remark is very often heard, "How little it takes to make a child happy!" Very true; and why is it? Because the child's tastes are simple and its wants few. Hence they are very easily gratified. And if this is so, would not people generally be happier if they should cultivate simplicity of taste more than they do?

Of course wants are comparative, and they grow with an increase of means. Thus the Mexican woman, who is satisfied if once in several years she can have a new calico dress costing two dollars and a half, if she were converted into a New York belle with thousands upon her back would soon begin to sigh piteously for thousands more.

Still there is a good deal in disciplining one's self to reflect intelligently on what is really essential to comfort and to culture, and whoever does this habitually will be surprised to find how many things which have been customarily deemed indispensable are really undegratable.

A Bomb-Proof Vehicle.

The removal of the bureau of engraving and printing to a building half a mile from the treasury in Washington has made it necessary to provide new arrangements for the transfer of money and bonds, between the two establishments. The department has had constructed a heavy, yan-like wagon, a sort of vault on wheels, built of iron and steel, and arranged internally like a bank vault, with a sheet-iron lining. The doors are fastened with tremendous bolts, and the locks are of the combination order. The body of the concern is painted an olive color, with gilt ornamentation. It was only put into service a day or two ago, and when drawn through the streets by two immense horses it attracts considerable attention, especially as it is always accompanied by five armed agents of the Treasury department, two guarding the front and three the rear.

A Harsh Retort.

During the last political campaign in Michigan, a well-known lawyer of that state was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers, in Gratiot county. In order to win the confidence of his hearers, he said: "My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I was myself reared on a farm, and was, so to speak, born between two stalks of corn." Here the speaker was rudely interrupted by some one in the audience, who exclaimed: "A pumpkin, by Jingo!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

She Wasn't Prepared for Death.

"Are you prepared for death?" the clergyman asked, with a tremor of emotion in his voice, as he took the sick woman's hand in his own. A shade of patient thought crossed the invalid's face, and by and by she said she didn't hardly believe she was; there was the bed-room carpet to be taken up yet, and the paint upstairs had hardly been touched, and she did not want to put up new curtains in the dining-room, but she thought if she did not die until next Monday she would be about as near ready as a woman with a big family and no girl ever expected to be.

If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly about the neck he cannot hurt you, says a Western paper. To be perfectly safe it would be well to let the hired man do the grasping.

Handwritten note: *Handwritten note*

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
 Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 Henley James, of Indiana.
 D. W. 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, Catmus, Linn county.

Essay.
 [Read by Sister Mollie Whitehouse in Whitenack grange, No 230.]

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters: Having been requested by some of you to prepare an essay, I now beg leave of you to read my few remarks, though feeble they be in regard to an essay; yet we must remember the precepts of our order and strive to do the best we can. My sisters, it is only by perseverance and forbearance that anything is accomplished. A house is not built in a day; a farm is not tilled in an hour; neither can our grange complete its work in a moment; nor can we write a perfect essay in our first attempt. Let us strive to do better by writing often, for we know that the field is broad.

Agriculture has always been known as the basis of civilization with all people. What could be done without it? There is no branch of industry that can turn a wheel without the help of the productions of the farm. Who could do without the tillers of the soil, or, in other words, the farmers? Yet how little are our rights regarded! Should we not learn ourselves and also to teach our children that we want no more than our just rights, and all that we want is our own; that we are no longer willing to gather the harvest that others may reap the profit therefrom as our parents have permitted them to do? Then should we not, as the opportunity presents itself, try to free ourselves from this great wrong, as in so doing we help hard laborers so much? Let us be diligent and patient in our work, and sooner or later our reward will come. Let our hall be as a family fireside, and if we fail to perform our every duty we must remember that our motto is "Try, try again." We must excuse one another's mistakes, and encourage each other to try again, for we well know that there is good to come from this order if it is carried in the proper channel. It is hard to find anything with which to compare the grange; it is of more benefit to us than any implement of machinery on the farm, or the sewing machine in our houses placed there by kind husbands or friends, or it may be by our own labor. We are then expected to learn to use them for the benefit of those that are under our care as well as for ourselves. The more diligently we study and understand the mode of regulating our machines the easier we can complete our work; hence we derive more profit from them. Just so with our noble order. The more we study the principles of the grange, and the more we work for the progress of the order, the more successful we are sure to be. When we say to a friend, come and join the grange, we do not mean that they will get rich all at once; and when we say you will never lose anything by it we do not mean that we will refund the initiation fee, but that the benefits they will derive from it will far exceed their expenses. We, members of the order, will teach them the first lessons; then they must help us to push forward for the good of our country, remembering that our labors must one day cease, that we must die and be numbered with those that were. Then let us try to do all the good we can while we have an opportunity.

There is now in our hall a vacant seat which can never be supplied by the same one again, for death has taken from our midst Bro. Parish; but let us strive to say with the Psalmist, "God's will be done." We would say to the friends of the deceased brother, we trust that your loss is his eternal gain.

Brothers and sisters, spring is now here. Let us all try to revive the interest of all our good members. We can make our meetings successful as well as interesting. Then let us try to give the wheel a push so that it may roll on and on until all noble hearts shall assemble with us from all over this broad universe of ours, finding that it is a grand and glorious object which we have in view.—Grange Bulletin.

The Grange.
 [Extract of an essay read before Stark grange, N. H., by P. M. Lord.]

In this order we should strive to say no words to our brothers and sisters that we should ever wish unsaid. We should try to cheer each other when despondent, to comfort each other with some little word of brotherly or sisterly sympathy when we are sorrowing; to help those who are weary, to rejoice with you when merry, and to be glad when your eyes are running over with joy; to give every token of brotherly love and appreciation that we can to each other, and every word of sympathy and approval from the heart. The grange is an organization composed of the tillers of the soil, having for its object the promotion of brotherly kindness, and its work is to educate and encourage the farmer; it is the farmer's school, and within our gates he will discover that nature's broad field of research is continually opening before the eyes of the husbandman new subjects for study, and unfolding fresh beauties, and filling the mind with the elements of progress.

The first step in this work of progress is to learn to appreciate and honor our occupation as tillers of the soil. Let us not be ashamed

of our calling, for it is certainly one of the most important, and as honorable and healthy as any occupation in the land. Men who do not respect themselves are rarely respected by others. This will no doubt apply to all trades and professions, as well as to individuals, and any business which has not the esteem and regard of those engaged in it cannot well be respected or honored by others. Rural life is not necessarily a life of hard and unremitting toil, although perhaps it is frequently made such; but if rightly managed, and the work intelligently conducted, it can be made the most agreeable, pleasant, healthy and interesting of all occupations. Through the influence of the grange we receive education, discipline, thorough fitting for a higher position, and a better appreciation of the importance of our occupation; and with it will naturally follow the realization of our cherished hopes—the social, mental and material well-being of our class. If, then, the studies which pertain to agriculture will impart to us practical knowledge and discipline in which to fit us for the skillful discharge of our duties upon the farm, will they not at the same time enlarge, elevate and strengthen the mind? These studies upon the art of agriculture should find a welcome place in every grange. In our meetings an opportunity is given for a free exchange of opinions upon all subjects pertaining to the farm and household. There are many questions in regard to these subjects which we might ask of each other, and I believe if most of them were brought up here for discussion it would tend to strengthen our faith in the order and in our calling as tillers of the soil. Then let each member strive to do their part, that we may prove that the grange is founded as solid as a rock.—Portsmouth Weekly.

Defense of the Grange.
 Many are ignorant of the expenses of the grange. Very many who object to the grange know very little if anything about it. The charter fee is \$15, which goes to the National grange. The monthly dues are ten cents a month, \$1.20 per year; paid to the subordinate grange. The subordinate grange pays to the state grange two cents a month—twenty-four cents a year—and the state grange pays to the National grange five cents annually for each member in the state. Initiation fee is three or five dollars for males and one or two dollars for females. For each male initiated the state receives one dollar, and for each female 50 cents. Out of the \$1.20 yearly dues, 96 cents are kept in the subordinate grange. Deputies get \$1 for organizing new granges, and five cents per mile traveling expenses. If there is any organization run cheaper than the grange we don't know of it.

The grange forbids the discussion of partisan politics within its gates, and rightly so. Political economy in all its bearings is not forbidden. There never has been an organization among the farmers that has done as much good as the grange. They have derived more benefit from the grange than from all other organizations combined. Habit, prejudice and ignorance are the three great causes why the grange is not even more successful. Nine-tenths or more of the American farmers do not read papers devoted to their principal interest—agriculture. All permanent reforms are brought about by education, and that takes time. The grange aims to elevate the farmers so they will not be imposed upon by other callings, and it can only be done by education. The grange is not perfect. Look at the imperfect organization and expense of christian denominations, which have received ten thousand times as much hammering and tinkering to perfect them as the grange.—W. F. Hendry, in Portsmouth Weekly.

The Order in Tennessee.
 The order in Tennessee is steadily gaining strength. In the list of granges just sent to us by Bro. J. H. Currey, the efficient secretary of the State grange, we notice that there are some sixty more working granges in the state than in February last, and from our correspondents we learn that the old granges are receiving large accessions. The co-operative stores in operation in the state have been remarkably successful, and their number will now increase. The order in Tennessee has always had able and patriotic men in the lead, and these are as earnest in the cause to-day as when it appeared to be more popular and powerful. And their work is telling. They are laying the foundations broad and deep, upon which is being built one of the noblest structures, and one that will last for years, ever erected in the cause of human liberty and progress. When the great body of farmers become educated, as the leaders of the grange are, they will appreciate the grandeur of their organization, and the great necessity that demands its efficiency and perpetuity, and will rally as one man to its standard.—Patron of Husbandry.

Solidify the Order.
 Patrons throughout the length and breadth of the country should ignore all internal dissensions that may incidentally or otherwise intrude in their meetings. Upon the broad principles of our declaration of purposes all work should be legitimately performed. Personal dissensions breed demoralization and hinder wise and beneficent results. To work together as one common brotherhood will solidify the order and render disintegrations utterly impossible. If our declared principles are lived up to in spirit and letter there need be no fears of personal dissensions and jealousies. It is the utmost importance that our organization be kept intact, solidified. If Patrons allow selfish ambition to govern their allegiance to the order, sooner or later they will find that they have sown the seeds of discord that will thrive as weeds and thistles on land that is under the cultivation of an indolent gardener or farmer. All this can, and must, be avoided if our cherished order is to be perpetuated and made a potent factor in the regulation of the

industries and commerce of the nation. And in order to attain perpetuity of our cherished interests through the order we must harbor no jealousies in our councils. Co-operation is an essential feature of the order that will bind together and solidify our interests that the combined power of corporation monopolies and political demagogues cannot prevail against it. It is by united and solid action that commercial and political interests attain the power to rule as they design. Let Patrons learn a little of this shrewd policy in furthering their interests and perpetuating an organization that was so wisely conceived for the emancipation of the farmer from the wrongs of his oppressors. Solidify the order.—Farmer's Friend.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

Extra Choice Butter, or Good Sweet Lard, or Fat Young Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

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.

ANY READER OF THIS PAPER NOT IN POSSESSION OF OUR PRICE LIST NO. 27 SHOULD IMMEDIATELY SEND FOR A COPY FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, ETC., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1859. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS 1880.
 The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.

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,

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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 double, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 137 Massachusetts Street.

Returned from Europe—Death on the Ball—Trains Delayed by a Sand Storm—Shooting Affair.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Mr. C. B. Schmidt, the foreign emigration agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, called last evening. He has just returned from a seven-and-a-half months' trip to Europe, most of the time being spent in Great Britain establishing agencies for the railroad. He was accompanied by his brother, Alfred Schmidt, of Dresden, Germany, who has come to Kansas to reside; also by Mr. Russell Allen, a son of the proprietor of the Manchester (England) Guardian. Mr. Allen if he finds things to suit him will also remain in Kansas, and probably go into the stock-raising business. Mr Schmidt is also accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Branscombe, of Manchester, England. Old settlers in Kansas remember Mr. Branscombe, who used to reside in Lawrence and afterward in Missouri. While U. S. consul at Manchester he married an English lady. Mr. Branscombe is now the agent of the Santa Fe at Manchester, and Mrs. Branscombe has come over to visit her husband's friends in the West.

A sad thing happened on the Santa Fe near Sterling yesterday morning. Among the passengers was a lady named Mrs. Lizzie Smith, who had come from Leadville, and was going to St. Joseph, where she lives. She had three children with her, and was traveling alone except for their company. The youngest was a four-month-old babe, and was very sick with cholera infantum. When the train was near Sterling the little one died. The woman was without funds, and a collection was taken up among the passengers, which resulted in raising enough money to supply her immediate necessities. A coffin was procured and the remains were brought on here, and then sent to St. Joseph, free of cost to her. She has a brother-in-law living in Topeka named Zumont, and he was telegraphed to, but did not meet her, having already gone to St. Joseph.

The regular train from the west on the Santa Fe, which should have arrived at 2:15 p. m. yesterday, was delayed at Las Animas by a sand storm, and did not arrive until 8 o'clock last night. A train was made up at Florence and came in about on time. The storm at Las Animas is reported to have been very severe. No damage was done to the train, and the delay was because the engine could not pull through the moving particles.

County Attorney Vance received a dispatch from Silver Lake yesterday morning which announced that W. P. Harrington had shot a man, and that he would probably die; also that Harrington was on his way to Topeka.

About noon Mr. Harrington arrived, intending to give himself up to the sheriff, and was met by a constable, who had a warrant which had been sworn out in Justice Rob. Richards's court. The warrant was served, and Harrington was turned over to the sheriff, in whose custody he now is, awaiting the recovery or death of the wounded man, whose name is Charles Avery.

A reporter called on Harrington at the sheriff's office yesterday about 3 o'clock, and requested him to give a statement of the affair, which he did without hesitation. Summed up and given as nearly in his language as possible, it is as follows:

About one year ago Harrington had about twenty-five head of cattle, and preferred to let them run on the range to paying a herder for keeping them. Among his cattle were two yearlings, a heifer and a steer, which would not associate with his herd, but preferred staying with other cattle belonging to Wesley Edwards, a neighbor. He made several efforts to drive them to his own herd, but being alone failed, and finally concluded to let them go until fall. In the fall he found that Edwards had branded one of them and had marked the other with tar. He told the herder in charge of Edwards's cattle that they were his own, and drove them away to his own herd, where they have remained until Thursday. Harrington says that Edwards had never laid claim to the cattle, although they had met frequently, and that a week ago he met Edwards and asked him to make proof of his right as owner if he had any. Edwards replied that he wasn't sure the cattle were his.

On Thursday, while no one was watching Harrington's herd, the heifer, now a cow, and her calf were taken away, and Harrington surmised that he would find them at Edwards's. He therefore went over to Edwards's house, and found them there, the cow being in the yard and the calf in the stable. Edwards came along soon and they talked over the matter, the discussion being pretty strong. Both claimed the cow and calf; and Harrington went away determined upon regaining possession of them in the same manner that they were taken away from him.

At about half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, therefore, Harrington and his son, his herder, a hired man and three or four of his neighbors went to Edwards's farm and found some of his men about the cattle pen. Acting on Harrington's orders, his men released the cow and calf and drove them out of the yard. Meantime the men remonstrated, and declared that he should not take them. Finally they began assailing Harrington and his son with stones and clubs, and Harrington drew his revolver and warned them away. His son had a shotgun, and kept their assailants off and backed toward the wagon. Young Harrington was forced away from it, however. Harrington says he managed to dodge the stones, and caught the club in his hands most of the time, but that his left shoulder was considerably pounded. His principal assailants were Avery, who threw stones, and another man, who used a club. Harrington at last reached the wagon, when a stone just missed his head, and he heard Avery and Edwards say, "Kill the d—n—n of a b—h." He then shot at the man whom he afterward learned was Avery. The mules were frightened, and beyond the control of

the driver, and he turned to assist him, when the weapon dropped to the bed of the wagon and was again discharged, the ball passing through the dashboard and lodging in one of the hind legs of one mule. The animals were finally stopped long enough for the son to get into the wagon, and they then drove home, where breakfast was eaten, after which Harrington came to town to give himself up. He says he never saw Avery before, but understood that he and the other men in the employ of Edwards recently came from New York. Harrington closed the conversation by saying that he very much regretted the affair.

Mr. Harrington says that he lives two miles west of Silver Lake, and that Edwards's farm is five miles north of his. Edwards was connected with the trouble after which Gibbs was arrested last year.

A Smart Dog.

They say animals don't reason, that they are governed by instinct. Exactly where the line of instinct ceases to act and reason commences is a very difficult problem, as may be gathered from the following incident that happened this week in our midst: Dr. Thos. Lindsay was attending some patients west of Cedar Creek on Tuesday last, and a little after dark, returning home, he stopped to see a patient. He tied his team and went into the house. Here he was detained longer than usual, and when he came out he found his team gone and no evidence of their having broken loose. The doctor was puzzled. He had a dog with him that had been raised with the horses, and he called the dog, but dog and team were both gone. Feeling uneasy, the doctor struck out over the rocky hills of Cedar on foot in hopes he would find his team and broken vehicle tangled in the brush. The team is a very spirited one and will run at the drop of a hat. He traveled over Cedar and up to Clay Whitford's farm, but could see nothing of his team. Here he borrowed a horse and rode home. When he entered the alley leading to his barn at home he was greeted with a low growl from amidst his horses' feet, but which were staring quietly at the stable door waiting to be attended to. He spoke to the dog, which reared up at him, and he picked up a loose halter strap of the horses' and found that it was chewed and cut by the dog's teeth for two feet from the end of the strap. That dog, with the halter strap in his mouth, took that team after night over one of the worst roads in the county, and brought it home, a distance of four miles, without disturbing the cushions on the buggy seat.

These are simple facts; and we close where we commenced: where does the line of instinct cease here and reason begin?

Murder Near Parsons.

Wednesday morning Coroner English was notified that a man had been murdered on La-bette creek, near Parsons, and that he was wanted there. He immediately started for the scene, and from him we learn the following in regard to the tragedy:

The name of the murdered man was William Riley Dunham, and the murderer, Elisha Short. They both formerly resided near Sedan, in Chautauqua county, and were traveling together, with Dunham's family, seeking another home. Short and Dunham had some difficulty together about a year ago, but had recently become friendly. It seems that the two men had been in the city, where they had taken on considerable whisky, and had just returned to their camp, when the quarrel took place, which resulted in the death of Dunham. He was shot in three different places, the murderer evidently being intent on a clean job. From the evidence it appears that Dunham had not provoked Short in any manner whatever, but was attending to his own business at the wagons, when Short called out to know what he was doing, and receiving no answer got mad and swore he would kill him—got the pistol, and started for him. Dunham was trying to take the pistol from Short at the time he shot him.

The verdict of the coroner was "that Wm. R. Dunham came to his death by a pistol from the hands of one Elisha Short." After the shooting Short mounted his horse and struck south at a rapid gait, and as yet has not been captured. He is of a slender build, about five feet eleven inches high, is of a light complexion—blue eyes, short light hair; wore a straw hat and had a cartridge belt around his waist, and a red bandana handkerchief around his neck when he left.

Anderson Renominated.

As has been evident for some time, Hon. John A. Anderson had a walk-over at Beloit. All but one county (Saline) in the district had elected delegates instructed or pledged to support him as first or second choice, and the first ballot stood: Anderson, 116; W. W. Gutbric, of Atchison, 8; and C. E. Faulkner, of Salina, 6. The nomination was then made unanimous. What makes Mr. Anderson's victory all the more significant is the fact that he was opposed by the railroad influence, and that Senator Ingalls fought him to the bitter end—even going to Beloit to try to see if he could not turn up something there. Mr. Anderson will be triumphantly re-elected as often as he wants to be.

Caught at Last.

[Council Grove Republican.] James Ray, who shot Mr. C. F. Jenkins on Monday, July 5, was captured near Warren Johnson's place on Munkres creek by Sheriff Sims and posse Thursday evening not a mile from where he perpetrated his fiendish attempt at murder. Ray was supposed to be making his way to his brother-in-law's (Price's) house to meet his mother, whose arrival was expected that evening. The posse were proceeding to the house to watch for Ray, when they came upon him

on the prairie. He was immediately ordered to surrender, which he did, giving up the pistol with which he had shot Jenkins. He was brought to Sheriff Sims's house in this place and guarded the balance of the night. The preliminary examination was held before J. P. Watts, justice of the peace, in Warren township, but too late to get the particulars. But Ray will be bound over and tried for manslaughter. It is a relief and satisfaction to know that this young wretch will be brought to justice.

Crops in Wyandotte County.

[Wyandotte Herald.] Large quantities of new wheat are being brought to market. From the number of wagons loaded with apples, we should judge the crop was unusually large this season. The blackberry crop is immense this year, and the berries are not only large but unusually fine flavored. We learn from Mr. William Alsop, of Shawnee township, that the wheat crop in that township is turning out beyond expectation. Many fields yield from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, and the berry is large and plump.

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

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange. Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE. KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway). Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any Other. The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through To Denver in 32 Hours. The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

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

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway.

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

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by DAYLIGHT RIDE. The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

Through daylight the greater portion of the Great Central Wheat Belt, the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME. Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm," but those who cannot find one have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information. Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

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

WOMAN

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

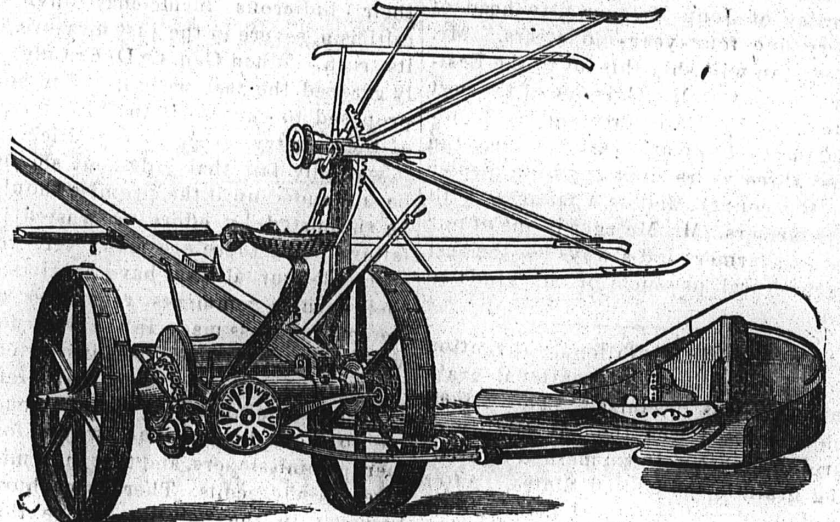
WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervous or un-suppressed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea, falling of the uterus; inveterate, retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic constipation, inflammation, and ulceration; internal hemorrhoids; nervous depression; weak back; profuse, or scanty, and barrenness, or sterility, which not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from chronic leucorrhoea. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.00. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY, (Successors to Wilder & Palm)



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

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

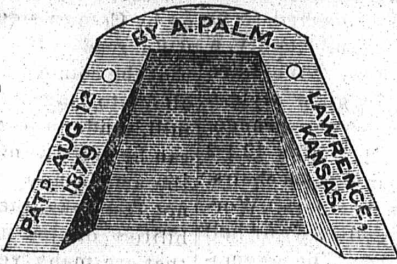
THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

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



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

HILL & MENDENHALL.

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

Established in 1868. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Great West.

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

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Work, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful

Thrasher in Blaz, Timothy, Clover, and only successful

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special

Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators, a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from

six to twelve horse power; also five styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers, of

various locations, or management, furnished at a discount for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has given cause

to the many cheap imitations now being attempted to build and sell inferior and unprofitable

per famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy

all get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.

Get the full particulars and our list of Dealers, or write to us for the Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free.

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

J. Howell, Lawrence, is agent for the above machinery; also has constantly on hand all kinds of machine repairing.

116 Massachusetts Street. J. HOWELL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please publish and keep standing for two or three issues notice to the Patrons that the P. of H. Mutual Life Assurance association of Kansas has reached the number provided by section 7 of article 12 of the constitution, (500), and policies are to issue.

I wish to say that before policies can issue we must know in whose favor they are to be drawn. For that purpose blank applications are being mailed to be filled out and returned to this office. All persons filling these blanks will be careful and write plainly, so that no mistakes may occur.

Yours fraternally,

P. B. MAXSON.

EMPORIA, Kans., July 13, 1880.

EX-SHERIFF CARMAN bought yesterday of John Metzger fifty head of very fine four-year-old steers. Mr. Carman will ship this lot to the Eastern markets. Mr. C. is one of the best stock men in the county, and has handled more hogs and cattle during the last three years than any other dealer in the county, and is a favorite with the farmers. Mr. Metzger is one of our largest farmers and always has the best agricultural products of all kinds to sell.

At the Millers' National convention at Cincinnati an international grain congress was organized. The principle discussed was the advisability of urging a more uniform method of grading grain in the United States. After prolonged and animated debate, during which considerable difference of opinion was elicited on the subject, an executive committee was appointed, representing the cities of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Baltimore, Columbus, St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Albany, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. To this committee is assigned the duty of an exhaustive report on the subject.

A NEW GRAIN HALL.

In a letter which we received from Bro. C. F. Willard, of Miami county, a few days since, he says: "We have built and completed in good style a new hall for the use of our grange. The size is 30 by 50 feet, ceiling 12 1/2 feet above floor; seated with 96 chairs. We have about eighty members. Worth Master Sims will dedicate our hall on Saturday, August 14. The ceremonies will be open to the public." We are glad to hear of the prosperity of Wea grange.

HORTICULTURAL.

Our readers will not forget the horticultural meeting which takes place on Saturday at the fruit farm of W. E. Barnes, Vinland. This is the largest and, the present season, the most productive fruit farm in the state, comprising over two hundred acres of orchards and vineyards. It will certainly be a great treat to those who have never visited this farm to be present next Saturday and witness what Kansas can do in the line of fruit. We understand that everybody will be welcome.

WHY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE A CABINET OFFICER.

The total exports from this country for the ten months ending April 30, 1880, were \$712,004,697, or exclusive of specie, \$697,822,304—an average of \$69,782,230 per month. This average has been exceeded during the past two months, but as the exact figures to June 30 (the close of the fiscal year) are not at hand, we will accept that average for purposes of comparison, which would give us, as the total exports, exclusive of specie, for the twelve months ending June 30th ult., the enormous sum of \$837,386,764.

The total exports for eleven months ending May 31, 1880, of grain and provisions, amounted to \$347,489,000, while cotton was exported during the same period to the amount of \$350,000,000 and over, making a total of \$697,489,000 of exports of agricultural products in eleven months; say for the twelve months ending June 30, 1880, \$655,000,000—more than 78 per cent. of the total exports of all kinds, exclusive of specie.

In the face of facts like these, it certainly seems as if the agricultural interests of the country were entitled to special representation in the national

cabinet, instead of being relegated to a department of agriculture, under a commissioner drawing the salary of a good commercial salesman, with an annual appropriation very little in excess of that required for the maintenance of the West Point military academy.

Commissioner Le Duc.

If Gen. Le Duc could be moved from his purpose to make the department of Agriculture serve the great industry in whose interest it was established, the forces to effect the change would not be lacking. Since he assumed the duties of his office there has been a constant fusillade of small wit and ridicule directed by the press upon the department over which he presides. It is not wonderful that at the beginning of his labor in a chaotic field this discouragement was found, for his predecessors had evinced no higher ambition than to make the department subservient to the political interests of the men who voted its supplies, and their ludicrous inefficiency invited criticism, severe in the just measure of its truth. When Gen. Le Duc resolutely grasped the task assigned him, and proposed to execute it in the interest of the country rather than politicians, it was only fair that judgment should be suspended until the promise should be supported by effort or wasted in failure. But there are many very respectable journals that have continued their jocular comments, regardless of the real progress made in the work for which the department was instituted. They have not yet seen that Gen. Le Duc's administration is not amenable to the influence that swayed former commissioners, and that their misdirected wit recoils. There is less hurt, however, in the pointless satire that is continually directed upon the department than in the misconceptions, the misunderstandings, that tether the commercial mind when considering the relations of the department to agriculture. The Commercial Bulletin, disposed to deal fairly with industrial interests, and to take broad views of economic questions affecting the production, is still unable to comprehend the scope of the work already performed by Commissioner Le Duc. It says: "We read with a feeling of dismay that the commissioner of agriculture is about to start an 'experimental sugar mill,' under the conviction that sugar can be made at much less expense than the article now costs; also that he is not less sanguine regarding the possibilities of tea culture, and predicts that ere many years we shall cease to import the article; also that he has already on hand 'samples of American-grown tea for exhibition.' We would not say anything to discourage the commissioner from thus developing these important industries here at home; but as 'samples of home-grown tea' have been on exhibition periodically for the last quarter of a century without 'developing' anything of consequence beyond the sample, one is apt to suspect he is sanguine beyond what past experiments in tea raising will warrant. If he proposes to persevere in the business, however, there can be no reasonable objection, provided it be at his own expense. As to his 'experimental sugar mill,' probably no harm will come of that, if coupled with the same conditions. It is, of course, highly desirable to have that product as cheap as possible; but a quicker way to secure it, we are inclined to think, would be for the government to reduce the present high duty and let Mr. Le Duc's 'experimental mill' take care of itself."

It may surprise our amiable contemporary to learn that by the aid of an old worn-out mill cast away in the rubbish of a Maryland farm Gen. Le Duc last year expressed the juice of a trial lot of corn, and by the results proved that product of greater commercial value than the ripened grain plucked from the same stalks before the crushing. That one lesson has "millions in it." The next step is to find a way to do the work cheaply and surely, for this will make the whole country quite independent of duties on sugar. It will increase production very largely, as measured in value, without adding much to cost, and will, thereby, augment the wealth of the country. The proposition to "reduce the present high duty" on sugar "and let Mr. Le Duc's sugar experimental mill take care of itself," can hardly have been well considered by the Bulletin. Regarded in the light of economic truth

revealed through investigations conducted by the commissioner, the proposition is, to say the least, exceedingly maladroit. Let the market remain steady but two or three years and the chances are that New York City will have a less bulky sugar trade; for broad districts of the West and Northwest will be producing sugar in such quantities as to limit the demand for foreign supplies. Already Minnesota may be regarded as having established sugar production as a permanent and profitable industry. Considerable progress has been made also in Missouri and Illinois—all this with sorghum plants as the base. The gentle critic will remember the samples of molasses made from sorghum twenty years ago, and the settled conviction that further progress was not possible—that granulation could not be effected; yet there are manufactures in the territory named that turn out daily, in the sugar making season, car loads of excellent sugar. It is more probable that the samples of American-grown tea slightly referred to are but the precursors of full supplies superior in quality to any that can be imported. To ask that Gen. Le Duc shall conduct his experiments in tea production and sugar making at his own expense, when the country has an earnest of the enormous gains likely to accrue to it from the intelligent pursuit of knowledge that has marked the administration of the Agricultural department in the past three years, has the appearance of outspoken ignorance of a subject regarding which the agricultural mind is much interested.—Husbandman.

General News.

PARIS, July 15.—The Echo Agricole considers that the harvest prospects in the North, with tolerable weather, are eminently promising; good in the central districts, scarcely up to the mark in the East and West, and well up to average in the Southwest and the districts around Paris. The quality in general is decidedly superior to that of the season 1878-79. There are also good prospects of the crops of potatoes, beets and hops. The hay crop is not successful, but there is every chance of a good aftermath. The fruit trees and vineyards do not share the improved aspect, excepting the olive, which promises a good yield. In Holland there is an excellent crop of rye. In Germany, rye, colza and potatoes require more sun. The hay crop is very bad, and the only thing that looks well is wheat. Austria suffers much from wet weather. In Hungary, barley, wheat and rye are very promising. The Italian harvest is superior both as to quality and quantity. Russia is complaining loudly of a deficiency, partly owing to the presence of myriads of insects.

LONDON, July 15.—The weather throughout England is wet and unfavorable for crops. Heavy rains have caused great damage to hay and other crops in the Midlands, Warwickshire and Leicestershire, and in other parts of the provinces. Excessive rains have prevailed nearly over all Ireland during the past fortnight and are beginning to excite serious apprehensions in regard to the harvest.

In many parts of France the harvest is already begun and gives opportunity of in some degree forecasting the prospects. In the South barley and oats promise well. In the Center winter barley is of good quality, but deficient in quantity. Rye looks well also.

LONDON, July 20.—The rise in prices of American securities is due in a considerable degree to the apprehension that the state of exchange will soon necessitate gold shipments to New York. It is understood that the rate of exchange between Paris and New York now admits of gold shipments, and it is reported that considerable bullion received from the East by the last steamer was bought in open market here for exports.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Should the dispute with China not lead to war it is very possible the Russian fleet may go to Corea, toward which the Russians look with longing eyes. Papers urge its annexation. The great importance of Corea as a basis for private warfare, the only Russian weapon against England, is sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

St. Louis, July 16.—A Republican's special from Hillboro, Mo., says: "While Andrew Wilson, a young farmer living on Big river, was driving home to Dry Creek to-day, accompanied by a young lady named Schultz, they were fired upon by some unknown person concealed in the brush. The ball passed through the upper part of Miss Schultz's chest, killing her, then penetrated Wilson's head, inflicting a mortal wound. No clue to the murderer."

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—The State Board of Health passed an order to-day, in view of the bark Excelsior arriving at New Orleans from Rio infected with yellow fever, that no railroad cars shall be allowed to enter Mississippi and no steamboat shall be allowed to land at any point in this state unless they have

undergone an examination by the officers of the National Board of Health. Persons from New Orleans must have certificates that they have not been exposed to infection.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The population of the cities of the South as enumerated by the census of 1880 is as follows: Austin, Tex., 10,000; Cape Girardeau, 5,000; Chatham, Va., 3,178; Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,530; Clarksville, Tenn., 7,300; Columbus, 10,132; Dallas, Tex., 33,466; Denison, Tex., 4,409; Huntsville, Tex., 1,600; Knoxville, Tenn., 13,928; Little Rock, Ark., 15,000; Macon, Ga., 12,695; Martinsburg, W. Va., 6,386; Nashville, Tenn., 43,453; New Orleans, 215,250; Richmond, Va., 63,233; San Antonio, Tex., 20,594; San Marcos, Tex., 1,800; Savannah, 30,747; Sherman, Tex., 6,000; Shreveport, La., 8,038; St. Augustine, Fla., 2,300; Staunton, Va., 6,788; Suffolk, Va., 2,006.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The committee appointed by the secretary of the treasury to visit the sugar plantations of the West Indies and investigate the processes in use among the planters with a view to determining the truth or falsity of the prevailing report that artificial means were used to degrade the color of sugars intended for export to the United States has made its report. It shows that the frauds which have been attempted in the introduction of sugars into this country are even greater than had generally been supposed; that in Demarara, on sugar plantations, no secret whatever was made of the practice of artificial coloring of sugars intended for the United States; that sugars testing 18 to 16 Dutch standard, which were exported to Great Britain nearly white, were, when prepared for export to this country, artificially colored to a grade apparently below No. 7 D. S., and that such sugars, which from their color would be expected to test 85 degrees of saccharine strength, were found when submitted to the polariscope to contain 87 degrees of pure sugar.

DENVER, July 17.—Two men named Amos Harrison and Phalo Peters, while bathing in the Arkansas river, forty miles east of Pueblo last Sunday, found an iron pot containing \$30,000 in gold and silver. A letter concealed in a buckskin purse was found in the pot. It is yellow with age, and is dated April 13, 1860, and says: "I stole the money in Chicago from a farmer. My partner died in Kansas City March 15. I am going to New Mexico. If anybody finds this pot they can keep the money." [Signed] A. T. T.

A News' Leadville special this afternoon says a miner named Baker entered Manville's hardware store to collect some mining assessments. He demanded of the clerk a revolver out of a showcase, and being refused, pulled a revolver out of his pocket threatening everybody in the store. A policeman, John Corbell, attempted to arrest him. Baker told him to stand back. Corbell rushed at Baker, and Baker fired, wounding him mortally, then rushed up the street, several policemen following. Policeman Stewart closed with Baker, who fired, fatally wounding Stewart and slightly wounding another policeman. Baker was then overpowered and jailed. Policemen are heading a large crowd, and probably Baker will be lynched before morning.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Pope telegraphed to the War department this morning the arrest of Payne and twenty-two of his followers, and asked for instructions, as follows: "Am I to understand the government wishes this gang turned over to the United States marshal at Fort Worth, Ark., for trial?" The secretary of war will order the delivery of Payne and his men to the civil authorities for safe custody, and in the meantime some new questions are involved in the case. The matter will be referred to the attorney-general for his opinion as to the mode of civil prosecution to be instituted against them.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the cabinet meeting to-day, the Interior department submitted information that Spotted Tail, becoming dissatisfied, had removed his children from the training school, where with several hundred others they had been sent to be educated, and that his course had led to serious disapproval on the part of the rest of the tribe, who are anxious to be educated, and have appealed to the president to depose Spotted Tail and appoint a new chief over them. The controller of the treasury declared a dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, making in all dividends of 85 per cent.

New York, July 20.—A World reporter boarded the Dessond at 2 o'clock this morning and interviewed Commander Gossange as to the obelisk and his trip. The commander said that they left Alexandria June 12, and Gibraltar on the 25th. The weather continued fine and nothing particular occurred till the 6th of July. At 8 o'clock in the morning we were going about eight and a half knots, with a smooth sea, when all at once the engine stopped and we found the after-crank shaft broken short off. Of course, we made sail and began to dismount the shaft and take the engine to pieces. We worked night and day until the 12th. On the evening of the 12th we were ready to start again, having put in a new shaft. There is one thing more

you can say, and that is the obelisk has arrived, and that there is not a square inch broken of it. I shall deliver it just as I received it. It is seventy feet long, eight feet square at the base, and five feet five inches at the top. It weighs two hundred tons, the pedestal forty-three tons, the steps or the foundation without the pedestal seventy-four tons. While I was at Gibraltar, Lord Napier of Magdala, the governor-general of Gibraltar, came on board with all his staff and a large party of ladies, and went down in the hold and examined critically the obelisk and the manner of its storage. They expressed themselves much pleased with all they saw. Lord Ripon, on his way to India, came on board at Alexandria and inspected the obelisk. There were also many engineers who came from a great distance to see it and to observe the manner of its shipment. Two Austrian engineers came all the way from Trieste. I shall take it out just exactly as I put it in—that is, put the vessel in the dry dock first.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Brooklyn Eagle says John H. Knoebel, attorney and counselor at law, formerly assistant corporation counsel, has quitted Brooklyn and gone to New Mexico. His affairs have been left in a very unsatisfactory state, and it is alleged he has failed to account for large sums of money belonging to his clients which was entrusted for investment. Some say Knoebel's liabilities will reach over \$100,000.

SALT LAKE, July 20.—Full census returns give Utah a population of 144,000, an increase of 65 per cent. in ten years. Last April the conference of the Mormons reported the Mormon population 112,000, leaving 32,000 non-Mormons. In 1870 the non-Mormons were less than 10,000, an increase of 200 per cent. Increase of Mormon population 45 per cent.

MADRID, July 20.—Official dispatches from Manila say that the consequences of the recent earthquake were as disastrous in the provinces of the island as in the town of Manila. The inhabitants of the latter place were panic-stricken. The authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress.

OWEGO, Kans., July 20.—In a fatal affray near Mountain Valley, in this county, yesterday, between two farmers named Watkins and Riggs, about some stock, the former shot the latter, who died to-day. The murderer was arrested and is in custody. We now have three murderers in this county to deal with.

SUNCOCK, N. H., July 20.—A sharp shock of earthquake about 7 o'clock this evening; the motion rapid; south with an eastern tendency. The shock lasted several seconds, with perceptible sound.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 20.—An earthquake of considerable violence visited this city shortly before 7 o'clock. Dishes and pictures were shaken down in many places.

MILFORD, N. H., July 20.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt here at 7 o'clock, causing buildings to tremble considerably.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 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 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.

City and Vicinity.

A Reliable Place to Deal.

All in need of boots and shoes, whether farmers, mechanics or merchants, can get a good article as cheap as they can be sold, at A. G. Menger's.

The most noted men of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs and colds.

Fine Apples.

We are indebted to our friend D. G. Watt, of the "Watt Fruit Farm," for a basket of very fine Red June apples.

Mr. Watt has raised a fine crop of nearly all varieties of fruit this year. First came his strawberries, which were a heavy crop; then followed raspberries and blackberries, all the canes being loaded down with delicious fruit.

Mr. Watt makes fruit raising a business, and he attends faithfully to his business, and that is the reason he is successful.

As a purifier of the blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

HE STILL LIVES.

Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and London, was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bone and tissues.

MIDDLEVILLE, Mich., Feb. 15, 1879. Dear Sir—I would say that I have sold your medicines for seven years. The Golden Medical Discovery is the best cough remedy I have ever used, and in every case where I have recommended it it has cured.

Inaugurating the New Band Stand. There were assembled in and about South park last evening at a low estimate fifteen hundred persons to hear the music and see the new stand that has just been completed.

A band never sounds so well as when in the open air with nothing to obstruct the sound. Piles of brush from the recently-cut hedge lay in the street east and south of the park, and at the end of each piece the boys would touch off one of these, and they answered very well for fireworks.

The opening of the park and the building of the band stand is a great boon to the public. It ought to have been done before, and its chief credit belongs to Prof. Frank Maryin. He has begged from everybody to raise the money to accomplish his object, and he deserves a vote of thanks from the whole community.

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction.

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

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

The Law department has been established two years, and is now one of the most important features of the institution.

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

Drive Wells. We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us.

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 low prices.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

How Watches are Made. It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength.

Very Droll to Think of. If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day.

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.

The Currency Question. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

Publication Notices. HANNAH HEPPER, a non-resident of the state of Kansas, is hereby notified that Samuel S. Hepper, her husband, has filed a petition in the district court within and for the county of Douglas and state of Kansas against her, as defendant, asking for a divorce from her on the ground of abandonment for more than one year, and that unless she answer the said petition on or before the 31 day of September, A. D. 1880, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered granting the plaintiff a divorce from the said Hannah Hepper.

WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER. A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

KANSAS STATE FAIR. Under the auspices of the WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION! Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence, September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days September 9, 10 and 11.

Barbed Wire. We want to call the attention of farmers and dealers to the fact that the Lawrence Barbed Wire company is now offering special inducements to purchasers of barbed wire.

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GO TO DANIEL MCCURDY'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 128 Massachusetts street, FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER. A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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Horticultural Department.

July Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]
The horticultural society of Manhattan met in Mr. Jesse Ingraham's grove on Thursday, July 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. Quite a number were present.

The name of E. St. John was proposed for membership, and he was elected. Prof. Popenoe not being present to entertain and instruct the society on entomology, the subject was taken up for a short time, and various insects were alluded to as doing great damage to crops.

The everlasting chinch bug was the theme of considerable discussion, and it certainly is one of our worst pests, and seems hard to deal with. The long-continued dry weather was very favorable for its development, and as the wheat and grain fields were cut it passed to other pasture grounds. Millet fields and corn contiguous were at once preyed upon by them. The heavy rains that we have had lately checked them, but still they are here, and how to head them off is the question. Plowing a few deep furrows between crops in the line of their march and then dragging a log back and forth constantly for a few days has been found to check them very much. It was also said that all rubbish left on the ground in the fall should be gathered up and buried so as to destroy their covers, and to quit trying to raise such crops as seem to harbor them, more particularly wheat, for a few years. It was thought that in this way their numbers might be lessened very materially.

There was also a worm that has been very destructive to gardens, etc. It is a small green one about an inch long; slender; spins a web on the plant; eats the leaves off. It has been particularly bad on potatoes, beets, and nursery stock, such as apple grafts, etc. It is very desirable that we should know how to guard against such things.

The maple worm has not yet made its appearance to be noticed. Mr. Ingraham said he had noticed a bird on his premises that was very active in catching them last year. It is to be hoped their day is past, as there is no tree perhaps more desirable than the maple if this worm can be got rid of.

There was a remedy suggested to kill off potato bugs, squash bugs, and all insects injurious to our gardens, in the shape of saltpeter dissolved in water (two ounces in a bucket of water) and sprinkled on the vines; said to do as well as Paris green or London purple, thereby avoiding the danger of using these last-named remedies.

Prof. Walters stated his observations in regard to the toad as an insect destroyer. He said a few of them kept in a garden would do more than we were aware of in keeping these pests down. He noticed one day how one kept the flies off of one of his little children that was lying asleep on the ground. The toad had stationed itself close to the child's face, and if a fly came near out would go its tongue as quick as lightning and take it. Toads are our friends, and they should have places of habitation in all our gardens and about our houses.

The question of saving and perserving seeds for planting was introduced by Mr. T. C. Wells. He said this was a very important matter. Most seed gets mixed by being planted too close together, so that the pollen of the flowers get mixed in various ways. If seed is kept pure, different varieties of plants must be planted some distance apart. He had planted seed of the melon of an extra kind had of a neighbor, and the product was the melon and cucumber mixed. So that if we would have pure seed we must be careful to know how it was raised, or deal with seed men that we can trust.

I mentioned in the beginning that we met in Mr. Ingraham's grove; and by the way, this grove shows what can be done in the shape of artificial forests. Here was a grove planted ten and twelve years ago of black walnut that now affords a fine place of meeting, and Mr. Ingraham may feel a just pride in it. Would that all the farmers in Kansas had such a belt of timber. What a vast difference it would make for the better of our climate, and what a source of wealth and comfort it would be for the state!

Several samples of apples were on the table from Mr. Ingraham's and Mr. T. C. Wells's orchards; also several varie-

ties of currants from Mr. Wells's, and pears from Mr. Ingraham's.

The next meeting is to be held at the residence of the secretary on the second Thursday in August, at which time a special invitation is given to all interested in horticulture to be present. Subject, "Entomology;" by Prof. Popenoe. And probably forest culture will be taken up.

After adjournment those present were invited to partake of a bountiful supply of blackberries, which were placed on the table by our worthy hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham.

A. TODD, Secretary.

A Few Apples That are Good to Eat, and Why.

A few days since a missive from our sometimes facetious secretary reached me containing certain matter out of which, as he announced, he proposed to evolve the programme for this meeting. Among these was the rather cabalistic expression placed at the head of this paper, with the accompanying request that we would prepare a short paper to introduce the discussion. Such a request from this source, as we understand, is to be construed as a command, and we, as in duty bound, sat down with Downing, Thomas, Barry, and a long array of nurserymen's catalogues. Commencing at the head of the alphabetical list, we came first upon the noted Russian Alexander; but as this is hardly eatable till well cooked and seasoned, and as few of the consecutive varieties seemed any better adapted to the requirements, it seemed necessary to start on another track.

Reconsidering the matter, our next thought was to select in the order of maturing. This brought us first to consider the Early Harvest, and to our apprehension it would pass muster as "good to eat;" but, reflecting that some condemn it, and that this may be assumed as a reason for distrusting our own conclusions, we find ourselves face to face with the latter clause of our subject—"Why?" We were thus brought to consider what we had undertaken to do. We would find it comparatively easy to give a tangible reason why an apple is or is not good for market, or why it is or is not good to put aside for winter, or even why it is or is not good to cook, but to tell why we consider it good, bad or indifferent to eat seems quite another matter. We have occasionally heard our worthy secretary say he thinks a great deal of his wife, and I doubt not he really does so, and with the best of reason, but we doubt if he would not find himself at a loss to give reasons why his preference ran just in that view rather than any other. But, humor aside, our likes and dislikes are simply a matter of taste or fancy, rather than reason; hence the best and only real reason we are able to give why apples are good to eat is that we like them. And since tastes will differ, each variety must stand or fall by the general verdict, or rather, perhaps, by the verdict of experts. Moreover, with difference of individual preferences, and the varying tastes of the same person under change of circumstances, it will hardly suffice to supply a set of consecutive varieties, such that but one variety shall be in season at the same time. The taste demands and should have a choice of varieties as far as practicable at any and all times.

Judged upon the basis thus laid down, the Early Harvest must be accepted as one of the apples "good to eat"—if for no other reason, because it stands almost alone in its season; so that, for a time at least, it is that or nothing.

Carolina Red June follows the above very closely, and continues for some time later than the preceding. It will also sometimes mature a few fruits in advance of the Early Harvest; and, were it not generally so small, imperfect and scabby in this its northern limits, it might very possibly even take precedence of that old favorite, to which it is decidedly superior in flavor.

Early Strawberry, which follows closely upon the disappearance of Early Harvest, is one of the most beautiful of early amateur apples, and although the flesh is not very tender its high piquant flavor and abundant juice together with its long continuance in season, render it exceedingly desirable.

Summer Rose is nearly of the same season with the preceding, but is quite its counterpart in both the habit of the tree and the appearance and quality of

the fruit. It is really good enough either to look at or to eat.

Primate follows Early Harvest quite closely, and covers the entire season of the last two. Tree strong, productive and hardy, but sometimes water-cored when overgrown. It ripens in succession. The flavor is rather too mild for some tastes, but rich and very pleasant.

Early Joe among apples is nearly what the Seckel is among pears—of the standard of excellence. Much like Summer Rose in size, form and beauty of appearance, it quite excels it in quality and flavor. Its season in Southern Michigan is early September. The tree must have high culture.

If sweet apples are to have a place in this connection, we may name the large Yellow Bough, which will possibly come in just before the Early Joe. It is the best very early sweet apple, although lacking productiveness.

Garden Royal follows Early Joe very closely. It is one of the "apples that are good to eat," because all that taste it like it. The flavor is mild but rich—much like that of American Summer Pearmain, though possibly a little richer. The fruits are always perfect and very even-sized; tree small; should be better known.

American Summer Pearmain is a mid-September apple, exceedingly beautiful and excellent when perfect; and so tender and crisp that it frequently breaks open when falling from the tree. Fruit often scabs and cracks on old trees.

Summer Sweet Paradise is one of the finest of the large sweet apples; in season during the most of September. It lacks productiveness.

Scarlet Pearmain is one of the richest and most beautiful of September apples. Lack of productiveness is almost its only defect. No amateur's orchard should be without it.

Mexico is similar in season with the preceding, and is fully its equal in every gustatory quality, although in both flavor and color as unlike it as possible. Both are alike excellent, although this excels in productiveness.

Gravenstein is almost too well known to require mention. Its rich, beautiful red color and high flavor are exceedingly taking to the observer; and it only wants productiveness to render it popular as a market fruit. As it is, it holds an intermediate place between market and amateur varieties. For dessert it is too acid until fully ripe.

Chenango Strawberry is one of the finest and most delicate in texture of the larger mid-September apples; and its great beauty, juiciness and mildness give it a high rank among even dessert apples. Although less rich, it is even preferable to Late Strawberry.

Hawley has no superior in flavor among the very large mid-September apples. Its exceeding delicacy of texture unfits it for market abroad, but during its very short season it can hardly be excelled as a dessert apple.

Jeffries is a medium, striped, bright-colored and excellent dessert apple for the latter part of September and early October. Boys are unerring judges of quality in fruits, and they award this the meed of excellence.

Jersey Sweet as an early sweet apple is hardly equaled by another in high, rich flavor.

Dyer (Pomme Royal) as an early October apple can hardly be called very attractive in appearance, but in consideration of its texture and high flavor it must be accorded very high rank as a dessert fruit.

Newtown Spitzenberg (sometimes known as New York Vandevere) is one of the very finest of early and mid-winter apples when grown in perfection, but it often becomes scabby and imperfect on old trees.

Fall Pippin cannot yet be ignored as an amateur fruit, as nothing has yet arisen to take its place. Among the very large fruits it still stands first in quality, although sometimes scabby and imperfect as well as deficient in productiveness.

Melon has hardly an equal among the larger early and midwinter apples. In beauty, delicacy of texture and excellence of flavor it is unexceptionable.

Shiawasee Beauty is "to the manor born." With all the juiciness of Fameuse, and with the same whiteness of flesh and mild aromatic flavor, it seems to be, to a great extent, free from the defects that so diminish the value of that old favorite.

McLellan is a beautiful and excellent

midwinter apple; always perfect, and quite even sized. Perhaps somewhat lacking in productiveness.

Hubbardston's Nonsuch, in New England, where it originated, is considered to be one of the best of winter apples for dessert. We know no reason why it should not stand equally high in Michigan. In size, beauty, fairness and flavor it is unexceptionable.

Belmont is an exceptionally beautiful winter apple, and possesses an array of desirable qualities seldom excelled. Although not of rich or high flavor, very few varieties prove more generally acceptable in this respect.

Jonathan, although not to our apprehension of superior flavor, is exceedingly beautiful, with great delicacy of texture and abundantly juicy. We fancy its quality frequently suffers from its excessive productiveness.

Westfield Seek-no-Further seems to be waning in popularity—possibly from lack of productiveness. Whatever the cause may be, this is to be regretted, since its rich, mild flavor and satisfactory general qualities render it highly valuable as a home dessert fruit.

Northern Spy is the king of the orchard, so far as the tree is concerned, and if by any fatality we were compelled to choose a single variety for the supply of our own wants it would beyond doubt be this. Its chief drawback in our climate is its excessive tardiness in coming into bearing.

Lady Apple (Pomme d'Api) has long stood high in Eastern cities as a fancy apple, commanding very high prices. Its success in Michigan, so far as profit is concerned, may be doubtful, but we would not be content without a tree or two for the supply of our own table, as, for the special purpose to which it is adapted, there seems to be in reality no proper substitute.

Pome Grise only needs to be known to be appreciated. For the amateur it has no superior, if indeed we have its equal in all respects.

Esopus Spitzenberg cannot well be spared. Although comparatively unprofitable, every lover of the apple should give it a favored spot and strive to win from it a supply for his own table.

Wagner is good enough to eat, if well grown, and the tree not permitted to overbear, but both size and quality are usually injured from excessive productiveness of the tree.

Swaar is another of the older Eastern varieties which will only succeed with us in favorable soils and with good cultivation. When well grown it is so excellent that its needs should be studied and provided for. No other variety, whether old or new, can fully supply its place.

Lady's Sweet has no superior as a long keeping winter sweet apple.

Paw Paw (Rubicon) when successful is really excellent, and where it does well we consider it well worthy of being planted on a scale adequate at least to the home want, as it keeps very late in spring. It seems to require a rich, warm, quick soil.

Red Canada cannot be called a rich apple; but its mild, pleasant flavor, with its abundant juice and fine aroma, as well as its ability to retain its qualities till very late in spring, render it indispensable to the amateur.

Golden Russet has all the good qualities of the foregoing, except that it, in common with all russets, rapidly shrivels upon exposure to the air.—Michigan Farmer.

Horticultural Notes.

A teaspoonful of ammonia to one quart of water sprinkled every other day over plants will cause lice to disappear, and not injure the plants.

The ardisia is a very pretty evergreen shrub, which is much admired for its bright clusters of red berries, and they will often remain upon the branches all winter.

The flower dahlia was so named from a Swedish botanist called Andrew Dahl. The camelia was so named after Kamel, a Jesuit priest, whose name is Latinized Camellus.

An experienced fruit grower recommends cutting raspberry canes back to two and one-half feet when growing. Treated in this way the canes grow stocky and do not require stakes or wire to support them.

There are many places in the South of Europe where roses, tuberose, orange blossoms, jessamine, violets, acacia and jonquil are raised solely for the extract that can be distilled from them, for the production of delicate perfumes.

Veterinary Department.

Indurated Glands.

I have a very fine colt, four years old, that had the distemper at two years old. Since that time he has had a fullness under the throat. While it does not trouble him, I should like to remove it.

ANSWER.—Induration or thickening of the thyroid glands, when chronic, often proves troublesome to remove, but by perseverance usually a good result is obtained. Treatment: Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mashes for two days, then in the morning before feeding give a ball composed of one drachm of ground ginger root and seven of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, and after it has acted give thirty grains of iodide of potassium morning and night in his feed. Clip the hair from the enlarged surface and apply the following ointment every alternate day until the parts become irritated, when it may be discontinued until they assume a normal condition, when it should be reapplied as before, keeping up the treatment until the enlargement has entirely disappeared: Take iodide resub and iodide of potassium of each two drachms, alcohol one drachm; rub well together, and add two ounces of vaseline; mix thoroughly, and apply with severe friction.

Catarrh.

I have a two-year-old colt that I think has the distemper. Last Thursday he commenced coughing, and I noticed a lump about the size of a hen's egg in his throat. In two hours it was as big as my head at the bottom of the throat and jaw. It swelled along the jaw to the ear; but that has gone down now, and the lump is at present about the size of a goose egg and very hard. He is running at the nose a very yellow, thick discharge, but has no fever. I applied a blister of eight parts of lard to one of biniodide of mercury, and bathed it first with hot fomentations of hops.

ANSWER.—There is no doubt but the colt has an attack of acute catarrh, and we should judge from your description of the case that he was in a fair way to recover. If he continues to improve it will not be necessary to treat him; but if, as is usually the case in maladies of that character, his general health should suffer, it is necessary to assist nature by giving a tonic. The following is a good preparation, and in all probability will meet the requirements: Take sulphate of iron, three; nitrate of potash and gentian root, pulverized, of each four ounces; mixed, and made into twenty powders. Give one night and morning in his feed, which should be of a laxative and nutritive nature. If the swelling at the throat should show a tendency to remain, you will succeed in effecting its removal by frequent applications of the tincture of iodine.—Turf, Field and Farm.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

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 trees the skin from all dandruff and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

STALLIONS

For Service at Norwood Stock Farm for the Season of 1889.

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 Louisa, 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. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3/4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldstut; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldstut by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zicadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

666 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5000 free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

The Wool Growers.

Last week the executive committee of the Wool Growers' association met in Boston, transacting their annual business and conferring with the manufacturers of woolen goods upon matters in common between these two branches of the woolen industry. Among those who were present were Messrs. A. M. Garland, of this state, president of National Wool Growers' association, and also of our State association; W. J. Markham, president of the New York Wool Growers' association, and secretary of the National organization; E. M. Bissell, president of the Vermont Wool Growers' association; and Samuel Archer, president of the Missouri association.

Experience in this country long since demonstrated that these closely allied industries—wool growing and the manufacture of woolen goods—must pursue a common, mutual object to prosper; otherwise one and then the other will languish. The full and thorough investigation of the matter more than a decade ago by some of the foremost men in both branches of this industry resulted in an understanding between them which remains undisturbed. Under friendly legislation the wool-growing interest has steadily developed, and with the return of a prosperous era of business the manufacturers have had large orders for goods.

The executive committee of the National Wool Growers' association, in selecting Boston as the place of meeting, acted wisely. They could confer readily with the other organization, and from personal observation more readily understand the situation of the woolen industry at this time, and forecast its future. The *Boston Advertiser*, just at hand, referring to the meeting, says: "The interests represented by these gentlemen are now of the very first magnitude, and are increasing at a wonderful rate. It is of the first importance to them and their constituency, whether on the comparatively barren pastures of New England and New York or in the great ranches on the Western plains, that there should be a good understanding between them and the consumers of their product. The manufacturers are yearly making greater requisitions upon the wool growers of the country, and the growers on the other hand are responding to the demand with a production of increasing value both in amount and in quality. With the growth of the investment the necessity increases of steadiness and security in the demand, which in turn depends upon the steadiness and security of the manufacturing interests. The relation of legislation to both of these interests is practically the same, with differences only of detail. They are brought into co-operation by a common need, and they look only for such legislation as will enable them to work to the best advantage, as they protest against that which would paralyze and destroy them." And in this they are not seeking their advantage alone. It is for the interest of the nation and of its people that the necessities and as many of the luxuries of life as possible should be produced by their own labor and upon their own soil. There is no danger that commerce will be destroyed, or the sentiment of the brotherhood of men extinguished, as long as difference in climate, in laws, in traditions and in national aptitudes vary the products of different nations. But however that may be, the responsibility of our nation, as of every other, is first of all its own people; and whatever will conduce to their welfare and happiness is a proper and necessary object of its care.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Purely Mated Queens.

Since the introduction of Italian bees much effort has been put forth in the endeavor to have the young Italian queens mated with pure Italian drones, resort being had to attempt at fertilization in confinement, isolating the queen rearing stocks on islands and other out-of-the-way places, and a common plan being to dispose of as many of the black queens and drones in the vicinity as possible. Much money and labor have been expended in these directions with not always satisfactory results, and it is out of the reach of a large majority of bee-keepers to obtain purely mated queens in these ways; hence they have to run their chances by raising as many pure drones as they can in their own yard. This will go a great way toward

the desired object, but we can still add much more that is within the reach of all bee-keepers. But we will begin back at the start and see how best to accomplish this. The time taken to raise a queen from the egg to hatching is sixteen days, but they are many times raised from eggs already hatched as workers before the bees take them to raise queens of; hence some queens are hatched in only eleven or twelve days. These young queens usually do not make their fertilizing flight under five days old, and we should have had plenty of drones flying from our best Italian stocks by the time these young queens are ready for their bridal trip. Drones and young queens usually fly from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Now we want to get the start of these black and hybrid drones if we can; so about half past 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon we will go to our stocks containing young queens of the right age, and also to our pure Italian stocks from whose drones we wish to breed, take off the caps of the hives, then the quilt or honey board, and thoroughly sprinkle each stock with very thin warm honey, or a like mixture of sugar syrup, and close the hives at once. In a very few minutes the air will be filled with bees, drones and young queens (if of the right age) rushing out of the hives like a pack of school boys at recess, and making about as much noise too; the worker bees to hunt around for that inflow of warm honey, thinking perhaps that the flowers have got tired waiting for the tardy bees, and are bringing it to the hives—roots, plants, honey and all. The drones and young queens hearing the rumpus want to know what it is all about, and come out to have a "finger in the pie," too; and as there are but few drones flying at this part of the day your chances for purely-mated queens are ten fold greater, and, too, with drones raised from the most prolific queens, whose bees are the hardest workers. This plan followed up day after day till all the young queens are mated will well repay all extra trouble in bringing it about.—*Will. M. Kellogg, in Prairie Farmer*.

Does Good Stock Pay?

Within the past month there has been in the West, says the *Western Homestead*, half a dozen stock sales where thoroughbred stock has been sold. A glance at the reports of these sales discloses the fact that a great deal of the best has been bought by Eastern breeders, while the West has contented itself with that which was not as high priced. This is the old penny wise and pound foolish principle that every year loses to the stock growers of the West thousands of dollars. If Eastern breeders can afford to come West and pay high prices for stock, and then ship them East to their high-priced farmers, Western breeders can surely afford to pay the same prices when they have the advantage of cheap lands from which to raise their herds. The question resolves itself into this: which is the more profitable animal to breed from, a bull that will weigh at maturity 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, or from one of the cheap grades that never reach a weight of more than 1,500, and seldom that? Supposing you have fifty cows to breed, and that they are natives or common cattle, a grade bull will undoubtedly increase the weight of their progeny and greatly improve their appearance, but they will not add one-half the weight that a thoroughbred bull would. A thoroughbred Short-horn bull crossed upon the ordinary common stock of the country will produce stock that will weigh at two years old 200 pounds more than the scrub stock at three, thus making a saving of one year's feed and expense besides the additional weight. Supposing you have fifty cows to breed, and you buy a first-class bull at an expense of \$500 or \$600, you are certain of raising 40 calves at least, unless there should be some epidemic among them. These calves at three years of age will weigh 300 pounds more than they would had a cheap bull been used. Calculating the value of this extra 300 pounds at four cents per pound, which it will always bring, you have \$480 to place to the credit of your high-priced animal. In other words, you have paid for your bull within \$120 and have him left for the ensuing year. The remark made by a German who went to a cheap restaurant for his dinner, that "cheap was dear," might very truly be applied to the cheap bull humbug.

Fruits of Sheep.

About twenty years ago a young fellow named Johnson, in the wilds of the Cheat mountains, in West Virginia, made up his mind to get married.

"But you have not a penny," remonstrated his friends.

"I have two hands. A man was given two hands—one to scratch for himself, and the other for his wife," he said.

On the day of the wedding Johnson appeared in a whole coat and trousers, but barefooted.

"This is hardly decent," said the clergyman. "I will lend you a pair of shoes."

"No," said Johnson. "When I can buy shoes I will wear them, not before."

And he stood up to be married without any thought of his feet.

The same sturdy directness showed itself in his future course. What he had not money to pay for he did without. He hired himself to a farmer for a year's work. With the money he saved he bought a couple of acres of timber land and a pair of sheep, built himself a hut, and went to work on his ground.

His sheep increased. As time flew by he bought more. Then he sold off the cheaper kinds and invested in Southdown and French Merino. His neighbors tried by turns raising cattle and horses, or gave their attention to experimental farming.

Johnson having once found out that sheep raising in his district brought a handsome profit, stuck to it. He had that shrewdness in seeing the best way, and that dogged persistence in following it, which are the elements of success.

Stock buyers from the Eastern market found that Johnson's fleeces were the finest and his mutton the sweetest on the Cheat. He never allowed his reputation to fall, the end of which course is that the man who married barefooted is now worth a large amount of property.

The story is an absolutely true one, and may point a moral for herds of stout, able-bodied men.

Preserving Harness.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease. Water is a destroyer of each of these. But mud, and saline moisture from the animal, are even more destructive. Mud in drying absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a ready prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animals injures the leather, stitching and mounding. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled at intervals as required. To do this effectually the straps should be all unbuckled and detached, then washed with warm soft water and crown soap, and hung by a slow fire or in the sun until nearly dry, then coated with a mixture of neatfoot oil and tallow and allowed to remain in a warm room for several hours, and when perfectly dry rub thoroughly with a woolen rag. The rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and give a finish to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all the straps to hang their full length. Light is essential to the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark the door should be left open at least half the time during the day. All closets should be well ventilated, and when possible be well lighted. To clean plated mountings, use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten-stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible.—*Harness Journal*.

If horses paw in the stable take a light chain, fasten it above the knee, let it hang loose just so it will not touch the floor. If horses kick in the stable fasten the chain on the hind leg, same way. They will keep quiet while the chain is on, and there is no danger of hurting them. To cure a halter breaker take a half-inch rope a little over twice the length of the horse; make loop in the middle of the rope (so it cannot slip), pass the horse's tail through it, then pass the ends of the rope through the rings of the halter, and hitch the ends. When he tries to pull, the rope will slip through the rings and all the strain comes on his tail. I have seen several horses broke in this way.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

The Household.

Education of Children.

In considering the question of the education of children, nothing is of more importance than that happy home influences should surround them. A genial, joyous childhood is a great fortifier against the errors and sorrows of later life. The old Puritan idea seemed to be repression. Children were regarded not as undeveloped, but as depraved. Every natural feeling was to be subdued. Their will was to be broken, their desires thwarted. We have gone to the other extreme, so that many parents now believe that children are not to be crossed at all. To withhold from them is to be Puritanical. They are to be allowed to have their own will, and the theory is that they will come out all right when their reason is more mature. Both of these views are erroneous. The former leaves the child without affection or sympathy, and he becomes the morose, hardened, tyrannical man; the latter leaves him undisciplined, and he becomes the easy prey to appetite, passion and selfishness. In neither case does he have the wise, loving, sympathetic, controlling care which is so necessary to a right development. Children can be made to see and fully understand the love of the parent that withholds as well as that that gives, and only by obeying the restraining and guiding hand of the parent can he learn to be master of himself and to receive with calmness and equanimity the providential dispensations of after years. I pity a child from the bottom of my heart who is launched forth on the sea of life without the discipline which comes from habits of strict obedience at home from which naturally follow habits of strict obedience to principle when parental authority is withdrawn. I believe that only thus comes real happiness. Look at the wayward, willful, fretful little one always discontented and unhappy, teasing for this thing and crying for that, making himself unlovely and disagreeable, and compare him with the one who has learned to mind quickly, to take reproof quietly and to deny himself when necessary, and tell me which is the happier of the two. Be good and you will be happy, or the reversed adage, be happy and you will be good, mean the same thing. Goodness and happiness are so closely interwoven that neither can be called the cause or the effect.

In the early years of life the plays of the little ones are their realities, their business. We must become as little children to fully understand this. No animal comes into the world so weak and helpless as the little baby. To meet this helplessness is planted in the mother's heart a love so strong, so tender, that she cannot forget him for a moment. She is his providence, keeping him from harm. He is born ignorant of everything, but immediately he begins to put himself into relationship with external objects. He opens his eyes to receive the light; he stretches his little fingers, tries his limbs, catches hold of things. He has no idea of substances—whether hard or soft, warm or cold. He finds this out by experimenting. He knows nothing of distances. Lying there on his back kicking and crowing and sucking his fingers, he is taking his first lessons in life; and he finds it pretty serious business. He likes bright colors, and tries to get hold of them. He puts everything in his mouth to get a better understanding of it. After a few months he begins to creep, to push himself round, to walk; and then he shows his activity in different ways. You wonder how he can think of so many things in a minute, or do so much mischief. But this activity is God-given; it is divine: thus he comes into right relationship with the world. He does not like mischief because it is mischief, for he has no idea what it means; he is only investigating. And the molasses jug, or the china cup, or the gold watch is as interesting to him as anything else, and no more so. It is for you to direct this activity as soon as possible. Give him bright-colored balls, give him blocks and rings, and show him how to use them. Here comes the kindergarten training, a culture as necessary in the nursery and home as in the school-room; indeed, more so, and beginning to receive due consideration. We carelessly call it a play school, but there is no school where such good results are ob-

tained or so much skillful teaching done. The reason the child does not consider it work is that nature is followed so closely, all is so harmonious that there is no friction, no jarring, nothing disagreeable.

But your child gets older. He has the same active disposition intensified. How he makes your head ache as he rushes with "Carlo" through the house, slamming doors, knocking over chairs, shouting and laughing! and how you feel moved to seat him with unusual force on the library chair and give him a book to read! But you need not feel troubled. It is thus that he is acquiring power which he will have plenty of use for in the years before him. He is laying up stores of strength for days of need. Do not scold him; help him, rather. Show him how to play ball, to throw stones, to make kites and fly them. Let him learn to skate and swim and ride horseback. These things are as necessary as books or work if you would have him manly. Do not let him feel that you have no sympathy in his plays. Be a child with him. Teach him new games. Let children come to see him. Don't let him feel that he must go away to have a good time. Let the very best times be at home; let all the associations with it be bright and cheery. You answer that you have no time, that your hands are so full of work that you cannot do any more than you are doing. Well, let us see. What kind of work are you doing? You are the bread-winner, and you work from early till late to get them food and clothing; or you are the home-keeper, and work early and late to mend and make the clothes and keep the house tidy. But is there nothing that can give way for this? Must all the time be spent on these material gettings? Oh, father I cannot you take a little time from your business to look after your boys' and girls' intellectual and moral welfare? Oh, mother I cannot you make your table simpler, or your dress plainer? or what matters it besides your children's welfare if there is more dust in your house than you wish your dainty ideas of housekeeping like to have? A few years and the children will be out of the way. Alas! how few they will seem when they are gone! Then you will have time for all the work you lay aside now; and how the boys and girls will love to come home with their little ones and live over again the dear old days of their childhood!

S. A. BROWN.

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

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Always on hand.

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

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

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CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK.

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

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

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Office over Lela's drug store, Lawrence.

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

Table with columns for commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs) and price per unit.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1880.

Table with columns for commodity (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard) and price per unit.

KANSAS CITY, July 20, 1880.

Table with columns for commodity (Wheat, Corn, Oats) and price per unit.

The flour market at Kansas City is weak and slow. Prices are quoted as follows: Fancy brands...

Table showing supply of wheat and corn in granaries at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports.

Live Stock Markets.

CATTLE—Active, and the moderate supply changed hands quite rapidly. All classes of buyers on market...

Common to Western, \$3.35@4.00; good to choice, \$4.30@7.50.

KANSAS CITY, July 20, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 430; shipments, 135. The bulk of the receipts came in late in the afternoon...

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@15c; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live...

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...

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Dealer in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

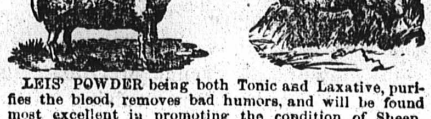
J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

Advertisement for LEIS' CONDITION POWDER for Horses & Cattle, featuring an image of a horse and text describing its benefits.

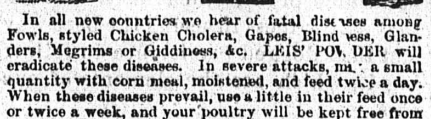
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Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals...

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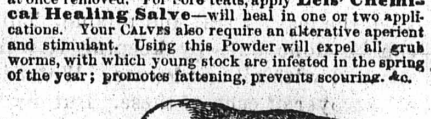
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