

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

VOL. IX.—NO. 33.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 445.

THE ILLS THAT NEVER CAME.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

When misfortune comes to you, then time enough to bear it,
And when danger is at hand, then time enough to dare it;
Give honest tears to honest griefs—but ah! I think with shame
Of all the anxious hours I've spent for ills that never came.

"God giveth his beloved sleep," but I have waked to watch
Some dim, uncertain sorrow lift, with slow, sad hand,
My lachrymose
Even while sorrow passed my door I watched and feared the same;
And wept away the midnight hours for ills that never came.

Oh, sinful watch! Oh, bootless care! Oh, life so sadly spent!
Waging a fruitless warfare to which I was not sent,
Meeting in my own strength a foe without a form or name,
And hurt and beaten in a fight with ills that never came.

When God sent sure calamity, His finger on me laid
Gave strength with grief, I met my foe, and was no whit afraid;
Conqueror in many a mighty woe, this is my fault and shame,
I have been beaten o'er and o'er by ills that never came.

God sent me many a sunny hour and many a dreamless sleep—
He sent me many a simple joy I was afraid to keep;
Ah! how I wronged that Loving Heart, giving it constant blame
For trials it had put far off and ills that never came.

Oh, weary hours! Oh, wasted hours that might have been so bright!
Had I but trusted God's great love before my own weak sight,
I had been richer by some years; I had not known the shame
Of weeping, like a coward soul, for ills that never came.

No more I'll doubt, and fear, and watch, but sit in calm content;
And take with loving, trusting heart each blessing that is sent;
To-day is full of peace and joy—I will not weakly sigh
O'er trials that may never come, or, if they come, pass by.

OLD HATEFUL.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

All out of breath, Belle Langley burst into her mother's sitting-room, depositing her satchel of books on one chair and her hat on another.

"Mother, is that cross, tiresome, disagreeable Professor Murray coming here to board?"

Those words had hardly left Belle's lips when she saw, to her dismay, that her mother was not alone. Upon a sofa, in the furthest corner of the room, "in awful state," as Belle expressed it afterward, sat the individual alluded to in such uncomplimentary terms.

Mrs. Langley's face turned scarlet with anger and mortification.

"Belle, leave the room."

Belle did not wait for a second bidding, but rushed up stairs to her own room. When there the ludicrousness of the affair struck her so irresistibly that peal after peal of laughter burst from her lips, so clear and ringing that they must have floated down to the room beneath.

The young lady did not feel in quite such a merry mood, however, after being interviewed by her lady mother, whose ideas of propriety were of the strictest order.

"You will do as you like, Belle," said Mrs. Langley, in conclusion. But unless you do make an apology to Professor Murray for your rude and un ladylike conduct—one that will be satisfactory, too—you may as well relinquish all thoughts of going to the picnic next week!"

Mrs. Langley went down stairs, leaving Belle to take whichever horn of the dilemma she preferred.

As to not going to the picnic, that she had talked of and dreamed of for the last six weeks, that was not to be thought of for a moment. The other alternative was quite as distasteful to her.

"I don't care," she cried, dashing away the tears that dimmed her bright eyes. "He is cross, tiresome and disagreeable, and I won't say I'm sorry when I'm not sorry."

The next morning, as Belle was standing before the mirror tying with blue ribbons the sunny hair away from the fresh young face, a happy thought struck her. Her depressed spirits instantly rebounded, and as she descended the stairs she half resolved to say good-morning to the professor, if she found him seated at the breakfast table, as she expected

to do. But that individual, who was conversing with her mother, never even turned his eyes upon Belle as she entered.

"Taking no more notice of me than if it was Rover that came in!" was the inward comment of the indignant young lady, who then and there resolved that she would treat him with the same silent contempt with which he treated her.

But a timely recollection of the picnic induced Belle to reconsider this; so when the professor stepped through the dining-room door out upon the back piazza she followed him, saying, very much in the tone of a child repeating its lessons:

"Professor Murray, I said, last night, that you were cross, tiresome and disagreeable, for which I am sorry."

The professor was silent so long that Belle lifted the demurely downcast eyes to those that were regarding her so keenly.

"That is too old, Miss Belle. Besides, you have not rendered it correctly. Do you mean that you are sorry for saying that I am cross, tiresome and disagreeable, or for my misfortune in being so?"

Angry at being cornered, as well as "made fun of," as she called it, Belle's cheeks grew very red, and she threw back her head with an air of defiance.

"I mean that I'm sorry that you heard me say so! I don't care if I do stay away from the picnic!"

"So that was your motive?" said the professor, dryly. "Well, under the circumstances, I suppose I shall have to accept your apology and say no more about it."

So Belle went to the picnic, but instead of feeling indebted to the professor for it she declared that she detested him more than ever.

Professor Murray was the principal of Edgewell academy, which Belle attended in common with scores of others of her own age and sex, and which was considered one of the best institutions of the kind for miles around. Belle had taken a dislike to the professor from the first, ridiculing his tall, lank figure, unkempt hair and careless attire. She did not dare to do this in the school-room, however; there he reigned supreme, making his presence felt in every portion of it.

Though a rigid disciplinarian, he prided himself on never having recourse to any corrective sharper than his eye and tongue. But that this was quite sharp enough, most of his pupils could have testified. There was not one of them that would not sooner have taken a severe whipping than be called up to the desk to confront those sarcastic eyes and hear the few caustic words that sent the culprit back to his seat so full of shame and confusion.

His eyes were everywhere. Belle declared "that he could see out of the back part of his head," and she was not without some basis for this supposition.

One day when the professor was standing at the blackboard explaining some problem to his class in algebra, a position which obliged him to turn his back to the school, Belle stepped out into the aisle, pantomiming his attitude and every motion he made. When he turned around no face was straighter than hers, but as soon as the class was dismissed those ominous words followed:

"Miss Belle Langley will please step to the desk."

Pretty enough to have softened the heart of an anchorite, Belle stood there, her hands in the pockets of her white apron, and her pink cheeks growing pinker and pinker beneath that sharp, critical gaze—a gaze that wandered from the face to the pretty bronze boots, and then back to the face again.

"How old are you, Miss Belle?"

"Fifteen last month, sir," was the prompt response.

"Humph! fortunately you have time for, as well as great need of, improvement. Still, if you ever intend to be any credit to yourself or to your friends I advise you to make some small beginning. You can take your seat."

Which Belle did, her eyes brimming, and her cheeks burning with anger and mortification.

Belle had a natural talent for drawing, and one day, having reached school half an hour before it opened, she sketched a portrait of the professor on a blank sheet of paper that she found on his desk, which, caricature as it was, was wonderfully like him.

"There, girls!" she cried gleefully, as she put the last finishing stroke to it, "isn't that Old Hateful, complete?"

Surprised at receiving no response, Belle turned her head, and there stood Professor Murray looking over her shoulder.

"That is very well done, Miss Belle," he said, taking the paper from her unresisting hand, and giving it a closer and more critical examination. "I didn't know that you had so much genius in that direction. Take your seats, young ladies."

A few days after, the professor announced his intention of forming a free class for drawing—"there being a good deal of talent in the school that deserves encouragement."

Belle believed that the professor's closing remark referred to her, inwardly vowing that she would never set her foot in it, though under other circumstances she would have liked nothing better; a resolution that she kept, in spite of his remonstrance.

Under his somewhat brusque and harsh exterior Professor Murray had one of the best and kindest hearts in the world, and in spite of his strict rule he was generally liked by his pupils. It sometimes severe, he was always just, and never backward in commendation where it was deserved. So that when he announced, at its conclusion, that it was his last term at Edgewell, it produced a universal feeling of regret.

In accordance with the mysterious workings of the feminine heart, which I will not attempt to analyze or explain, Belle, who had made the professor more trouble, as he often told her, than all the rest of the school, felt worse than anybody.

"I've been just as hateful as I could be!" was her self-reproachful reflection as she walked slowly home. "And he has not been so very bad, after all. In fact, real kind—considering! And I mean to tell him so."

But Professor Murray's sudden and unexpected departure prevented Belle from putting her resolve into execution.

Three years later, Belle Langley toiled slowly and wearily up the four flights of stairs to her little sky-parlor beneath the rafters. Those years have wrought quite a change in her surroundings, making her not only a penniless orphan, but friendless and alone in a great city.

After a brief interval of rest Belle seated herself at a small table by the window on which is a large-sized photograph that she is finishing in crayon. It is a photograph of an old acquaintance of ours, Professor Murray. He has altered, and for the better; the hair is darker, the cheeks fuller, and the shoulders broader and more erect; but Belle would have known anywhere the firmly closed lips and clear, penetrating eyes.

She had mentioned to Finley, the photographer, that she had once been a pupil of his, who told her that he now held a professorship in one of the colleges, and was considered an able and rising man.

Belle took a great deal of pains with the picture, going over it many times, but it was finished at last. When she took it back to Finley's "art gallery" a strange feeling of pain and regret swelled her heart. How she should miss the calm, friendly face, whose eyes seemed to follow her wherever she went, and which made her lonely attic room so much less lonely and dreary.

To her surprise, she found a note waiting for her, which read as follows:

"Will Miss Belle Langley send her present address to her old friend and teacher?"

"No — Twenty-fifth street."

With flushed cheeks and a beating heart, Belle traced her address with a pencil upon a slip of paper, and inclosing it in an envelope dropped it in a letter-box as she went home.

"It's a poor place for him to come to," she thought, as she ascended the steps of the third-rate boarding-house, "but oh, how pleasant it will be to see and talk with some one that I used to know!"

The pain at Professor Murray's heart was clearly visible in his eyes as he looked upon the face of his former pupil and saw how pale the roses had grown that used to bloom there so brightly.

"I take it very ill of you," he said, pressing the little hand warmly in his, "not to let me know you were in town. It was only by the merest accident that I found out."

"I never once thought you would care to know," said Belle, raising her eyes shyly to his. "I used to be such a torment and trouble to you."

"Were you?" laughed the professor, as Belle had never supposed he could laugh. "No doubt you thought me very hard and severe, sometimes. But to keep order in so large a school one has to hold a pretty tight rein, and not be influenced by individual preferences. But now, tell me all about yourself—what you are doing, and if there is any way by which I

can serve you?" Does Finley pay you well for what you do for him?"

"It is not much," said Belle, sadly; though it would not be so bad if I had steady work. Sometimes it is a whole week that I have none at all. I once advertised for a situation as governess to young children, or those not very far advanced, but no one answered it. Do you think you could get some such place for me?"

"I think so; I will try, at all events. In the meantime, I have two or three photographs that I would like to have you finish in the same way that you did mine. I will bring them to-morrow evening."

Professor Murray was as good as his word, not only bringing the photographs, but insisting on paying in advance, and twice as much as Finley had given her. He called on Belle every two or three days, to see how she was getting on, but never alluded to the situation he was to find her. When the pictures were finished, Belle ventured on a gentle reminder: "Have you thought of the situation that you were going to try to find me?"

Professor Murray smiled, and then looked very grave.

"I have thought a great deal about it. There is one that I should be very glad if you would accept; but I don't know how it will suit you."

"Is it in a school?"

"Well, yes; a family school. You will have only one pupil. I don't think you will find him troublesome."

"A boy?"

"Yes, a pretty big boy. About my size, in fact. Don't you understand me, Belle? I am the pupil! Just think what a grand opportunity you will have to pay me off for all my old tyranny!"

The shy and happy eyes that Belle lifted to the face that was bending over her read something there which made the words that followed scarcely needed.

"The place that I ask you to fill is that of my wife, darling, my honored and beloved wife!"

In Professor Murray's study, just above his desk, hangs a small, rude picture, which Belle often threatens to destroy, but which her husband declares that he values more than all the rest of his collection. It represents a tall, severe-looking man, seated at a desk, his hair standing out around his head very much like the quills of a fretful porcupine. Beneath it, in a girlish hand, are these words: "Old Hateful."

"Vox Populi."

John Wesley, the celebrated divine, was fond of believing that the voice of the people was the voice of God; and his favorite Latin legend, "Vox Populi Vox Dei," was often on his lips. It is related that once upon a time his sister, a mild-eyed, gentle woman, took it into her head to question the truth of the saying. She declared that, like many another saying, it was adopted simply because it was old, and had come down to us in Latin.

"Nevertheless," persisted the brother, "it is true. The voice of the people is the voice of God."

"Who are the people?" the sister asked.

"The people? Why, the populace, of course."

"Yes," answered the sister, mildly, "and they cried, Crucify him! Crucify him!"—C.

"Every man," said Mark Lemon, one evening at his club, "has his peculiarities, though I think I am as free from them as most men; at any rate, I don't know what they are."

Nobody contradicted the editor of *Punch*, but after a while Albert Smith asked: "Which hand do you shave with, uncle?"

"With my right hand," replied Lemon. "Ah!" replied the other, "that's your peculiarity; most people shave with a razor."

A care-worn man asked a sleek Boston merchant entering a restaurant recently to help him to get something to eat. The merchant directed a waiter to give him twenty-five cents' worth of food and charge it to his check. He afterward inquired what the hungry man had ordered. "Five glasses of lager," was the reply.

"Yes, daughter, you should go somewhere this summer. You cannot stay at home during the warm weather and live. To be sure, your mother, who hasn't been out of town since she married, can stand it, but then she is old-fashioned and doesn't know any better, and besides, she has fun enough in doing the washing and ironing. By all means go. Get a linen duster and go at once."

New way to "know all about thyself"—get a presidential nomination.—*Puck*.

Young Folks' Department.

Mr. EDITOR:—I saw one of the prettiest sights last night in the way of shooting stars. I counted fourteen in the course of half an hour. Most of them darted across the sky toward the southwest; others, less brilliant, seemed to drop straight down. Four of them were the most brilliant that I have ever seen. They appeared like balls of fire about the size of a hen's egg, and left long, distinct trails of light behind them. I used to think that shooting-stars were the real stars that we see twinkling in the sky. But of course, if the stars are planets as large and larger than the earth, this cannot be possible. I wonder what they really are. I suppose the encyclopedia will tell all about them, as it pretends to know everything. If we could see and understand the universe as it really is (as we shall in the by-and-by) I wonder how much of scientific conjecture would prove true. But it is well to learn now what we can, and I shall see what wise old "Cyclo." has to say about this matter.

I am getting impatient to see the rest of our Daniel Boone story. Of course we ought not to grumble if Prof. Boles forgets us for a while during the summer vacation; but we have learned to think of him as one of our little circle, and we cannot let him leave us altogether. Prof. Boles, don't you ever think of such a thing. Yours truly, JAMES STEFF.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, AUG. 10, 1880.

Poems by Two Little American Girls.

Elaine and Dora Road Goodale are two sisters, fifteen and twelve years of age. Their home where their infancy and childhood have been passed is on a large and isolated farm lying upon the broad slopes of the beautiful Berkshire hills of Western Massachusetts, and is quaintly called "Sky Farm." Here in a simple country life, divided between books and nature, they began, almost as soon as they began to talk, to express in verse what they saw and felt, rhyme and rhythm seeming to come by instinct. Living largely out of doors, vigorous and healthful in body as in mind, they draw pleasure and instruction from all about them. One of their delights is to wander over the lovely hills and meadows adjoining Sky Farm. Peeping into mossy dells where wild flowers love to hide, hunting the early arbutus, the queen harebell, or the blue gentian, they learn the secrets of nature, and these they pour forth in song as simply and as naturally as the birds sing.

The above sketch, and the poems given below, we copy from *St. Nicholas*. We not unfrequently see some of their little poems, so sweet and full of nature.

[Verses written by Dora, on a humming-bird's nest, which she found over her stocking on Christmas morning.]

When June was bright with roses fair,
And leafy trees about her stood,
When summer sunshine filled the air
And flickered through the quiet wood,
There, in its shade and silent rest,
A tiny pair had built their nest.

And when July with scorching heat
Had dried the meadow grass to hay,
And piled in stacks about the field
Or fragrant in the barn it lay,
Within the nest so softly made
Two tiny, snowy eggs were laid.

But when October's ripened fruit
Had bent the very tree-tops down,
And dainty flowers faded, drooped,
And stately forests lost their crown,
Their brood was hatched and reared and
Hewn.

The mossy nest was left alone.
And now the hills are cold and white,
'Tis severed from its native bough;
We gaze upon it with delight;
Where are its cunning builders now?
Far in the sunny South they roam,
And leave to us their Northern home.

JUNE.
For stately trees in rich array;
For sunlight all the happy day;
For blossoms radiant and rare;
For skies when daylight closes;
For joyous, clear, outpouring song
From birds that all the green wood throng—
For all things young and bright and fair
We praise thee, Month of Roses!

For blue, blue skies of summer calm;
For fragrant odors breathing balm;
For quiet, cooling, shades where oft
The weary head reposes;
For brooklets babbling thro' the fields
Where Earth her choicest treasure yields—
For all things tender, sweet and soft
We love thee, Month of Roses!

Practice makes perfect. If the children would be good composers they must keep their column full.

Lawrence Journal Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 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, Cadmus, Lyon county.

Hold Fast.

We have noticed a tendency of late, in some portions of the country, especially in our Northwestern states, on the part of some who are or have been Patrons to go into other organizations claiming to offer advantages to the farmer and to assist in redressing the wrongs under which he is now laboring. Just so far as alliances, farmers' clubs, etc., can be used as helps in advancing the thorough organization of the farmer, educating and preparing him for the real work of the grange, we should give them our sincere and hearty support; but whenever advantages are claimed for them superior to the grange, or that they can take its place in the work we have to do, we should unhesitatingly take our stand on the side of the grange, and under its banner, battle-scarred with its long years of struggle and trial in the fierce conflicts with opposition and persecution, but never so well adorned with the laurels of victory as to-day, say, we will recognize in your other organizations helps, stepping-stones to assist those not yet within our ranks, but we cannot give up the long-tried and proven grange for experiments, new or untried plans. "A bird in the bush." The grange and its principles are no longer an experiment; long-tried and proven, they come out more than ever purified and strengthened by fire. Wherever lived up to and applied they have won the results claimed for them, and were never so well respected by our own members or by those without our gates as at the present time. It has been asserted by others that one of the weak points of the American is his constant desire for change; anything that is new that has novelty about it attracts and for the time is fostered and followed with zeal, but as the next new claimant for favor is presented the older and often better is cast aside for new. It is so with our farming, so with our hero worship, so with fashions and customs. No other organization has ever accomplished the tenth part of the good for the farmers of our country that the grange has done, and we have hardly yet tested its capabilities, are only standing on the threshold of its possibilities. Alliances and farmers' clubs, while proposing a good and excellent work in their sphere, have none of the broad platforms of the grange. Their work, results and influence are local, while one of the proudest boasts of our order is its nationality. All that can be done in these other organizations can be done in the grange, and much more besides. These others are organized for special objects. The grange combines them all. If those Patrons who take up with these newer organizations at the expense of the grange will put the same amount of work and energy into our order that they do with their new-found love, more and better can be accomplished. The grange is already organized, drilled, and the machinery in good running order; it covers the whole land. It has taken long years to perfect the organization. Why cast it aside and spend years reorganizing on other plans? Our only hope as farmers is in thorough organization. Which is better, a number of independent organizations, however good their objects, or one grand organization knowing only the shores of a continent as its limits? Through it we can speak in thunder tones to congresses and legislatures, and to the giant powers that would enslave us. Let us extend the right hand of fellowship to all other organizations that will help free and build up the farmer and our whole nation, but ever recognize in the grange the central power through which our greatest help must come. Let us, as Patrons, "hold fast to the profession of our faith without wavering." Let us be "noted for our fidelity."

"Remember, friend, and bear in mind A constant friend is hard to find, But when you've found one kind and true Change not the old one for the new." —Grange Bulletin.

Still After the Grange's Blood.

Speculators, politicians, all those classes of people who make a living by their wits rather than by labor, and find the ready means of doing so out of the farmers, have been and are yet engaged in telling the old, old story that "the grange is dead." Their wish is the father of that thought. Why do they wish that the grange should die? Because they see that if the grange prospers their occupation is gone. The grange is the farmer's school. It teaches him to think for himself, and hence to act in accordance with his own interests, without trenching upon the interests of others; at the same time, it teaches him that his interests are not to be trenching upon by others. The grange is a farmers' family, and like the individual family, each member feels an interest in the welfare and well-being of every other. Hence Patrons are taught in the grange to co-operate, each for the good of all. The grange not only teaches to build up, but also to preserve, to prevent from being torn down. Now, the worst enemies of the farmers are those who prey upon the products of their labors, who siphon from them the rich profits derived from

their capital and industry. This, in effect, is tearing down, for the reason that it prevents from building up. But the grange is building up, is increasing and prospering in every state in the Union; and this, too, with more of health and stamina than ever before. It not only teaches farmers how to sow and reap and sell and buy, but it teaches them to teach their children, so that these as they grow up and take rank in conducting the affairs of life may gradually more and more become able to cope with those of the so-called "learned profession," who now neither toil nor spin, yet array themselves from profits derived from the labors of the industrial classes without laboring themselves. All this the grange is doing and will continue to do. The grange, therefore, is not dead. Nor is it dying.—Journal of Agriculture.

Through Adversity to Prosperity.

Last winter, Malone grange, in Franklin county, lost its property, charter and other effects by a fire that consumed also the hall in which the meetings had been held. This supreme discouragement was for a time nearly fatal; but the members, after reflecting upon the situation, and taking account of resources, resolved to establish a home better than they had occupied before the loss, and as the result of their efforts, wisely directed, they dedicated a commodious hall to the use of Malone grange, No. 63, on Thursday, June 17, when there were present many visitors, and almost the whole membership of the body whose good fortune has been rescued from the ashes. The new hall is on the second floor, easy of access, and of suitable dimensions for a grange room. In the rear is a preparation room that is used for the dining table when occasion requires, and still further removed is a convenient kitchen—all on the floor controlled by the grange. The dedication was in the beautiful service provided by the order, and was made very impressive by the careful attention of each officer to the part assigned. It may be hoped that Malone grange will prosper in its new home beyond the highest anticipations of its most sanguine member. Franklin county has not proved a fruitful field for the order in the past, yet this grange has held to its duties during all the discouragements, including fire. Its membership comprises the very best of the agricultural class in a region where farmers and their families rank high in intelligence. They will doubtless bring large accessions to their number now that they have a permanent home. It is reasonable to expect also that other granges will be formed in the contiguous towns, for there is excellent material in abundance, and the good influence of Malone grange will serve as the leaven that will at last leaven the whole lump.—N. Y. Husbandman.

Subjects for Reflection.

Sit down, oh dormant granger, and consider the rights and the value of your own soul and body. Draw an imaginary line around the hours which can best be "hallowed"—i. e., devoted to moral and social improvement. Think over the instructions and noble sentiments embodied in our ritual, the general scheme and purposes of our order, and whether you could in your most inspired moments devise a better plan for the improvement of the farming class. Settle this anew in your mind and conscience and talk it over the next time you meet your dormant neighbor. Take your wife after a shortened day's work and ride around among those who have departed from their first works, and talk over the feasibility of a reorganization of your local grange. Let by-gones be by-gones; bury the failures of the brethren out of sight. We trust we are better and wiser men and women than when our State grange was born, and therefore better fitted for usefulness in an organization so well adapted to advance our best interests.—Jane C. Carr, in California Patron.

Revival of the Order in the South.

The letters of our correspondents present a most cheering and encouraging view of the prospects of the order throughout the South. Dormant granges are reorganizing everywhere, and the live granges are steadily increasing in numbers and strength, and of course in capacity for effective work. In every state there are scores of county and district deputy lecturers, earnest Patrons and capable officers, actively at work, reorganizing granges and encouraging the live ones to continued effort. These earnest workers will now have the assistance of the masters of the state granges, some of whom are already in the field and others preparing to enter. The work of the next two months will be more effective in up-building the grange in the South than that of any six months during the past five years.—Patron of Husbandry.

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

A. S. T. Co. BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL, which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used. They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

E. P. CHESTER, DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

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

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

RIDE

Through daylight the greater portion of the Great Central Wheat Belt, the finest best of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

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

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo. JOHN A. SMITH, 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.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,889 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

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

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, best invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those who have them. Send for descriptive circular. Address JOHN GARMORE & CO. 8. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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 Bonn et and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters.



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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 172 Massachusetts Street,

Amount of Seed Wheat Wanted by Western Counties—Important Decision.

[Atchison Champion.] The local committees in the Western counties have forwarded to Mr. Sargent, of the Central Branch road, their estimate of the amount of seed wheat they will want this fall. They state that they will want to put in 12,000 acres in the different localities and it will take 15,000 bushels to do it. This would cost the company about \$12,000, besides the cost and trouble of buying, handling and transporting. The estimate has been forwarded to the president and board of directors of the Missouri Pacific road for action.

A very important case has recently been decided by the U. S. circuit court for this state. Barbour county some years ago voted to issue \$185,000 in bonds to secure a railroad. The agreement was that on the completion of the road to Medicine Lodge \$50,000 of them were to be filed with the state treasurer in escrow, and that when it was completed through the county another \$50,000 should be given to the treasurer. Instead of thus filing, the bonds were brought to Topeka and registered, and then taken to New York and sold for 98 cents on the dollar to Charles E. Lewis, who was an agent for a London syndicate. It was claimed that the bonds were fraudulently issued, which fact was admitted by the plaintiff; but it was claimed by him that he had bought them in good faith and for full value after they had been thrown on the market. The court, however, holds, admitting the individual good faith of the plaintiff, that it was his duty to know before he purchased the bonds that they had been issued and put in circulation in accordance with the law that authorized their issue, and that he purchased at his own peril, and so denied him judgment. It is an opinion of great importance to many other counties of this state, settling a long and bitterly fought contest.

Sad Accident.

[Olathe News Letter.] One of the most terrible calamities that we have ever been called upon to mention befell Mr. John Woolf, living east of town, last Monday morning. He had gone to the barn to care for his stock, and was in the act of chaining up an unruly bull, when the vicious animal turned on him with a lunge, knocking him down on his back, with his head under the beast's fore feet. While in that position the bull gored him in the left side, breaking the third rib, driving the shattered pieces into his body and making a fearful hole in the unfortunate man's side about two inches in width by four inches in length. His left lung was also torn by the point of the horn. The only thing that saved him from immediate destruction was the presence of a large dog, the property of Mr. Woolf, which, on seeing the danger of his master, with true canine intelligence immediately bounded over the fence and seizing the bull by the nose held him, or drew his attention from Mr. Woolf, until he could extricate himself from his perilous position. After receiving these injuries he managed to crawl some distance to the house without assistance, the family having been instructed by him to run for help. Drs. Woodward, Bell and Hastings, of this city, were immediately called, and since then have been devoting almost their whole time and attention to the wounded man. At present he manifests some faint symptoms of improvement, but the chances are almost nine to one against his recovery. Possessing a vigorous constitution, favorable surroundings, careful nursing and cool weather contribute largely in his favor, and he may possibly recover. John is an excellent fellow, and his case creates a great anxiety in the minds of his friends, and every day they go out to his place by dozens. His physicians do not allow him to talk or be disturbed, and all that can be done by going out is to inquire after his condition.

The Greenback Nominations.

At the State Greenback convention held at Topeka the following ticket was nominated: Congress (Third district)—D. P. Mitchell. Governor—H. H. Vrooman, of Greenwood county. Lieutenant-Governor—H. L. Phillips, of Marion county. Treasurer—S. A. Marshall, of Leavenworth. Auditor—D. J. Cole, of Reno county. Associate Justice—L. D. Bailey, of Douglas county. Attorney-General—L. B. Hadley, of Wyandotte. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Chas. Smith, of Jefferson county. Electors at Large—S. N. Wood, of Chase county; J. J. McFeeley, of Labette county.

Lyon County Fair.

[Emporia Sentinel.] The Lyon County Fair association has decided to erect a large and substantial amphitheater on the fair grounds opposite the judges' stand. Work on the structure has already commenced, and it will be finished in ample time for the fair this fall. This improvement was very much needed at the fair grounds, and it is of a kind which will give unbounded satisfaction throughout the county. The association has shown its good judgment in erecting a structure that will be of great benefit and accommodation to all who attend the fair.

Spelling Reform.

[Winfield Courier.] The teachers in Labette county, Kans., at their last meeting, resolved to adopt the following rules of the American Philological society in regard to spelling: 1. Drop ue at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, etc., when the preceding vowel is short. 2. Drop final te in words like quartette, etc., and that we use our endeavors to bring them into use in our county and elsewhere.

Trego County.

[Wa-Keeney Leader.] The first organized attempt at opening up farms in Trego county was made in the spring of 1878, and consisted of nothing but sod corn, which yielded as well as could be expected. In the fall of 1878 a little wheat was put in, which gave, when harvested, an average of eight bushels to the acre. This was the first wheat ever raised in this county. In August, 1879, the beginnings of a drought began to manifest themselves. Most of the corn was new-turned sod, and was cut for fodder. One crop raised by a farmer who had been two years in the county, and had brought his land more thoroughly under cultivation, yielded eighty bushels of corn to the acre. In November began the drought which is unprecedented in the annals of the state—such a one as was unknown to cattle men who had lived here twenty years, and which extended from the Rocky mountains in the west to the Missouri river in the east, and from the Black Hills in the north to Central Texas in the south. For seven months in Western Kansas scarcely any rain fell at all, and as the climate and country were entirely new to nearly all the settlers the gloomiest doubts arose with regard to their prospects, and fears were entertained that the uplands were indeed a barren and uninhabitable desert; but on the 19th of May of this year the rains commenced, and have fallen with such frequency that settlers are now afraid that we may have too much of a good thing. Corn, millet, rice corn, sorghum, potatoes and vegetables now rival in appearance the most luxuriant fields on an Illinois river bottom. Many fields of corn are nine feet in height and have not yet tasseled. The present outlook for Trego and all the surrounding counties is splendid.

Horse Thief Arrested.

[Oskaloosa Sickle.] Under-Sheriff Fryor informs us that a Mr. Newbury, living about half a mile from Osawkee, had a horse stolen one day last week. The thief took the animal to Topeka, and proposed to have him sold at auction, but the auctioneer suspicioned something wrong and had the man arrested. The trial is set for August 10. The man gives his name as Theodore Dickinson. He is old, and gray-headed.

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. GRISSA, Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY!

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

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE Extra Choice Butter, or Good Sweet Lard, or Fat Young Chickens, COME AND SEE ME. IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA IN THE MARKET, CALL AND SEE ME.

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

THE BEST Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON, of Lawrence, is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

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

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne. THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and Jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

White Sewing Machine



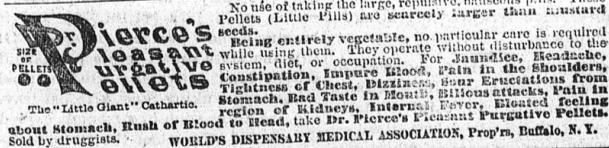
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO 54,853 Machines. NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, 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.

Golden Medical Discovery

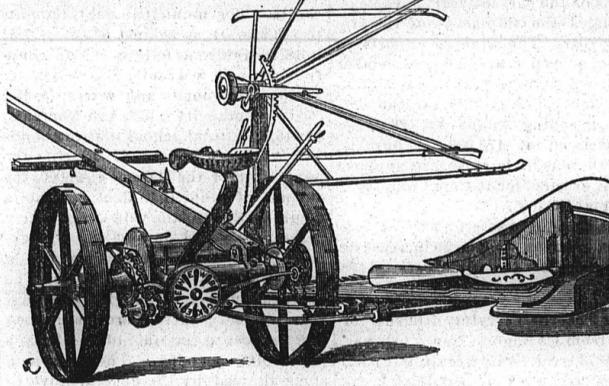
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Eczema, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially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



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

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)

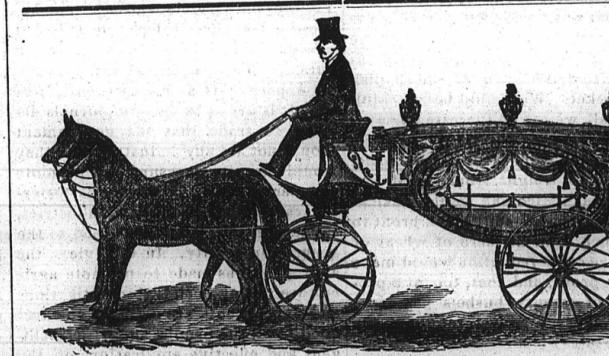


MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddle's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

Agents for the Buckeye Self-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 TURN SHORT

Allows the wagon to Will lease To Wagon Manufacturers On Royalty. No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them. 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 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines. THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Speed and Thorough Work. INCORPORABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model. MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds. This Two Years of Progress and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing. CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods. BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

THERE is much distress among Italian farmers, the causes thereof being summarized as "the results of exorbitant land taxes" and "a terrible burden of mortgages." The taxes levied directly on the soil amount to \$40,000,000, being at the rate of \$1.60 per acre of cultivated land. The whole sum of mortgages on land foot up the enormous amount of two and a quarter billions of dollars. As a natural result, agricultural laborers are emigrating in large numbers.

THE exports in grain, and grain in flour and meal, from the United States from September 1, 1879, to July 17, 1880, aggregated 253,508,000 bushels, of which 155,800,000 bushels were in wheat and wheat in flour. The total exports of wheat and wheat in flour for the crop year ending September 1, 1879, were 160,100,000 bushels. Hence it will be seen that the exports for ten and one-half months of the current year have nearly equaled the shipments of the preceding year. The average exports of the three crop years, from September 1, 1873, to September 1, 1879, was 93,783,333 bushels. The exports for the current year ending August 31, 1880, may be estimated at 175,000,000 bushels. While there is little reason to suppose that the exports for the next crop year will equal those of the one now drawing to a close, it is safe to predict that they will show a very large increase on the average of the six years given above.

THE cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York was, up to 1873, over twenty cents, but from that year freights dropped down until, in 1878, a bushel of wheat was carried to New York for ten cents. Mark the result. Our exportation to England jumped from 23,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels per annum, and Russia fell off from 23,000,000 bushels to 15,000,000. While high rates ruled from the West to the East the farmers of Iowa burned corn for fuel, and their lands were devoured by mortgages. Low freights enabled these farmers to lend a mighty hand toward paying the debt of the nation, and loosened the grip of the mortgagee from their homesteads. But our people should not shut their eyes to the fact that Russia has been struggling manfully to increase her transportation facilities. Wars and Nihilistic troubles have checked her in her undertakings. But for these our farmers would have already felt her as a successful competitor—so successful, perhaps, that our fields would have proven unprofitable investments. Five years of peace in Russia may again enable her to drive us out of the English corn market. We should be watchful, and do all we can to increase our own facilities for enabling the farm to be alongside the ship. One cent a bushel reduction of freight from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan would make at least twenty cents additional profit to the farmer from his acre of wheat or corn; five cents reduction would make a dollar profit, and that, too, at a production of twenty bushels per acre; but the average crop throughout the prairie states of corn, wheat and oats is not far from forty bushels per acre, thus doubling the profit above stated.

KEEP A DIARY.

Farmers that are thorough and systematic cannot afford to neglect the important work of keeping a record of labor and its results. In merchandising and business the books of account are a diary for the proprietor. The lawyer has his briefs, the physician his call-book; farmers have nothing that remains as a record of the past if they do not take some pains to prepare it. Keep a diary. Enter in it daily observations, results of experiments, the returns from sales, the date of birth of stock—in a word, make a brief history of your farm and stock business. It will be pleasant to refer to years after, and will be at the end of the year a good source from which to draw a balance sheet.

REPORT OF STATE AUDITOR.

The following is gleaned from advance sheets of the state auditor's biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1880: Increase of population from March 1, 1873, to June 1, 1880, 39 per cent.; increase of taxable property, over 15 1-2 per cent. For the two

years ending March 1, 1880, 802.14 miles of railroad have been completed and put in operation—an increase of 35 per cent. On March 1, 1878, the assessed value of railroads was fixed at \$15,525,033.25; on the same date of 1880 the assessed value of the same class of property was fixed at \$20,547,802.55—an increase of 33 per cent., the assessed value of railroads being one-eighth the assessed value of all the property of the state. The tax levy was sufficient to meet all expenditures, leaving a balance in all the funds. The state interest has been paid promptly, while the state debt remains as in 1878 (\$1,181,975), and is bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest. Of this the state owns, in its permanent school fund, university fund, normal school and sinking fund, \$715,700, leaving the total amount of bonds owned by parties other than the state, \$466,275. From this sum may be deducted the investments of the sinking fund amounting to \$97,700, leaving \$368,575 as the amount upon which the state is paying interest to outside parties. The debt of the state amounts to \$1.70 per capita. The municipal debt amounts to \$13,998,604, as against \$13,473,197 51 in 1878, divided as follows: Total county bonds and warrants, \$7,679,894; total township bonds and warrants, \$2,260,055; total city bonds and warrants, \$2,016,797; total school district bonds and warrants, \$2,041,858. Placing the population of the state at \$985,000, the amount of municipal debt per capita would be \$14.21; the value of property per capita would be \$326.08. The expenditures of the penitentiary during the last year have been \$39,155.45. The average number of convicts for said year was 647; these were maintained at a net cost to the state of 16 2-3 cents per capita per day. The aggregate sums allowed by the general government in favor of the state within the last two years, including lands certified, amount to over \$1,250,000.

COMMISSIONER LE DUC.

The *Husbandman* says: "It must now be admitted that General Le Duc has brought the department of Agriculture to a condition of usefulness far beyond anything attained by his predecessors. He has given an impetus to sugar production that is likely to relieve this country from all obligation to foreign producers of sugar—an achievement that will be of more importance than any other industrial gain of the century. With this one matter an accomplished fact, the profit to agriculture resulting from it will be of greater magnitude in one year than the whole cost of maintaining the department of Agriculture for a century. Yet there are people who ask that appropriations for the department be cut off—who say General Le Duc should pursue his investigations and conduct his experiments at his own cost, if at all. It is urged by certain journals devoted to trade that the government should not aid any industry; but they would use its treasury to promote commerce. What is wanted is fostering care in all productive industries, commerce and labor that tend to the general prosperity. In this view the appropriations made to promote agriculture through original investigations and experiments are designed to effect good to all the people, and with intelligent and effective application of the sums so appropriated, within limits not likely to be reached, there will be extended resources for the government, increase of the general wealth, profitable employment of labor and the broadest prosperity in which trade, manufactures and commerce will share alike. It is important that the people of this country view this question in its true light. They must see that the general government has at least as much obligation to open the avenues to profitable labor through scientific investigation and experiment as to open the channels of commerce by costly application of labor. They must see that commerce is but a secondary consideration, since it ceases to have importance with slightly diminished production. Encourage production and there need be little thought of commerce, for that is but the legitimate consequence of bountiful harvests and profitable employment of other productive labor."

Telegraphic from Toledo, O.

MR. EDITOR:—Say to your readers that Day's Kidney Pad is extensively used here by our best citizens, and is effecting most wonderful cures. It is the best kidney remedy ever sold in this locality.

W. K. West, Druggist.

Crowding the Grasshoppers.

Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of the Entomological Commission, was interviewed by a *Times* reporter the other day, as he was on his way home from the grasshopper country. The professor believes that he has discovered the solution of the locust problem. From 1873 to 1877 it was noticed that the grasshoppers hung close to a section of highland prairie in Southwestern Minnesota, close to Dakota, known as the couteau of the prairie. He had satisfied himself that the reason for this was that on this couteau the grasshoppers found the topographical and climatic conditions suited to a breeding-place. On account of the moisture this year very few grasshoppers had appeared here, and Prof. Thomas believed that they could be driven away from the locality entirely. To do this the ground must be cultivated, and timber must be grown. Using the vast growing cottonwood, the latter could be accomplished in a short time. Grasshoppers would not breed in a wooded country, and the timber would have the further good effect of increasing the moisture, and extreme dryness is what the grasshopper hankers after. It is hoped to get the federal government to help about timbering this section. If the grasshoppers are driven out of the couteau of the prairie they will find no other breeding-place nearer than the couteau of the Missouri, a high prairie plateau extending along the river bank for a considerable distance. This couteau is now being explored by agents of the Entomological Commission for the purpose of locating exactly the breeding-ground of the grasshoppers. The professor is now satisfied that the locust plague can be pushed westward before advancing civilization, and thus it is possible to look forward to a time when the grasshopper will cease to be a burden.

The particular fact convincing the professor of this was the discovery that wheat would grow so far west as the James river. This showed that that country could be settled, and settlement meant the end of the grasshopper as well as the Indian.

The commission will explore the breeding-ground of the grasshoppers in Montana, and if it was found to be of limited area he hoped the federal government might be induced to cultivate timber there, and perhaps emigrants from Russia, who are used to fighting grasshoppers, might be induced to settle there.

When Prof. Thomas visited Minnesota two years ago he saw no help for the farmers of that state, but to fight the grasshoppers whenever they appeared; but now he is satisfied that the battle-ground may be removed from Minnesota to Dakota, and then further west, the breaking up of the soil, the growth of timber, and the increase of moisture constantly driving the grasshoppers westward in search of a breeding-place.

But the only hope of Minnesota and Dakota, not only in fighting the grasshopper, but in raising anything to eat, lay in their taking care of their numerous lakes.

For various reasons, partly because of the wholesale destruction of forests, these lakes were drying up. When they were gone, or much reduced in size, the climate would become so dry that grasshoppers would thrive vigorously, and no crops would grow, even if undisturbed by the grasshoppers. If they plow, plant trees, and take care of their lakes, the people of Minnesota and Dakota would eventually beat the grasshoppers.—*Farmer's Review*.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The first stone in the work of completing the shaft of Washington's national monument was laid to-day. President Hayes and others deposited coins underneath the stone. It will take about four years to finish the monument.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—Continuous rains have caused a heavy freshet in Cape Fear river. Advices from Fayetteville report a rise of thirty-two feet and the river still rising at the rate of two feet per hour. The lowlands are overflowed, resulting in immense damage to corn and cotton crops. At some points the water is over the top of the corn.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—In the coroner's investigation on the body of the wife of engineer of the yacht Mamie, who was killed in the late collision on the Detroit river, the jury returned a verdict this afternoon that the collision was caused by gross carelessness or criminal negligence on the part of Geo. D. Horn, and Henry W. Buff, pilot of the

steamer Garland, which ran down the yacht. The investigation of the local board of steamboat inspectors is still in progress, and is being made thorough as far as possible.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—An old man named Matthew Dowling, living on Cubb creek, twenty-two miles southwest of Golden, hanged himself in his cellar yesterday. The cellar was not high enough to allow him to hang clear, therefore he looped the rope around his neck and leaned forward till he was dead. Deceased was quite wealthy. Domestic trouble the cause of the act.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 7.—Last night about six hundred Catholics and Orangemen met on Queen street and fought fiercely with stones and sticks. The police clubbed right and left. Constable Norman was struck in the head with a stone, and probably fatally injured. Some of the rioters were badly beaten by the police. At Young street wharf the Orange crowd gathered to prevent the landing of the excursion party. The police succeeded at a late hour in dispersing the mob, and the ringleaders were locked up.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—The recent rains have done much damage to the cotton crop. The worm had begun to eat the cotton, and the rain prevented poisoning as much as was desired. It is now thought that on the prairies and bottom lands not more than half the cotton will be made that was expected four weeks ago. Rust is injuring the cotton also.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Dr. Tanner at noon to-day finished his fast of forty days at high noon time. As the task was finished the crowd cheered Tanner enthusiastically. About one thousand persons were in the hall, and an immense number of people on the sidewalk. The doctor drank a glass of milk, and called for a Georgia watermelon. This he tapped, dug his hand into it, and ate heartily. When remonstrated with, he asked to be left alone, saying: "No, my lord, I am running this now." When he placed the glass of milk to his mouth he remarked: "Gents, you don't believe that's good." The signal for the expiration of the fast was whistled from a factory in the vicinity. When it blew Tanner had a peach in his hand, but before he could put it into his mouth somebody snatched it away. In response to the plaudits of the assembly, Tanner, who was getting upon a chair placed on the table, waved a handkerchief over his head. At 12:15 Tanner got down from the table and left the hall in a coach in charge of Dr. Gunn, who took him to his own residence, where he will receive careful medical treatment.

Dr. Tanner weighed at the end of his fast 121 1-2 pounds. He lost thirty-six pounds in the forty days.

The doctor is nervous, and he complained of a gnawing in his stomach. Just before noon his temperature was 99, pulse 92, respiration 17.

Leaving the hall, the doctor walked unassisted down stairs with a slice of melon in his hand. He received an ovation from the crowd in the streets, shops and windows, and exhibited much gratification at the hearty reception. He ordered the cover of the carriage thrown back, and joked and talked with the crowd that surrounded the vehicle. After two or three dozen persons had grasped his hand, the accompanying physician grasped him by the arm and held him on the seat to prevent him from tiring himself out. On reaching the residence of Dr. Gunn, Tanner lay down in the front parlor and endeavored to sleep. The milk and watermelon had not disagreed with him. A 7 o'clock Dr. Tanner had a fit of vomiting. He got up and dressed at 7:30. He was much exhausted, and lay down on a cot. He remained thus until 10:15, when he went into the lower hall. After a walk he lay down. At 10:50 the doctor arose and walked into the front room of the hall, where there was a fine spread of watermelons, fruit, bread, etc. At 11 the doctor stood at a window on Thirteenth street looking at the crowd. At 2:30 Dr. Tanner was resting quietly and in good condition. He has eaten of watermelon in small quantities three or four times without injurious effect. At 3:30 the doctor drank an ounce of light wine, after which he ate a small slice of watermelon. At 4:30 he was eating with great relish a piece of beefsteak. He did not swallow the fiber, but only partook of the juice of the meat. The doctor saw no visitors during the afternoon, and it was reported he was in excellent spirits. At 4 o'clock Dr. Tanner rested quietly. At 6 he asked for an apple, which he ate, and then asked for and received two more. At 7 he was given a beefsteak, half a pound, and partook. At 8 he drank an ounce of wine, then slept till 10, when he awoke and chatted cheerfully. Dr. Gunn said that Dr. Tanner was well, and did not think any trouble would arise from his undertaking. He had gone against the advice of all physicians, seemingly with a beneficial result, and he expected the doctor to work to-morrow on his biography. At a late hour the doctor was resting quietly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—This morning the hull of the burning vessel Nictaux, still in a blaze, floated against the pier occupied by the American Export Lumber company, at Hunter's point. The premises occupied by the company embrace both sides of Newton creek. At the time the Nictaux came in con-

tact with the pier there was a large number of vessels unloading, which took fire and immediately communicated to the lumber-yard, spreading in every direction with lightning rapidity. Notwithstanding the efforts made by several tugs which hurried to the assistance of the burning vessels, six barges, one schooner and one ship were soon in flames. Over ten acres of fire are raging wildly, and it appears beyond the control of the firemen. Separate burning vessels were turned into the river, and have drifted with the tide toward Blackwell's island, enveloped in flames. The fire is spreading in every direction, and no estimate can be formed as to its extent. The fire seen from the river presents an undecipherable grandeur, devouring everything within its reach.

The *Evening Post* says: "The stock of the Export Lumber company was valued at \$500,000. About half of it is already destroyed; fully insured. About \$100,000 of this insurance had been placed within a week, chiefly in foreign companies. Chas. Watson's stock of lumber, valued at \$200,000, was burned; insured. The total loss is expected to reach \$500,000."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The president has appointed Wm. H. Pilkerton receiver of public moneys at Wa-Keene, Kans.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

FOR colds, coughs, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—
Great Blood and Liver Purifier



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

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

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

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

1880. THE 1880.

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the auspices of the WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

—AT—
Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence,

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

Premiums Amounting to Over \$30,000!

EACH ADMISSION50 cents.

CHILDREN under 15 years35 cents.

For Premium List or Entry for Premiums, address J. E. Riggs, Secretary, Lawrence, Kans. For information concerning Space for Exhibits, Power for Machinery, or Purchase of Privileges, address JAS. F. KEENEY, President, Lawrence, Kans.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

\$66A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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.

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

City and Vicinity.

DR. R. V. FIERCE—Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging.

WILLIAM RYDER. 87 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. D. G. Watt, of the Watt Fruit Farm, on Monday last brought into our office as a present to the wife of the editor a basket of very fine, large pears.

Mr. Watt is one of the most successful fruit horticulturists in the state. Several weeks since we visited his farm, and in order that our readers may have some idea of the truck that friend Watt and his family live on we will enumerate some of them that came under our observation.

OUR readers have only to try the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, advertised in another column, to be convinced that it is what is needed on children's shoes.

Self-Instruction in Penmanship.

A beautiful and easy style of penmanship is an accomplishment to be desired by every one, not merely as a matter of taste, but because of its pecuniary value.

Prof. Musselman wants one thousand new agents during the next sixty days, to whom he offers very liberal terms.

New Goods. We stepped into Menger's shoe store on yesterday and were shown a large stock of new goods that had just arrived.

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.

COAL! COAL! We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

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

Bismarck Notes.

The Church Encampment opens this afternoon. Tents will be going up all day and people will be coming out the first service will not be held till this evening.

Rev. Gates has been camped for three days, and will remain with his family till the end of the temperance meetings.

The buffaloes have been transferred to the arena inside the race-track.

Mr. Joseph Weeks has nearly completed what looks like a pleasant and commodious art gallery. Joe is a good fellow and we hope will do well.

The gate fees for the Church Encampment have been fixed at 10 cents for single admission, or 50 cents for the whole meeting; for teams, 15 cents; for a single team, 20 cents; for a double team, backs and express wagons, \$2.50 for the meeting, or 25 cents a single admission.

The Temperance Encampment will charge no gate fee.

The complimentary tickets for the press to the great Western National fair are very elaborate and very handsome. They are now being issued.

St. Luke's hall for the Church Encampment is near where the old tabernacle tent was last year. St. John's hall is a little further north under an arbor—as Shelton says, "the canopy that nature spreads." Both will be seated today.

A letter from Bain, the orator of all others whom we like to hear on temperance, writes to Shelton: "I heard last evening George Woodford, of Ottawa, Ill. I say without hesitation that I never heard a temperance lecturer so powerful. He is a gentleman, and the rising speaker on the continent. I can bring him to you will pay his fare." Mr. Shelton sent the fare, and Mr. Woodford and Mr. Bain will be here together.

F. W. Demeress, grand worthy chief Templar of Kentucky, has written to Mr. Shelton for quarters during the temperance camp meeting.

Low rates have been arranged for over the railroads for next Saturday and Sunday, especially from Kansas City, Leavenworth and Topeka.

A contract has been made with the Paola charriot racers to come here for five days of the fair. Their exhibition is said to be grand.

The grass in the bottom of the lake was mowed yesterday.

Landing docks were built for the lake yesterday, and Dolly Graeber has his boats on the water.

The military camp of the state will settle down in Bismarck as soon as the temperance people pull up stakes. The military tents will occupy the ground in the new purchase now occupied by tents.

Half a car of minerals and petrifications arrived from Colorado yesterday for exhibition at the great Western National fair.

Mr. Shelton received a letter yesterday from Neal Dow saying that he should start for Bismarck in ten days.

The frame for Machinery hall is up. It is located just east of the water-tank.

Barnum's Show for 1880 Coming.

Barnum, in all the glory of his latest "Own and Only Greatest Show on Earth," is coming, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition will give a tantalizing taste, in the street parade, of "the gathered treasures of the world" that are "furnished forth a feast for curious eyes" for only 50 cents.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY. LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

H. M. CLARKE. LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror.

Mrs. A. G. DAVIS. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

For catalogue, information, address REV. JAMES MARVIN, Director, Lawrence, Kansas.

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabatawnee and Coffey counties for sale on favorable terms. Address W. J. AUGER, Agent, Neosho Falls, Kans.

Lawrence Business and Telegraph College.

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

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

Barbed Wire.

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

How Watches are Made.

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

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.

DR. H. W. HOWE, DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY, DEALER IN

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

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

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE, ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. A. ROGERS, H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Horticultural Department.

A Grundy County Fruit Farm.

A few days ago we took occasion to gratify a wish long entertained to make a trip to Grundy county and see the fruit farm of a pioneer horticulturist in Illinois—one who, for many years, has occupied a position in this pursuit among the foremost in the state, and is well known throughout the country also, from his connection with it practically as well as by his contributions to horticultural literature. It is scarcely necessary to say to Western horticulturists that we refer to the Hon. O. B. Galusha, secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural society. It was originally our purpose to see his place during the strawberry season, but other things interfered, and the trip was postponed until blackberries were ripe.

Arriving at Morris, we found our genial friend at the depot, and proceeded to his farm some three miles distant from the town. Morris is a pleasant town with some very handsome buildings and residences. It is in the midst of an excellent farming region. The Des Plaines river and the I. & M. canal afford facilities for transportation and manufactures, which are not neglected, as is shown by several thriving manufacturing enterprises.

A ride of half an hour brought us to our destination. A substantial, conveniently arranged, and pleasant two-story residence stands upon a plateau, affording a good view of the surrounding country, above any unhealthy influences from vapor that may arise from the lowlands along the river. The lawn in front of the dwelling comprises several acres, ornamented with evergreens, flowers, etc. The whole has an air of comfort and neatness, and is generally in "good shape." The appearance of a few weeds here and there hardly rendered any excuse for their presence necessary, as it is well understood that during the season of small fruits these products require attention constantly, whatever else is neglected. Mr. G.'s motto is "good crops, good quality and net profits," and during the ripening of his crops other things which ordinarily receive attention in the management of his place are subordinated to securing the greatest percentage of "net profits" that his fruit will bring. The place is supplied with modern appliances for facilitating and expediting the labor required to conduct its operations. A Perkins wind-wheel is employed to raise water from a well located in the midst of the fruit plantations to two large tanks, whence it is readily conveyed by barrel-carts and hose to all parts of the grounds.

The value of evergreen screens and wind-breaks is often demonstrated on this farm. Double rows of evergreens, and evergreens and cedars, and again of maples, branching low, protect the fruit plantation from fierce winds that sweep over the country and so often prove disastrous to fruit in the prairie states. Trees here are supplied from a plantation of evergreens of different kinds and of different ages and growths on the place. In passing, it is pertinent to state that Mr. Galusha has a fine young pine plantation on his farm which will in time no doubt be valuable.

Our first objective point was the blackberry plantation, just in its wealth of fruitage. About one-third of the crop had gone to market, but the rows were still literally walls of fruit in all stages of growth, from young to ripeness. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Galusha has cultivated or tried all the popular sorts of blackberries as well as other small fruits. All things considered, the Snyder is his favorite. The Kittatiny still occupies some space in his grounds, but he is superseding it with the Snyder. The Barnard and the Taylor are fine looking, but neither are as large or productive as the Snyder. Of course, management or methods has much to do with results in any case; but under similar treatment of the different varieties the Snyder most nearly meets Mr. G.'s wants. Without stopping to institute a comparison between different sorts, we must admit that, as grown by Mr. G., the Snyder is equal in flavor to, and more prolific than, any variety we know of.

The method of cultivation on this farm in growing the blackberry is to cultivate the land one year before planting. The land is a sandy loam, rendered highly fertile by manuring with a compost prepared on the place and rich

in fertilizing matters, consisting of well-rotted stable manure, the droppings from the poultry-house, ashes, gypsum, half-rotted hair (which is obtained from the tannery at Morris), and muck from the adjacent low grounds. This, thoroughly mixed, is distributed at the rate of a bushel to about five rods of the single row. The ground here is well prepared in advance.

In blackberry culture Mr. Galusha thinks that the greatest drawback is in pruning too late. Late pruning excites a late growth that does not harden before winter weather sets in. He prunes first when the canes are about 31-2 feet high; then (not later than the first of July) removes the tips. The ground is stirred well through the summer and mulched. This secures strong canes, well branched, giving great crops. We noticed that the blackberries were heavily mulched with straw. The rows are from seven to eight feet apart. The mulch is not removed, but more straw or corn stalks are added once in two years. Land that will grow sixty bushels of corn to the acre, is rich enough for blackberries.

The raspberries were yielding their last fruitage for the season, but it was fine. The Gregg is the favorite among black caps with Mr. Galusha. The canes were loaded this season with large, firm, perfect fruit, specimens of which reached us in good order when they were in season. Several clusters were among the samples, showing how they grow ordinarily. We were assured that they were only fair samples, nevertheless they were larger than selected berries of the Mammoth Cluster. Judging from the appearance of the canes as we saw them, we could well understand that they were loaded down with berries a short time ago. Contrasting the Gregg received with other black caps found in the market illustrated the superiority of the former, and it is no exaggeration to say that the introduction of the Gregg marks an era in raspberry culture. The raspberry plantations are in good condition on this fruit farm. Young plants look fine. Turner and Cuthbert are very good, and Brandywine promises well. The Thwack bears well; gives a firm, fine shipping berry; a dwarf, not requiring thinning.

We found a part of the "help" on the place busy among the strawberry vines. Already the work of potting the plants has commenced. This practice has become very general with the most experienced and successful strawberry growers. Mr. Galusha's experience shows him that potted plants have a number of advantages over layers. The plants grow right on, with scarcely any checks, forming new plants if planted before October, thus preventing losses. Thus treated, the plants become vigorous, and bear a full crop of fruit the following season that ordinarily pays the expenses of the new plantation. The cost of plants in pots is a trifle more than layer plants, but those who have tried the potting method adhere to it, especially for small plantations of choice varieties. The additional expense of this method is about two cents per plant.

In cultivating the strawberry plantation the method on this place is to plow out the alleys from two to three feet wide, leaving the row twenty inches in width. It is manured in the early winter with manure from the horse-stable when prairie grass only has been fed as hay. If timothy or clover has been fed, the manure is discarded. In the spring the coarsest manure is raked into the alleys, and the plants are treated to an application of the compost heretofore mentioned.

We found about all of the leading kinds of strawberries upon these grounds. It is not necessary to refer to them in detail. The Charles Downing, Miner, Crescent, Kentucky and Sharpless are the most prominent at present, and the Downing, Miner, Crescent and Sharpless are especially conspicuous. The latter, and the Kentucky also, on these grounds grew to immense size and flavor. The earliest sort cultivated is the Crystal City, of fair size and flavor; a new plantation of these are very promising. They are followed by the Crescent. For late, the Glendale is cultivated; a vigorous and prolific sort, fine, for market. We inquired for "Prouty." "It is one of the best," said our host, "and sets enormously, but it runs too small for market unless highly cultivated and closely cared for; we have plowed them

up." Turning our footsteps down a lane in the center of the fruit plantation, we came to a double row of maples branching low down and forming a protecting screen from the north wind. The upper branches form an arch, affording a grateful shade, evidently enjoyed by the live stock, which pass through this avenue to and from pasture. Three wires—the upper and lower ones barbed, and the middle one plain—fastened to the trees on either side make a fence which keeps the cattle and horses from the fields and fruit plantations. Beyond this are the melon patches. First a large plat devoted to the green flesh-netted nutmeg, and another planted with the Japan white. The vines are thrifty, and the ground very clean. On the other side are the watermelons, which give splendid promise of a bountiful crop. Last year Mr. Galusha sold about seventy-five tons of watermelons, and about the same quantity of later fruit was given away or fed to cows. They produce milk in large quantity.

Among other specialties grown for market on the place are sweet potatoes, early corn, onions and turnips. The best field of corn we have seen this season, and one of the most promising we have ever seen, is now growing on this place. It was planted about the 20th of May, and will now average eight feet in height. It is very clean, and we have no doubt it will average eighty bushels to the acre at gathering.

The time and attention required in the cultivation of small fruits and plants gives little for much else, but Mr. G. has a nursery where only a few of the leading or more desirable sorts of apple trees are grown. In his orchard the kinds that prevail are those which experience in his section of the state has proved to be reliable and, all things considered, the best. But, as is widely known, he keeps abreast with the advance in horticulture generally. His experience and observations extend over many years and are valuable. With him fruit growing is a business; he feeds his land liberally, and it pays him to do it. His methods of fertilizing and cultivating give him the greatest net profits—the ultimate object of his efforts.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Household.

Soliloquy of a Washdish.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Hear what the Washdish says: No household outfit is complete without a washdish. So I enter as that very necessary article, knowing that I shall find a welcome; for no household can get along without me. I am a necessity. I am always in demand. I serve every member according to their wishes. Though you sometimes cuff and abuse me, yet I am ever ready to assist you in time of need. I am a very obedient servant. I do everything you would have me do. If I happen to creep into a corner where I am unobserved, or hidden, immediately the cry is, "Where is the washdish? Where is the washdish? I would like to know where the washdish has got to," and I am hunted and searched for until I am found. I am not an ornament, but a necessity. I do service in many ways. I hold water for you to wash, hold potatoes and chips, dip sloop, and a thousand little things which you never think of giving me credit for. Sometimes I get very greasy and dirty; then some of you slight me, and turn your nose up at me, and perhaps for this once you get along without me. Until some one else gives me a scrubbing, you will go to the horse-trough to wash. But that is no credit to you. You might as well help me out of the dirt as anybody else. I have accommodated you many a time; and it is unkind for you to treat me so, for you certainly could not keep house without me. Nothing in all the household paraphernalia would be missed so much as I, and I am never more happy than when I can serve you. I would not be an idle good-for-nothing—for instance, like Mrs. Castor sitting yonder in the corner of the cupboard. There she sits in her dignity from year's end to year's end, doing not the least service to anybody, and nobody even cares to inquire of her whereabouts, knowing that if you should desire a favor of her you would get only "sass," which would bring tears to your eyes, and would cause Pat to say, "What are you mourning about?" Shame on you, Mrs. Castor. You are good for nothing under the sun but to sit in your dignified position and hold your lap full of "sass." I pity your utter uselessness, inability of serving anybody, or of becoming popular in the household. But were you a washdish you would be useful and serviceable, if not ornamental and popular. I am, therefore, respectfully,
A WASHDISH.

I pledge my professional reputation and my personal word that my show for the season of 1880 contains more novelties, is more extensive, beautiful, and in every way the GRANDEST and BEST ENTERTAINMENT I ever presented to the public, and that it will be presented here complete and without curtailment in any of its departments. P. T. BARNUM.

P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1880, WITH ITS
HOSTS OF NEW FEATURES!

In every department in our Vast Show, to be seen under its

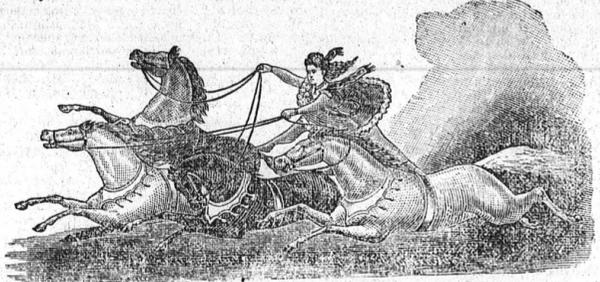
ACRES OF WATERPROOF TENTS!

It is now on its Extensive ANNUAL TOUR, and will Exhibit in

Lawrence on Tuesday, August 17, 1880,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You may see the most famous and accomplished LADY RIDERS in the world, including



MADAME DOCKRILL

In her thrilling act of FOUR and SIX BAREBACK HORSES; Madame Martha, from Berlin, in her Dou le Menage Act; Miss Emma Lake, America's Side-Saddle Queen, Madame Nelson, Signora Marcellus, Mlle. Leone, Madame Neygard, and others.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see ZAZEL, in her Great Aerial Dive or Eagle Swoop, and in the Coup de Cannon, in which she crosses the Pavilion on a Single Cobweb Wire, and mounting from a trapez to the Topmost Height of the Pavilion dives head foremost 50 feet through the air, and is afterward shot from a monstrous gun. You may sit under the Patent French Waterproof Canvas tents as thoroughly protected from rain as if under the slate roof of the Grand Opera-house. You will see Signor Sebastian, the sensational bareback rider of the day; John Batchelor, the champion leaper, and a circus company of the best Artists of Europe and America.

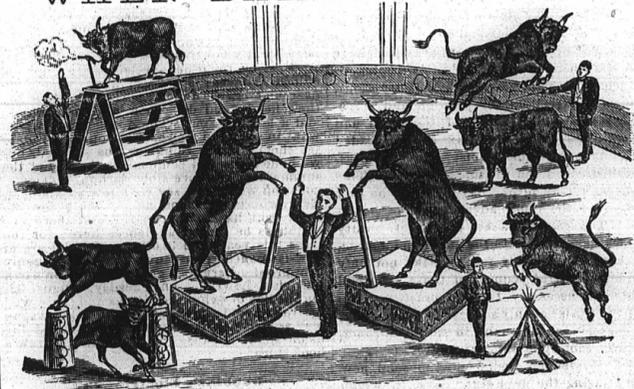


You may see his wonderful troupe of twenty Trained Stallions, to which have been added seven Imported Trick Stallions, and the wonderful Fire Horse "Salamander."

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You may see the beautiful Performing Stag "Landseer."

WHEN BARNUM COMES



You may wonder at his Yoke of Performing Oxen.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see the Group of Native Zulus, in their songs, war dances, and wonderful assegaithrowing.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see and admire

MADAME NELSON, LA CHARMEUSE DES COLOMBES, WITH HER FLOCK OF TRAINED DOVES.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see a Museum of 50,000 Curiosities, including the Monkey Band, a Lady dressed in Glass, Goshen the Giant, Little Queen Mab, the Dwarf Costentonus, the Tattooed Greek, Wonderful Automata, and thousands of objects of wonder, amusement and instruction, that cannot even be named in an advertisement.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see at 9 o'clock a. m., on the day of exhibition, the Grand Free Street Show and Glittering Pageant passing through the principal thoroughfares.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see EVERYTHING ADVERTISED and ten times more. Seating capacity of exhibition tent, 10,000.

Doors open at 1 and 6.30 p. m. Performances at 3 and 8 p. m., thus giving an hour and a half to view the Menagerie and Museum before the evening performance begins. Admission 50 cents. Children under nine half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. The Life of Barnum, written by himself, up to 1880, will be for sale on the grounds and in the tent. Price 50 cents, cloth; paper, 25 cents. "Lion Jack," Mr. Barnum's latest story, 75 cents.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES, children and all who desire to avoid the crowd surrounding the ticket wagons on the show grounds, Mr. Barnum will open a ticket office on the day of exhibition, for the sale of tickets and reserved seats at the usual slight advance, at

CREW'S BOOK STORE.

Ladies, children and others wishing to avoid the crowd in the evening are advised to attend the afternoon exhibition. Excursion Trains on all Railroads on the day of Exhibition at Reduced Rates.

Farm and Stock.

Poultry-Houses.

Now, while farmers have a few weeks' leisure, would it not be wise for them to build a good poultry-house, if they have not already a good one?

Hoping to be of some benefit to them in the matter, I will offer a few suggestions on the subject. To be profitable to their owner it is necessary that poultry should be protected from rain, snow, wind and cold. If not protected from such, they will be of but little value to their owners.

In selecting the site for the poultry-house, select one that is high, dry and rolling, as such a location will never become muddy, and will be far more healthy than a level site that is not well drained, and likely to grow up in rank weeds to decay during the fall and assist in bringing on disease. A house suitable to accommodate forty fowls during the winter should be at least ten by twelve feet, and from five to six feet high at the eaves, planked up and down with any kind of good lumber; if dressed, so much the better, especially on the inside. If the sills are six inches square and the plates two by four or three by three, and good lumber is used for the walls, no studding need be used. The house should be well ventilated with ventilators in the roof or in the gable ends.

If you expect to keep your poultry healthy as well as comfortable and profitable during winter, have warm houses for them, and by all means do not neglect to have their houses properly ventilated. By having the roost-poles not more than two or three feet high, and the houses well ventilated in the roof or in the gable ends, and the cracks well stripped, there is never a draft of air on the fowls, and they are not so subject to roup, cholera, etc., as those that are confined in houses with cracks open from bottom to top and a constant draft of air on them at all times. Nail two-inch strips on the sides of the walls for the roost-poles to rest upon, and have the roost-poles at least eighteen inches apart, all on a level and so they can be easily removed when cleaning out the house, whitewashing, etc.

If possible, have your poultry-houses to front to the south or east, and it will pay to have at least two 8x10 sashes in the south side to give light as well as warmth from the sun during the cold weather.

My advice is, never build a log poultry-house when able to build of lumber, as it is a very difficult matter to keep a log poultry-house free from lice, as the cracks, notches and behind the loose bark are perfect harbors for such vermin, and it is next to impossible to fill such places with whitewash—the poultry-keeper's great weapon in a warfare against such pests—and they are a serious hindrance to profitable poultry keeping if not kept at bay.

Farmers having large orchards and desiring to keep large numbers of fowls, I would advise them to build several poultry-houses at least 100 yards apart in their orchards. By so doing they can keep a much larger number of fowls in a thrifty condition than if they all occupied the same house. When divided up in this way they not only keep more thrifty, but they get a larger supply of insect food, and will to a greater extent keep the orchard free from insects that are injurious to the trees and fruit.—G. W. Pleasants, in Colman's Rural World.

Ayrshire Cattle.

The name Ayrshire indicates the native region of one of the most distinctive of the dairy breeds of cattle. In the southwest of Scotland, and more especially in the shire or county of Ayr, this breed has been developed. As is the case with most breeds, there is much uncertainty concerning its origin; and as is also the case with most breeds, this question is much more one of curious interest than of practical value. We know the history of the breed for the last fifty years, and in that time it has been largely modified and improved. What it was two or three hundred years ago we probably can never very positively learn.

Dr. E. S. Starbuck has well said: "The Ayrshire breed is undoubtedly the descendants of the original wild breed, modified by civilization, and more particularly by selection; and the selection has certainly been aided by the variations produced by cross-

ing with other and distinct breeds." Among the breeds used in crossing we may pretty certainly count the Short-horn, and probably, at a somewhat remote period, Dutch cattle. Comparatively recently a crossing of West Highland blood has been introduced.

It is said Ayrshires were first imported to America in 1822. Several small importations were made prior to 1840, and by 1850 considerable numbers of pure-bred animals were to be found, mainly in New England and New York. Importations have continued until the present time, and there are now several thousands of pure-bred and high-grade Ayrshire cows in the United States. While they are most numerous in New England and New York, it is stated that about seventy-five breeders in the Western states recorded animals in a recently published volume of one of the two herd-books for the breed. No breed has warmer friends, and probably cows of no breed have shown greater excellence for the dairy, yet it cannot be said that the Ayrshire has even become a generally popular breed in America. In a few cases large prices have been paid for cows or bulls, but generally they have sold at lower prices than are commanded by animals belonging to several other breeds. Their comparatively small size prevents their becoming favorites with beef-makers, and the Channel Island cattle are more popular for the butter dairy or as family cows. In the cheese dairy regions of the country they have been somewhat introduced, but the mass of the cows in these regions are grades of some of the larger breeds. It is noticeable, however, that at the fairs of 1879 Ayrshires were shown in almost unprecedented numbers, indicating an increasing interest on the part of their breeders.

In a report published by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, in 1879, the following description of the Ayrshire cow is given: "The horns are small, wide apart at the base, have an upward inclination and a graceful curve inward. The head is small; the neck long and fine where it joins the head, but gradually thickening to where it is set upon the shoulders. The fore quarters in general are thin, the body developing gradually toward the hinder parts. The color is brown, mixed more or less with red, the markings being clearly defined, while the skin is soft, pliant and pleasingly elastic to the touch. The thighs are deep and broad and the legs short. The udder is large without being flaccid, well developed without being cumbersome."

The size of the cattle is rather below than above medium. The color varies more than the above description indicates. Many of the cows are nearly all white, while some are of so very dark a brown as scarcely to be distinguished from black. The udder, in its best type, is the finest of all breeds. The teats, however, as a rule, are rather too small. In disposition many of the Ayrshires are excitable, and occasionally they are vicious. They frequently lay on flesh with great readiness when not in milk; and the writer has seen some specimens of the breed which, save for some lack in size, were really fine beef cattle. The best cows give as much milk as probably any other breed in proportion to size, and this milk is of fair quality. The report quoted above says of the cows of this breed: "It has been found they do not keep up their milking qualities in a very dry district."—Farmer's Review.

Early Maturity.

When the production of lambs, mutton and wool is carried on under a regular system, and the breeding ewes are reared by an experienced breeder, whether they be of a fixed type—such as the Southdown, Shropshire-down, Cotswold, Leicester, etc., or a cross of one of these upon grade Merinoes, or a mixture of common blood—the breeder knows that the best care and feeding for a few generations will greatly influence their early maturity and consequently the profit to be derived from them. There is no animal more plastic in the hands of a skillful feeder than the sheep. By the cross of a thoroughbred male upon selected common ewes, and the best of feeding, even the first generation will show a decided change in the period of maturity, making a larger growth and showing a fuller development in twelve months than the dams had shown in eighteen months. The next cross will show an almost equal improvement on the first. And

here time is the great element of success. As we have seen in the growth of animals, if the gain in weight can be doubled in a given time the cost is not doubled, for, after the food of support, all the extra food digested and assimilated is laid up in increase. If it requires two-thirds of an ordinary ration to support the animal without gain, and if a certain ration would increase the weight of a sheep one and one-half pounds a week, then if one-third addition to this ration was equally well digested and assimilated the sheep would gain three pounds per week—a saving of two-thirds of the cost in the increased growth. Then to double the growth in a given time reduces the cost of the whole growth one-third, and this one-third gain in profit is a good margin. Let us illustrate this in the growth of early lambs. Under scanty feeding—that is, the ewe being insufficiently fed to yield a good flow of milk—the lamb would make a slow growth of about one and one-half pounds per week, and would weigh about 21 pounds at three months old. If, on the other hand, the ewe is a fair milker, the extra milk will double the weight of the lamb, reaching forty pounds at three months. The significance of this double growth is not measured by doubling the value of the lamb, however, for the forty-pound lamb often brings, in April and May, \$10 in our best markets, while the twenty-pound lamb would scarcely bring \$2. Doubling the weight often trebles the value or more. The yearling wether that weighs 150 pounds will sell for more than double the price of the one that weighs 80 to 100 pounds; so that the more rapid growth means not only one-third less cost, but double the value. This is a decided encouragement both ways for good feeding. Early maturity—that is, the even, healthy, rapid development of the young animal—is the great thing to be striven for in sheep feeding, as in every other department of feeding which is to fit animals for human food. This holds good in both the vegetable and animal world. It is the tender, juicy, crisp radish and asparagus that tempt the appetite, and these must be grown rapidly to reach this degree of excellence. It is also the tender, juicy, high-flavored meat that fills our desire for that food; and this, like the vegetable, must be grown or matured rapidly. This matter of early maturity is of the highest consideration in any system of profitable meat production.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

The bronze is the leading variety of turkeys with those who raise for market, on account of their large size and hardness. They also challenge the admiration of all by their very attractive plumage of rich and changeable colors. The cock turkey in full feather is really brilliant in appearance, and the females are only a little less beautiful. All of the experience of our best breeders has been brought to bear upon the bronze turkey, which has resulted in their very high state of perfection; for this reason any one purchasing thoroughbred bronze turkeys may feel confident that certain fixed characteristic qualities will be reproduced in their offspring. Their weight is greater than the common stock, and one season's breeding will more than pay for the increased cost originally. Adult turkeys will average from 30 to 40 pounds; hens from 14 to 20 pounds; young gobblers at eight months, from 23 to 25 pounds; young hens, from 13 to 15 pounds. We give these as fair average weights, although they are frequently exceeded, adult pairs of from 45 to 60 pounds being not uncommon. The bronze are good layers and very hardy, but the hens, if full grown, for breeding purposes, should not weigh over 35 pounds.

Mutton.

The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It may safely be said to cost nothing, as the fleece from a sheep of good breed will amply pay for its keeping. Then, for additional profit, there is a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal killed at home, the excellent manure from its droppings, and the riddance of the pasture from weeds, to which sheep are destructive foes. With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Science and experience both declare it the healthiest kind of meat, and a foolish

prejudice alone prefers pork, which, whether fresh or salt, is the unhealthiest of all.

Veterinary Department.

Influenza.

I have a mare that has lately coughed a good deal when driving her on the road. She both coughs and snorts (or sneezes), and it seems to come from the dust she inhales. Her wind is all right as far as I can see. She stood all winter in the stable on a hard board floor with shoes on, and in order to soften her feet I drew her shoes and turned her out to pasture. She has been running in a lot alongside the road, which is very dusty, and I opine she may have taken cold from being out at night and eating dusty grass, and that now, when driving her, the dust from the road irritates her nostrils and throat. She sometimes, yet not often, coughs in the stable. Will you be kind enough to prescribe?

ANSWER.—We suspect from your description of and the circumstances surrounding the case that she has taken a little cold, from which there has developed a little influenza. Treatment: Bathe the throat with the following: Take soap liniment, four; oil of origanum and oil of turpentine of each one ounce; mix. Give one drachm of muriate of ammonia and half a drachm of squills mixed into the feed twice a day for a week, until the cough is relieved.

Chronic Pharyngitis.

My horse has had a bad cough for the last six months. He coughs more in the morning than at any other time. His appetite is poor. The difficulty seems to be in his throat. While eating dry feed he frequently coughs hard and throws his oats out. He does not cough while being driven, nor directly after it. I blistered his throat once, which seemed to relieve him for a time.

ANSWER.—We suspect there is some chronic inflammation of the pharynx present, which will only yield to radical treatment; we would, therefore, suggest that you clip the hair from the throat and apply the following blister: Take biniodide of mercury and pulverized cantharides of each one part, lard ten parts; mix by rubbing well together, and apply with friction. Repeat the application in twenty days, and as often as there is a tendency to a return of the cough. Give in the feed one drachm of muriate of ammonia daily, until a cure has been effected, unless the appetite becomes impaired, when it may be discontinued for a time. Give laxative feed and plenty of fresh air.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

S. O. TEACHER - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWELL - - - - - Assist't Cashier

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED,
The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.
Manufactured and for sale at 157 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.
H. H. LANHAM.



ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS.

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

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

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY,
and in fact any disease of these great organs, whether contracted by overwork, strain, excessive drink, the abuse of nature, or otherwise.

It supercedes entirely the inconspicuous and troubles of taking nauseous and poisonous internal medicines.

It is worn exactly where needed—next to the body, and immediately over the kidneys.

It is comfortable to the patient, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, but POWERFUL IN ITS ACTION.

It can be worn at all times, in any climate, and is equally good for

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective, and just what your feeble and exhausted body requires. Thousands are daily adding their testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, who are being restored to perfect health after all other treatments and remedies have failed. Ask your druggist for it, and accept NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and receive it by return mail.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.—Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad (for Chronic, deep seated, or cases of long standing), \$3; Children's Pad (for summer complaint, weak kidneys and bed-wetting), \$1.50. "How a Life was Saved," containing a history of this great discovery, mailed free. Write for it.

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.



Ayer's Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billous Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severe symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinine, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

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

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gland, 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. W. S. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

14-STOP ORGANS, SUB-BASS & Oct. Coupler.
Patented 8/15 & upward sent on trial. Catalogue free. Address Daniel P. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including flour, wheat, corn, and eggs, with prices listed for St. Louis and Chicago.

Text describing market conditions for Kansas City, including prices for wheat, corn, and other goods.

Text discussing the wheat crop in Illinois and Wisconsin, comparing yields and market expectations.

Live Stock Markets.

Text detailing live stock market activity, including receipts and prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep in St. Louis and Chicago.

Text regarding the sale of a horse and carriage, mentioning a price of \$4.55.

Text listing prices for various types of butter and other dairy products.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Text advertising the Canada Southern Railway, highlighting its route and services.

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

Text providing details about the short and quick line to the east via Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars.

Text advertising Wagner sleeping and parlor cars, emphasizing comfort and service.

STALLIONS.

Text advertising stallions for sale, including details about the Almont Pilot and other breeds.

Service by Publication.

Text regarding legal services and publications, mentioning Margaret Marical and other individuals.

Service by Publication.

Text regarding legal services and publications, mentioning Frank P. Sheafol and other individuals.

Administrator's Notice.

Text regarding an administrator's notice for the estate of William Meats.

Administrator's Notice.

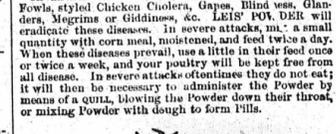
Text regarding an administrator's notice for the estate of Thomas Wolf.

Advertisement for George Leis' Condition Powder, featuring an image of a horse and text describing its benefits for horses and cattle.

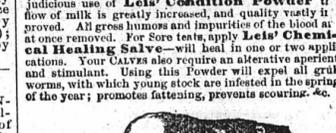
Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



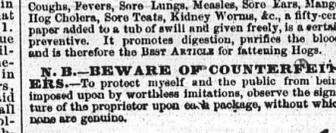
Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.



Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.

Text describing the benefits of Condition Powder, including its use for various ailments in horses and cattle.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Text advertising Chambers's Encyclopedia, highlighting its comprehensive nature and availability.

STANDARD BOOKS.

- List of standard books for sale, including titles like 'The Library of Universal Knowledge' and 'The History of the United States'.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

Text advertising the American Book Exchange, listing various book titles and prices.

Bailey, Smith & Co., UNDERTAKERS.

Text advertising Bailey, Smith & Co. as undertakers, offering services for funerals and burials.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Text advertising furniture dealers, offering a variety of furniture and home goods.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

Text advertising the literary revolution, promoting new and interesting books.

THE GRANGE STORE!

Text advertising The Grange Store, offering a wide variety of goods and services.

Fresh Groceries.

Text advertising fresh groceries, including produce and other food items.

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE.

Text advertising wooden and queens ware, including furniture and household items.



Text describing the Pure Poland-China Hogs, highlighting their quality and characteristics.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Text advertising short-horn cattle, including details about the breed and its availability.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Text advertising farm produce, including various agricultural products.