

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 452.

**"TIME HELPS ALL!"**

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Never turning coward,  
Never looking back,  
Press with feet determined  
Life's uneven track.  
Know that truth, my neighbor,  
Write it on the wall,  
Heed it, read it as you run—  
"Time helps all!"

No thing remaineth  
As it is to-day;  
Not a bud or blossom;  
But will fade away;  
Yet, when dead and buried,  
At the spring-time's call  
Other buds will blossom out—  
"Time helps all!"

Should your way prove thorny,  
And your pleasures few,  
While your neighbor prospers  
'Neath life's sun and dew;  
Never forget the proverb,  
As you drink the gall  
Mingled with your daily draught—  
"Time helps all!"

Let your tread be firmer—  
Fashion not the clouds  
Passing o'er the azure.  
Into palls and shrouds.  
Go your way in caution.  
Lest you trip and fall,  
Knowing that, as ages roll,  
"Time helps all!"

When you reach a mountain,  
Sight the topmost rock;  
Bend your back for labor,  
Seize your Alpin stock.  
Then trudge on right cheery,  
Glancing at the wall  
Where you wrote this morning, friend,  
"Time helps all!"

**THE FRENCH CROWN DIAMONDS.**

BY JAMES PARTON.

A pretty piece of news comes to us from France. M. Turquet, the minister who has charge of the department of the Fine Arts, proposes to turn to account the jewels of the French crown for the increase of the public collections of paintings and sculptures.

His plan is to divide these jewels into three classes. The first class, which will include all the jewels having a historical interest, he wishes to deposit at the Museum of the Louvre, open to the inspection of the public. The second class will comprise the stones which have a value as mineralogical specimens, and these he desires to have deposited at the Museum of Mines. The third class, which is much the most numerous, consists of the jewels which have only a commercial value. These he proposes to sell at public auction, and invest the proceeds for the annual purchase of works of art. Every rational being in France approves this excellent scheme, and there is reason to believe that it will be adopted by the national legislature.

The crown jewels of France were renowned for centuries, and it was thought to be a great concession to the people when, in 1784, the gallery in which they were kept was opened to visitors once a month. Before that time it was a sort of distinction in France to have been allowed to inspect that wonderful collection, and even afterward it was not an easy matter to be one of the crowd of monthly visitors.

From an inventory taken in 1791 (which employed twelve men three months) we learn that the collection comprised the following gems: 9,547 diamonds; 513 pearls; 230 rubies, of which 142 were not mounted; 63 topazes, not mounted; 150 emeralds, of which 133 were not mounted; 134 sapphires not mounted; and a large number of other gems of various values and colors. The jewels were arranged in eleven cases of large size in such a way as to exhibit their splendors to the greatest advantage.

Among the diamonds there were four which were celebrated throughout the world, each of which had a history. First, there was the Regent, brought from India early in the last century by Thomas Pitt, and sold in 1717 to the regent of France, the duke of Orleans, for four hundred thousand dollars. It weighs a little over one hundred and thirty-six carats; and although not the largest, it is considered the finest diamond in existence. The duke de St. Simon, who persuaded the regent to buy it, describes it thus in his memoirs:

"It is of the size of a Queen Claude plum, of a form almost round, of a thickness proportioned to its volume, perfectly white, free from every spot, shade and flaw, of an admirable water, and it weighs more than five hundred grains."

St. Simon adds:

"I applaud myself much for having induced the regent to make so illustrious a purchase."

It is indeed a most beautiful object. The reader may be amused with the arguments used by St. Simon to persuade the regent to buy the diamond. When it was offered for sale, in 1717, the finances of the French government were in great disorder through the inflation of the currency brought about by the celebrated adventurer, Law. The regent, although he coveted the possession of the jewel for the crown, was dismayed at the price, and refused to buy it; but the king of England had done for the same reason. No one could look at it without wishing to put it in his pocket and carry it home; but two millions of francs was a very large sum in those times, not less, I think, in purchasing power, than the same number of our gold dollars of to-day. The king of France then was Louis XV., a little boy seven years old, and not very robust. St. Simon, however, saw the child with the eyes of a duke of the old *regime*, and he reasoned thus:

"I agreed with Law (who also advised the purchase) that it did not become the grandeur of the king of France to allow himself to be frustrated by the price of an object which was unique in the world, and inestimable; and that the greater the number of potentates who had not dared to think of it, the more we ought to beware of letting it escape us. The regent feared to be blamed for making a purchase so considerable at a time when we could scarcely meet necessities the most pressing, and when we were obliged to leave so many people unpaid. I praised this sentiment; but I told him that he ought not to act for the greatest king in Europe as he would for a private individual. It was his duty to consider the honor of the crown, and not permit the chance to escape of procuring a diamond without price which obliterated those of all Europe. I maintained that it would be a glory for his regency which would last forever."

He said also that the finances were in so bad a condition that two or three million francs more or less would make no difference. He prevailed at length, although the regent was obliged to buy the gem on credit and give the merchant a pledge of two million francs' worth of smaller crown jewels until the price was paid. The prediction of the duke de St. Simon, that the regent would be remembered chiefly through the purchase of the jewel, appears to have come true. The fact that this splendid object is called the Regent does more to perpetuate his memory than any other act of his carelessness and bad administration. People in general would scarcely know that France had ever had a regent but for the diamond, which to this day retains its rank as the finest jewel in the world.

Another of the great diamonds is called the "Sancy." It resembled a pendulum in form, was very pure and brilliant, weighed thirty-three carats, and was valued at two hundred thousand dollars. Another was styled the Mirror of Portugal, oblong in shape, extremely white and clear, weighing twenty-one carats, and was valued at fifty thousand dollars. The fourth in value, called the Tithe of Mazarin, was square in form with rounded edges, splendidly brilliant, weighing sixteen carats, and worth ten thousand dollars. There were also some wonderful pearls and rubies. The most noted pearl weighed twenty-seven carats, and was valued at forty thousand dollars; and there was a necklace of twenty-five pearls, valued at two hundred thousand dollars. A ruby of fifty-six carats and another of twenty-two were greatly admired; not to speak of a bewildering number of very fine gems of less importance.

Such were the crown jewels of France in 1791, the last year of the ancient monarchy. They were many thousand in number, and were estimated to be worth two hundred millions of francs. In that year of excitement and terror the revolutionary party were already beginning to think of utilizing those glittering treasures, and were quite determined that the king and his Austrian wife should not carry them off. The royal jewels were much in people's minds in those terrible days, and there were rumors afloat of the arrest of fugitives with trunks full of gems, and of boats floating down the Seine loaded with the most magnificent diamonds.

It was indeed time to look after these treasures. During the days of riot and confusion following the 10th of August, 1792, when all authority was suspended, the whole crowd of pickpockets, burglars and tramps of Paris surrounded the repository where they were kept, and stole nearly every jewel of any value. When order was restored, this wonderful collection had nearly disappeared; the few

smaller stones left being worth about forty thousand dollars. Proclamation was made, and proceedings were instituted. In the course of that year, about a million francs' worth were recovered by the police; and, four years after, the superb Regent was found, as it is said, buried in the beam of the attic of an old house in Paris. At least it was recovered by a noted detective, who was afterward promoted to be chief of police. Such a diamond would have been of no value whatever to a thief, as it was a familiar object to every person in the world able to buy it.

During the reign of Napoleon, the Regent was inserted in the end of the hilt of his sword of state. Upon his return from Elba, Louis XVIII. carried off the crown jewels, but brought them back again after Waterloo. The value of the collection at the present moment, according to the estimate of M. Turquet, is about four millions of dollars; of which he proposes to sell six hundred thousand dollars' worth. This large sum well invested will yield about twenty thousand dollars a year for the purchase of works of art.

A curious circumstance is that most of the fifty-nine sapphires which decorated the crown worn by Louis XVIII. and Charles X. have been discovered to be false. One of the ancient crowns, which is to be preserved for its historic interest, is composed of 5,500 gems, and there is a sword which is decorated with 1,569 gems.

**Praise Your Wife.**

Man, praise your wife. For pity's sake, give her a little encouragement. It won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable. For pity's sake, tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it. It will make her eyes open wider than they have for these ten years. But it will, do her good for all that, and you too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for words of praise and encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly; and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising and setting of the sun.

You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so; and if you take from your drawer a clean shirt, you know (if you ever stop to think) that somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health, but they are so selfish in that feeling. They don't come out with a hearty, "Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or, "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains." They thank the tailor giving them "fits;" they thank the man in a crowded car who gives them a seat; they thank the young lady who moves along in the concert room—in short, they thank everybody out-of-doors, because it is the custom. But when at home they tip their chairs back and their heels up; pull out the last paper; grumble if wife asks them to take the baby; scold if the fire has gone down; ask how long it will be before supper is ready; sit down and eat, and never tell their poor wives (who have no chance to hear) any of the late news; or, if everything is just right, they shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say, "Thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward these common articles of housekeeping, your wives; if you gave them the hundredth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before you were married, few women would seek other sources of happiness than your softish affection.

Praise your wife, then; and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.—Anonymous, in Colman's *Rural*.

**Europe's Armies.**

Europe is an armed if peaceful camp in these September days, and in France, Germany and Austria, to say nothing of lesser efforts by the other powers, over 1,000,000 men are sleeping under canvas and marching over the fields in the annual autumn maneuvers, which the example of Germany has made a fundamental part of military training abroad. France alone puts into the field this month eighteen army corps, any one of them nearly as large as our little army, and on the German frontier are

grouped two French cavalry divisions with a larger force than ever Sheridan commanded. In the infantry maneuvers this autumn the French line adopts completely the lessons learned from the Germans, and abandons the rigid formations which once made the French infantry famous. In the new tactics a regiment includes 2,400 men in three battalions of four companies each, and thus great force—larger than the fighting strength of a brigade in old days—advances to the attack spread like a fan, with its line of skirmishers a mile in advance of the main body, which stands ready for the confused rush in which, Sir Garnet Wolseley says in a recent article, every modern battle must end. A brigade is made up of two of these great regiments, and the management of a corps, spread over the vast space which the new tactics force it to occupy, becomes a problem vastly more difficult than the old advance of troops in column.

**Rather Mixed.**

A Texas minister, who used to be a circuit-rider, reformed and became a politician, but he found it very hard to get rid of his acquired clerical habits. During the canvass he lost his diary, which was found and is now in the hands of a Galveston *News* reporter. One of the extracts, which goes to show how hard it is to teach old dogs new tricks, reads as follows:

"Dallas.—Much religious interest fell here. Addressed a large congregation last night. I preached a sermon on 'What Shall the Greenbackers do to be Saved,' which was frequently interrupted by cheers for Hancock and English. During the sermon I cast out two devils who were opposed to my election. There was a meeting in the vestry-room afterward—beer, \$275; cigars, \$135. A great many have asked me to loan them money, but I am afraid they are not in earnest. I have exhorted a number privately not to allow the tickets to be scratched, and to see that nobody tampers with the colored brethren. If I had a few more campaign funds I think I could make my calling and election sure."

**The Fortune Tanner Made by Fasting Forty Days.**

The English papers are at it again. The Liverpool *Mercury* has this surprising piece of intelligence: "Tanner did not fast forty days for nothing. According to the New York papers his prolonged abstinence was stimulated more by pecuniary considerations than scientific. His total gains by the fast are set down at \$187,840, or upward of £27,500, the rate per day being nearly £700. The items contributing to this total are given as follows: The doctor's own bets, \$5,000; through a betting agency, \$12,223; sale of photographs, \$1,500; payments for admission to the house, \$78,915; from various manufacturers to the doctor's signature to their commodities, \$11,102; gift from the university, \$3,000; present from the state of Ohio, \$5,000; and from the firm of Liebig & Co., \$20,000. In fact, it seems to have been what is termed in sporting parlance a 'gate money' venture, and the doctor has reaped a rich harvest by the result."

**Blue Monday in England.**

Blue Monday is a recognized "institution" in England; and as I have intimated, the blueness of it extends not unfrequently into Tuesday, and this among the very best of the skillful artisans. One bookbinder told me that his two best men, "finishers," to whom he gave his finest work in perfect confidence that it would be done unexceptionably both in workmanship and in style, never made any "time," that is, never got really at work, before Wednesday. Like stories were told me of other equally accomplished workmen. This is not only ruinous to the men and to their families, but the aggregate industrial loss to England must be very great. And this steady, besotted drunkenness seems to be at the bottom of most of the distress and most of the crime of England.—Richard Grant White, in *Atlantic Monthly*.

**Made a Profit on Him.**

The Holyoke (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "It is stated upon excellent authority that in this neighborhood there is a lady who has built a house out of a fund made by selling rum to her own husband. He is a drinking man, and so his wife struck the bargain with him that if he would drink he must agree to buy all his liquor of her. She thus pocketed the profit, instead of the regular rum-sellers. Such a plan put into general practice would build many a home, and we commend it to all the married drunkards of the city."

**GOD MADE ME.**

God made me, mother, and sometimes I greatly wonder why He should have formed, with wondrous skill, So small a child as I.

My hand so filled with wondering thoughts, My eye so quick and keen, My listening ear, my speaking tongue— How marvelous they seem!

My hand so curiously made, That I can move at will, My agile limbs, my nimble feet, Are wonders—wonders still.

The pulses quick that beat and beat, And never, never rest; My heart that little life-clock there, That ticketh in my breast.

Oh! what am I, that God the Lord Should form a child like me?— So humble in my low estate, So great and glorious He!

Let me devote my life to Thee, My Maker and my God; Oh! take me—make Thine own child, Through Jesus Christ my Lord!

—C. E. R. P., in *People's Magazine*.

**A Cure for Anger.**

Two little sisters, one seven and the other five years old, were playing together, when a little difference arose between them. Lucy, the elder, feeling that anger was rising, said:

"I am getting angry; I had better go out of the room for a few minutes."

She went out, and soon returned with all the angry feeling gone.

How she spent the few minutes I think most of our readers will know.

Lucy had not read her Bible in vain. She knew the meaning of those sweet and encouraging words, "Ask and it shall be given," and many times had she found them to be true when fighting against her naturally hasty temper.

If any one offend you, before answering try to call to mind this golden sentence: "A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger." If you attend to it you will save yourself hours of regret and repentance.

**She Had Her Little Revenge.**

A plainly dressed little lady from San Francisco recently appeared at a California watering-place and was snubbed by all the ladies. She sent home for her best dresses and all her diamonds. After her trunks arrived she went to breakfast in a magnificent morning dress made by Worth, and profusely ornamented with diamonds, and her two little children were dressed in the height of fashion. Everybody seemed anxious to make amends for past slights, but she was extremely distant to one and all. She cut them in this way for a week, then packed her nine Saratoga trunks and sent them home, and then resumed her plain and comfortable vacation clothes.

**The Way of It.**

"Why, how do you do?" and there was a cordial but brief kissing season. "I haven't seen you for ever so long. You haven't called, you know." "I know it. I don't go anywhere. Last week I was at the shore; next week I'm off to the mountains. September is so delightful, you know, and I'm over to sister's or up to mother's about every day, and so much shopping to do, I really don't go anywhere." And they smiled and said good-by three times apiece.—*New Haven Register*.

A Quaker shop-keeper met a Quaker customer of his going home with bundles. He had been absent from his place and had a notion in his wise head that she had been trading with a rival whom he did not very much love.

"How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary?"

"One dollar."

"Why, I am surprised at thee. I could let thee have it for seventy-five cents. And how much for this?"

"Two dollars."

"Why, that is unreasonable. I could let thee have it for \$1.50. Why will thee go away trading with strangers and the world's people, Mary?"

"I don't know what thee is talking about, friend John. But I did buy all these things at thy store, and if thee says the truth thee must owe me considerable money."

Our Benny had a little curly-pated visitor three years old who excited his great admiration a few days ago. After viewing her pretty face for some minutes, he said, deliberately:

"Carrie, you are a little angel! and if you ain't an angel, you are a Moses in the bullrushes, anyhow!"

*Historical Society*

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1880.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## Patrons' Grand Encampment.

BRO. STEVENS:—Bro. H. Eshbaugh, worthy master of the Missouri State grange, writes me that he wishes me to extend to you for him his cordial invitation to attend their grand grange encampment at Rolla October 19, 1880. I send you circular, which please publish.

Yours fraternally, P. B. MAXSON.  
EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 24, 1880.

## GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF H.

TO BE HELD AT ROLLA, MO., COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1880, AND CONTINUE FOR ONE WEEK.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the order in this and other states.

Ample preparation will be made to accommodate, either at public houses, restaurants or in camp, all who may attend.

At public houses, at one-half the usual rates; at private houses, at very reasonable rates; or lodge in camp free of charge under good tents by furnishing your own bedding, and board at grange restaurants in camp at rates only sufficient to cover expenses.

Or bring your own tents and cooking utensils and lodge and board by yourselves. To all such provisions will be furnished by the commissary department at net cost.

Hay and grain for teams will be furnished by the forage department at low rates.

Fare on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad at one and one-half fare round trip. Other roads doubtless at like rates.

Preparations will be on a magnificent scale, and indications are that the attendance will be very large.

Speaking and discussions on agriculture, its interest and organization, will be had every day and evening. Numerous speakers from abroad as well as from our own state will be present. Among those expected from other states are Worthy Master Woodman, master of the National grange; Bro. Whitehead, past worthy lecturer of the National grange; Bro. Sims, worthy master of the Kansas State grange; and others, with whom we are now in correspondence.

This being the first gathering of the kind ever held in the land, we trust Patrons will make it what its name indicates—a grand affair.

H. ESHBAUGH, Master State Grange.  
JOHN WALKER, Ch't'n Ex. Com.

A. NEUMAN, General Supt.

## The National Master at Lewiston, Me.

The meeting at Lewiston was called to order by Bro. Nelson Ham, who introduced as chairman of the meeting Worthy Master D. H. Thing. Bro. Thing made a brief speech. He spoke of the origin of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and the spread of the organization into every state of the Union except Rhode Island. He prophesied that the Patrons would grow to more importance than political parties before many years. Mr. Thing then introduced the orator of the day, who was received with applause.

Bro. Woodman said that for the past four weeks he had been talking to large audiences in the open air, and was tired and hoarse. I am aware, said he, that your state is ablaze with political excitement. That is all right. But the theme on which I talk to-day has nothing to do with politics. I am to speak exclusively on the subject of our order of Patrons of Husbandry. The order was never organized to interfere with any other class or profession. It is the first time in the history of the world that the farmers of a nation have organized the same as any other profession. There have been local organizations, but complete national organization has never before been tried.

It was my privilege, a few years ago, to visit Europe. I visited the farmers in their homes in the old country. Wherever I traveled, whether in down-trodden Ireland or in the colder countries, or in England or in France, I found the farmers occupying a low place in society. They are down-trodden and degraded, and have no social privileges. They are in that low position because they allowed others to do their business, their thinking and their legislation. There isn't another nation on earth but this where the farmers occupy a position where they can maintain their rights.

It was not until that compact made and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower had been ingratiated into the government of this country that agriculture began to burst the bands that ages had been forming and commenced a life of progress. Before our farmers organized themselves all other professions were organized for their own benefit and profit. The railroad companies were consolidating, and were charging nearly seven times the cost of transporting our freight to the seaboard. Manufacturers of agricultural implements were organizing and charging high prices.

We organized for no other purpose but to protect the agricultural interests. The idea of doing business in a co-operative way never entered the minds of the founders of the order. What followed in that line was the outgrowth

of education. We didn't intend to interfere with other people's business, but live on the most intimate terms with other classes.

The wealth of the country comes from the farmers. When they prosper everybody prospers. When the farms fail it's like the drying up of the streams that run the mills. We've no politics in the grange. We never allow our grangers to discuss partisan politics or sectarian religion. Our politics demands special legislation for ourselves by modifying laws passed for the interests of other classes which bear heavily on us. We claim the right to influence public opinion on this matter.

Our order is organized in this form: We have subordinate granges in every village; there are county granges in every county, which hold quarterly meetings and look after the interests of the subordinate granges; we have a state grange in every state but one, which meets annually, and is composed of masters or delegates from the subordinate granges; and then the National grange, which is composed of the masters of the state granges and their wives.

In 1872 our farmers were realizing about six cents a pound for wool. Now the price of wool is always regulated by the tariff. Our Patrons' platform demands a discriminating protective tariff and a tariff for revenue. In that year the tariff was taken off from wool, and the old country sent ship-loads of wool to this country. They also sent ship-loads of rags and cast-off cloth'ing, which were ground up and mixed with wool into shoddy goods, and sold to our farmers and mechanics. Every honest woolen manufacturer in my state failed. It didn't pay to keep sheep. One great industry was ruined.

This was one of the causes which gave rise to our order. In 1873 it was formed.

In 1874 the tariff was restored, and the price of wool has been going up ever since. The grange has also secured the modification of the patent laws, so that the sewing machine which formerly cost \$100, now, through the grange, costs only \$25. Do you say the grange hasn't done anything?

We have now attempted another great fight—a fight against the railroad monopolies. We have secured the decision of the supreme court, welcomed by the whole world, that railroad monopolies could be influenced by legislation. We deny the right of any corporation or combination to control the value of our products by their high freights. Ours was the only organization that dared attack the railroad monopolies. In due time we shall, I trust, secure the legislation desired.

The New York Board of Trade took up the matter when we presented our petitions to congress. They indorsed every article in the petitions except one. They said it was right to prevent railroads from discriminating rates; from charging higher rates for short distances than for long ones; and to prevent them from pooling their stock. They objected to the proposition to limit railroad rates. Since then they have joined with us on that last proposition, and are now hand-in-hand with us on all points. They are now at work with us to carry out our objects.

At our last session of the National grange we presented a petition to congress to repeal that odious patent law now existing by which every man who buys an article not knowing it is patented is liable to arrest at the suit of the owner of some patent on it for violating the law of his country. As the law now stands, a farmer is not safe to purchase any machine in the market unless he is perfectly sure his grandfather used it and it hasn't been changed since. There's no protection whatever. We are going before congress again and again until we get some protection from these wrongs.

If we have suffered from unjust laws, let us not charge any individuals or political party. There's nothing political about it; it's simply class. Remember, there's no one to blame for it but ourselves. It was our own fault in not organizing and looking after our own interests. Don't charge to any political party.

The social privileges that the grange gives are worth more alone than ten times their cost. The grange brings the farmers together into a great school for education and discussion. Our wives, our daughters and our sisters are admitted and stand up our equals. We avail ourselves of the mother's influence for good. Our great object is to make our members better, bridge over the gulf between labor and wealth, and sweeten the toils of the farmer. We prevent neighborhood quarrels and litigation. We are making farming better and farms more productive. In my state there never has been a lawsuit carried into the courts between two members of the grange that I know of. We aim to make home life better and happier.

We want every farmer who does not belong to our organization to join us in our work for their good, and our good too. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and bankers form associations. Why should farmers stand aloof? We want you to join and help us. We hold secret meetings, but there isn't a single secret that the most conscientious christian man or woman can object to. We are simply a great family, and educating our children. Through our ceremonies we get discipline and information. Every step of it is beautiful and ennobling.

Our order is gaining and cannot fail. The work it is accomplishing will give it life and perpetuity. Have no fears. It will go on to its glorious purpose until its objects are accomplished.

Bro. Woodman spoke an hour and a half. He is a finished and pleasing speaker. His remarks were very interesting, and heartily applauded.

Ex-Gov. Dingley was introduced. He said that he wished every farmer, every farmer's wife, and every farmer's son and daughter, and indeed every citizen, could have listened to the exposition of the principles of the order by the master of the National grange. A majority of our people are farmers, and as has been said,

when farming prospers everything else prospers. The social feature of your order, it seems to me, is its most important feature, on account of its influence in enlarging the intercourse and ideas of farmers, and giving them social life, thus keeping young men at home on the farm. Mr. Dingley made a brief speech, urging the importance of a higher social and intellectual life on the farm in promoting education, stimulating thought and making better men, women and farmers. Mr. D. warmly commended the Nation grange for the wisdom of its purposes and methods. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

Bro. Ham made a short and earnest address, urging all farmers to join the grange and enjoy its benefits. A unanimous vote of respect and confidence in Worthy Master Woodman, and the meeting adjourned.—*Portsmouth* (N. H.) Weekly.

## The Grange as a Political School.

It has become understood that the grange is not to be a political organization. Not that the granger is not to be a citizen, a voter, a politician, but the grange organization is not to be a party organization; it is not to be a political machine. Into the grange are welcomed men of all parties, all faiths and all creeds. But all grangers are not to be of the same party faith. This was a truth hard to learn. The most earnest grangers clung to it; and it was but natural that they should. Their organization itself was the result of a fixed determination to contend against evils that had become too grievous to be borne. It seemed that as the farmers were united into one great union they must be a union politically; that as they were to be a unit on the reform of the great evils that had caused their organization they should be a unit in opposing the evils of the old political parties.

Notwithstanding all this, the farmer should be more of a politician than what he is. It is a notorious fact that farmers are negligent of their political duties. I say duties because it is the sacred duty of every American citizen to be a good, live, earnest one. A noted Western divine said, not long since, that if the primary political meeting of his ward and his weekly prayer meeting both occurred on the same night he would feel in duty bound to the God of his forefathers to go to the primary. He was right. It is the manifest duty of every citizen to take part in politics; for if the honest business men of the country leave it to the knaves and rogues to control the primaries, elect themselves delegates to the nominating conventions and there nominate one of their number for the farmers to vote in congress, the farmer would be unreasonable to suppose that his interests would be represented and protected, wise legislation enacted or that the government should be anything but a rogue's rule.

The farmer needs some educator to teach him his duty in this respect. They do not seem to comprehend the fact that at the primaries, and not at the poles, officers and representatives are chosen. It ought not to be so, but while the party lash is as vigorously and successfully plied as at the present it will be the primaries that make the office-holder. Four-fifths of the farmers of the United States never attend a primary. They are very busy of course, and as another matter of course the convention is held in the city to accommodate ward bums; hence they couldn't go if they were chosen delegates. Who wonders that lawyers represent (?) farmers in congress?

As I have said, the farmer needs an educator, a political preceptor. What better than the grange? If it teaches the farmer to be a good farmer and a good citizen in other respects, why cannot it teach him to be a good citizen politically? Have not grangers, in making the granges a non-political organization, wrongly excluded politics? Not that contentions on political or any other subject should be within the gates, but let farmers discuss questions of government and public measures, and let them learn of the theory of government in the grange. Thus far it should be a political school.—John M. Stahl, in *Grange Bulletin*.

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**EASTERN JOHNSON COUNTY ITEMS.**  
"More rain, more rain," mournfully sings the prophetic dove, and the voice of the croaker is hushed, for "droughty" Kansas is enjoying a surplus.

Everybody wants to thresh at once, and as a consequence the cheerful hum and shrill whistle of threshing machines are heard on every side.

String beans in September—the second crop from the same vines.

Summer flowers are blooming anew, making a singular contrast with the changing autumn leaves.

Stanley has a grange store—a branch from the Olathe one.

Stanley Sabbath-school is raising money for an organ.

Tomahawk Sabbath-school will purchase one (organ I mean) immediately.

Tomahawk grange numbers over sixty members among our best citizens.

The health of the community is good, with the exception of epidemic ophthalmia.

Castor beans badly wasted by the rains.

Lots of wheat being sown.

More anon. PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., Sept. 26, 1880.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

[Leavenworth Times.]

The Kansas City Evening Star has the following report of an attack made on Aug. Mayer, son of Mr. Aug. Mayer, of this city, in Kansas City a few days ago: "Among the thieves who have come in with the usual crowd during the fair are a number of highwaymen, by whom Kansas City has been cursed more than any other city in the United States. Two cases are reported this morning. A brother of Mr. O. C. Day, the Broadway grocer, was stopped on Eleventh and Penn last night about 11:30 o'clock by two men, who, holding pistols to his head, robbed him of a fine gold watch. The second case reported was an unsuccessful attempt to rob and murder Mr. Gus. Mayer. The gentleman named was passing the high bank on the southwest corner of Missouri avenue and Oak street, and about to cross the street diagonally to his home, when two men stepped out from the corner of the bank, and presenting pistols, ordered him to throw up his hands. Mr. Mayer was not feeling ill enough to comply with this request, and instead of obeying he ran his hand under his coat tail where artillery is generally stored. The highwaymen saw the motion and fired one shot at Mr. Mayer at a distance of less than six feet, but fortunately missed him. They then fled. These two affairs show conclusively that there are at least two sets of these midnight prowlers, who must be relentlessly suppressed."

This same gang will probably infest our city during the fair, and it will behoove the police force to keep a sharp lookout.

A LITTLE BABY BURNED TO DEATH IN ITS CRIB.

[Abilene Chronicle.]

Monday evening a most terrible catastrophe occurred at the residence of Mr. Geo. Purvis, a farmer living a few miles north of town. Mr. Purvis was away from home, and his wife went out to see some of the chores. Before going out she told the children to get the kindling ready, and she would build fire on her return. While she was absent from the house a little three-year-old daughter attempted to kindle the fire, and set fire to the clothing in the baby's crib, and before Mrs. Purvis returned the little baby, sleeping in the crib, was terribly burned. Dr. King was summoned, but all human help was of no avail, and in about an hour the child died. The little baby was about one year old. Mr. Purvis is one of our leading farmers, and his many friends throughout the county will be deeply pained to hear of his sad affliction.

FINE CATTLE.

[Emporia News.]

Here is an item in regard to cattle that we do not believe can be beaten in any state. On Monday, S. T. Bennett, Esq., of Elinor, Chase county, Kans., sold to Mr. D. Wetting, of Illinois, eighty head of three-year-old steers at five cents per pound gross, weighing 1,750 pounds each. The steers brought \$87.50 per head, aggregating \$7,000. Mr. Wetting, who has shipped cattle from Kansas for fifteen years, says this is the best lot ever sent out of the state. If anybody can beat it we should like to hear from them. The cattle were raised by Mr. Bennett on his large stock farm near Elinor. They were from three-fourths to full-blooded.

CULTIVATION OF BROOM CORN.

[Hutchinson Inter.]

The culture of broom corn is likely to receive more attention at the hands of our farmers hereafter. In a conversation with D. R. Stoughton, of Roscoe township, recently, we learned that he has eighty acres in broom corn. He has gathered it and will sell the crop for about \$1,000. He says that he thinks next year there will be about 500 acres in his neighborhood devoted to this crop. Joseph Grayson, who has a farm in Lincoln township, had some seventy-five or eighty acres this year, which he says will pay him well. He expects to have fifteen tons. This at \$60 per ton is a paying crop.

MAMMOTH LIMA BEAN.

[Ellinwood Express.]

Last Friday a farmer named Thrap, living across the river, brought to our sanctum "a bean as is a bean." He calls it the Mammoth Lima. The pod is fifteen inches long, one and a half inches wide, and contains sixteen beans. Mr. T. says he got the seed (five) from a colored man from Tennessee, and if frost does not come too soon he expects to gather not less than one bushel of beans. He claims they are good for family use, and are very prolific. Next year he intends to put in a large crop.

**SORROWFUL SCENES.**  
[Newton Republican.]

One day last week as two little girls, daughters of Mr. Gordy and Mr. Rizer, respectively, both of Eldorado, were playing in the hotel of the latter, in that city, the little Rizer girl saw a loaded shotgun, got it, and playfully pointing it at her companion said, "I'll shoot you." It went off, and the whole load was lodged in the shoulder and breast of Mr. Gordy's daughter, almost tearing the shoulder off, and producing a wound so that she bled internally, and the doctors pronounced her recovery impossible.

Last Tuesday evening about dark a man named C. W. Baker, of Butler county, drove up to Seeman's livery stable with a wagon load of charcoal. The charcoal was piled high in a very deep wagon-box for the purpose, and the man was sitting on top of the load. The wagon was drawn by three mules. He drove to the doorway of the stable intending to stop and get off, but the headstrong mules went on in spite of the driver's efforts to stop them, and he was badly crushed between the load of charcoal and the top of the stable doorway. His breast was partly crushed in and otherwise injured, and is lying in a very critical condition.

WELL-DAMP CLAIMS A VICTIM.

[Arkansas City Traveler.]

An accident of a most deplorable nature, resulting in the instantaneous death of Mr. Lou. Hefner, occurred in Bolton township on Tuesday afternoon. It seems that a well had been dug on Mr. Bud Beck's place, but was not deep enough, and the men were engaged in sinking it to a sufficient depth. After the blast had been inserted some ignited straw was thrown down to fire the same, but proved unavailing, the fire going out immediately. A candle was lowered, we understand, with no better success, when Mr. Hefner went down to investigate. Doubtless discovering the presence of what is known as "choke-damp," the unfortunate man gave the notice to be pulled out. It was too late, however, to save his life. He held on the rope until he almost touched the curb, when his hands became too weak to support him, and succumbing to the fatal gas, he dropped, turning completely over and alighting on his head.

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO A HUSBAND AGAINST THE WIFE'S REQUEST.

[Emporia Ledger.]

The case of the state of Kansas against August Gutekunst was begun on August last and lasted one day. The defendant was charged with selling intoxicating liquor to W. J. Cooper, after being notified by Cooper's wife not to do so. The trial excited great interest on both sides, and was ably argued on the part of the prosecution by T. N. Sedgwick and W. A. Randolph, and on the part of the defense by E. W. Cunningham, W. F. McCarty and I. E. Lambert. The judge gave the usual charge to the jury, who returned after being out about an hour with a verdict of guilty. The defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, alleging improper conduct and language on the part of the prosecution. The motion was overruled by the court. Mr. Gutekunst was then called up and was sentenced according to the full extent of the law, which is confinement in the county jail for sixty days and a fine of \$100.

GOOD LOCATION FOR A CANNING FACTORY.

[Holton Signal.]

There is no better location anywhere in the West for a canning factory than at or near Holton. Such fruits as peaches and apples grow in abundance; the vegetable growth is luxuriant. Parties understanding the business and having the necessary amount of capital to engage in it could make money here. An institution of this kind would furnish an excellent market for a great deal of produce to which the farmer now pays little or no attention.

DISCOVERIES BY ACCIDENT.

The fact that many of the most valuable discoveries have been the result of chance rather than of design or contemplation is again illustrated in Day's Kidney Pad.

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5,000 farmers to send 25 cents for the Western Homestead three months, the best stock, agricultural and horticultural magazine in the West. Address BURKE & BECKWITH, Leavenworth, Kans.

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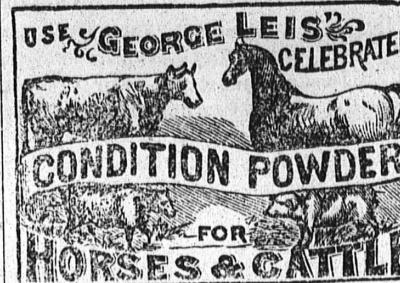
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Farmer A. Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a mule, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poult-Evil, Hail-Bound, Heart-Saint, Ulcers, Mango, Xerxes, &c. Edward A. Astor, Indiana Farmer, says, Swelled Legs, Paroxysms from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to insure health, you must first purify the blood, and to insure the delirious, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Lavative, purifies the blood, removes bad humor, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.

Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Game Disease, &c. LEIS' POWDER will entirely cure these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks often repeat the dose by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, cows will increase in size and quantity vastly if proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood at once removed. For Sore Teats, apply LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alternative diet and stimulant. Take the Powder and add all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promoted fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

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Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Trembling, Nervous Headache, Leucorrhœa, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address,

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

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Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and with its local application, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, those diseases requiring it with the greatest vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz.: Leucorrhœa; excessive flowing; painful menses; uterine debility; hysteria; convulsions; rheumatism; or rheumatic affection; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility; when not caused by malignant disease, or other causes, as intemperance, or venereal disease. The Favorite Prescription is a powerful remedy for the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see inverted) Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser.

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapped around bottle.

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EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is published quarterly, and fifty cents are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sub. postpaid, for \$1.50. Address,

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1880.

## IMPORTANT.

We very much dislike to run any of our subscribers through the columns of our paper; and we trust that this hint will be sufficient. We will take it as a favor if those who owe on subscription to this paper will pay at once.

THE English wheat crop is reported by the *Mark Lane Express* to be disappointing, a considerable portion of it being blighted. The yield has been overestimated, and the quality is bad. Barley is light and discolored. The Scotch and Irish crops are good, and nearly all are now harvested under very favorable conditions. The root crops throughout the islands have been greatly benefited by a heavy rain Saturday.

THE lines in the Southwestern pool give notice of an advance in the rates on shipments of wheat and other grain from Missouri river points to Chicago and Milwaukee. The advance took effect on Saturday, from which date the rate from those points on wheat will be 27 1-2 cents, and on corn 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds. This is an advance of 2 1-2 cents. The rate to Milwaukee will be 2 1-2 cents higher than the rate to Chicago.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* gives some very interesting figures showing the relative proportion of agricultural products to the total exports of the United States, and concludes with the following very pertinent comment: "Of our \$824,000,000 of exports of home productions, \$680,000,000 consists of the products of agriculture alone, or 82 1-2 per cent. of the whole. This fact very conclusively indicates what class of people is most interested in our foreign commerce, and who among us has most right to say what should be the commercial policy of the nation."

## THE BISMARCK FAIR.

As soon as we can obtain a correct list we will publish the most important premiums awarded at the Bismarck fair. The secretary has been too busy since the fair to give the information desired for publication, but will have matters in shape in a few days, when all desired information will be cheerfully furnished.

## PERSONAL POLITICS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the presidential campaign is inaugurated with such bitter personalities; and if, at this early stage of the contest, the vocabulary of invectives is so freely used, what may we not expect and dread as election day draws near? The "you lie, you villain," style of writing and speaking is already in active use, and men's characters and motives are discussed in the most reprehensible manner. Neither party is guiltless in this matter. Principles seem to be lost sight of, and gross personal abuse is resorted to, as if the great questions on which our country's welfare hangs could or should be settled in this way. The course taken by many, if not the greater part, of the "organs" of both parties is simply disgraceful, and the public mind is thus demoralized and diverted from the real and vital issues at stake. Does it necessarily follow that because a man differs from you in his political views he is a scoundrel and unworthy of decent regard? And yet this is exactly the practical positions taken by men who in other matters are considered sensible.

The mysteries and miseries of politics are many and deep, and it only becomes the more important that good citizens should thoroughly acquaint themselves with the leading principles of all parties, and then vote as conscience, not their newspaper, dictates. This advice is equally applicable to all parties, and we hope it will be taken in liberal and effective doses.

Report of Messrs. Reed and Pell.  
[Farmers' Review.]

At last we have a rather elaborate synopsis of the report of the English agricultural commissioners, who came over to this country in 1879 for the purpose of enlightening the British public regarding our agricultural resources. They say that they naturally concluded to spend the greater portion of the brief time at their disposal on the plains and farms of the states and

territories watered by the tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi. It is here that agricultural enterprise is most vigorously developed with a display of activity and energy beyond comprehension. A restlessness and motion stir the whole body of emigrants, and direct them further west to the occupation of new territory. They express that influence themselves by a common saying that "if hell lay in the West they would cross heaven to reach it." The truth is, they are not cultivators, but at present only breakers of the soil; when no virgin land is left to exhaust, and not an acre of prairie rose and weed of the plain remains to turn under the sod, the face of the succeeding race will be turned toward the East, the husbandry of the mother country will be adopted, and the earth, in answer to human diligence, will give forth her increase in richer and well-earned profusion. But it is not probable that a race so active and enterprising will confine their operations to the mere surface of the soil, when immediately below it, in the Missouri basin, having Kansas City for its center, are vast deposits of coal, far exceeding in territorial expanse the great fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland. No survey of the present, far less of the future, prospects of agriculture in the United States, or consideration of the supplies she may have to spare for exportation, would be otherwise than deficient and misleading which failed to take into account the enormous population which will be called into existence by the combination, locally, of so sure a source of wealth and employment, with feed in abundance. Much, however, has yet to be overcome. Nature, even here, is not invariably kind; to succeed it will not do to rely solely upon her bounty "to build," as the Americans themselves say, "large granaries, and expect the Almighty to fill them," nor to conclude that capital and toil can be dispensed with any more in the new than in the old world. "Wonderful richness of soil, natural facilities for internal commerce afforded by rivers, and the ease with which railroads are constructed—these are the gifts of nature to the Central valley, and such as will enable it, while surpassing the East in agriculture, to vie with it in commerce."

Of the cost of production they say: "Though it may be generally said that if the cost of production exceeds the value of any article the article will soon cease to be produced, it must be remembered that America has a yearly increasing surplus of breadstuffs and meat which she must sell at some price. In round numbers it may be said that nearly three-quarters of that surplus in average years finds its way to the United Kingdom. Except in seasons of general scarcity, the other countries of the world do not want, and certainly will not receive this surplus except upon payment of heavy import duties. It may, therefore, follow that, however low prices rule in England, the major part of the grain and meat exported from the United States will find its way to these shores. And whenever there shall be an abundant harvest in the old world and in the new, prices may be depressed to a considerably lower level than those quoted in this report. The cost of producing an acre of wheat, including rent and interest on capital, in England, is that which principally concerns the consumer. The distance intervening between him and the grower being inconsiderable, freight, insurances and commission will not materially enhance the price, as is the case where the crop has to be transported over three or four thousand miles. The expenditure on the production of an acre of wheat in America can perhaps be more accurately estimated than for England, where the grain forms only one in a rotation of interdependent crops. The prices paid for the acquisition or use of prairie land can be given; the cultivation required and money employed are also well ascertained; the agricultural operations, though the very reverse of barbarous, are simple in the extreme, and the cost of manual labor, horse and steam power not difficult to determine. The whole may be set at \$10 or two guineas per acre. This will cover rates and cost of conveying the crop six miles to the local railroad depot or elevator. But these factors do not determine the cost of producing a bushel of wheat; that, it is obvious, is governed by yield, while that, again, is

dependent upon seasons. The yield of wheat in the United States over a long series of years appears to have just exceeded 12 bushels per acre. For the year 1879 the yield is returned at 13.1 bushels. With a yield of 12 bushels the Western farmer could deliver from his wagon at the depot without loss at 3s. 6d. a bushel of 60 pounds, or 28s. a quarter of 480 pounds, which is 20 pounds short of the English weight of 5 cents. As it is true that the center of population and industrial employment in the United States is with certainty and rapidity moving westward, it is equally true that the cultivation of wheat is nomadic, and advances not in front of this movement, but in the same direction, and is regarded by the farmers as more profitable—in other words, cheaper—when conducted on virgin soil at a distance from the points of consumption than in the exhausted districts from which they migrate and give place to a population for whom they have to find breadstuff."

After discussing the transportation question, the commissioners speak of our machinery and the labor of the farmers: "Many estimates of the price at which wheat can be grown in America are based on calculations made upon large tracts of land that are cultivated by the aid of the best machinery and the most perfect and economical management. However well these estimates may look on paper, experience has proved that these gigantic farms do not as a rule succeed. Other prices are based upon the figures furnished, with great exactness, by very small farmers; but in these estimates there is too often a very small value placed upon the labor of the farmer and his family. Few English farmers have any idea of the hard and constant work which fall to the lot of even well-to-do farmers in America. Save in the harvest, certainly no agricultural laborer in England expends anything like the same time and strength in his day's work; therefore it is essential to guard against putting the value of the farmer's own labor at too low a figure and to make due allowance for the drawbacks which must occur upon the most skillfully managed and best arranged big farms. The calculations are here made in the endeavor to strike an average of the cost of the production of wheat between the very large and very small farms in America, and in estimating the cost of the latter to give a fair and reasonable value to the labor of the farmer and his family. The readiness with which the tillers of the soil take to machinery in America would surprise some of the farmers in the old country. The skill and ease with which they are worked say something for the manufacturer but still more for the intelligence of the farmer. In America the presence of labor-saving machinery upon even a small farm is an absolute necessity. There is the further inducement to obtain implements of all kinds by buying them on long loans and by paying for them by installments, which sometimes tempts a farmer to buy more machinery than he can afford. The machines used upon the farms are well constructed and exceedingly light and handy. When one hears of the perishable nature of the American implements, it would appear that the chief fault rests with the farmer rather than the maker. We should say that good machinery and improved implements are much more common on American than English farms. The tools are certainly lighter, better shaped and better made."

## Southern and Southeastern Douglas County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—For the first time since I came to Kansas in 1871, I visited the south and southeast portions of Douglas county, and in all my travels, which have been quite extensive over the United States and other countries, I have never seen anything to equal the beauties of that portion of Douglas county that I passed through yesterday. One thing I particularly noticed was the rich soil on the elevated lands—what I had not discovered before in Kansas; and every person I met with seemed prosperous.

During my few days' sojourn here I was surprised at the rush of people to the city and the amount of business done, and my wonder was where it all came from; but my wonder ceased on traveling over the county.

A farmer once settled down upon

these beautiful plains with its rich soil governed by yield, while that, again, is

the acre, and contents himself without seeking other and less congenial soil and climate, if he will attend to his business cannot fail to be prosperous and happy.

JAMES DE LONG.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 29, 1880.

## General News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 28.—Levi Johnson, of Norton county, Kans., is here soliciting aid for the people in Phillips, Sherman, Decatur, Sheridan and other counties. In Norton county 1,800 people are in absolute want of food. The wheat crop in all the above named counties failed, and in June was plowed up and planted in corn, which has been destroyed by the web-worm. Mr. Johnson says that one family lived eleven weeks on wheat bran; another three weeks on corn meal. He says that local state papers suppress these facts, as it will injure the state. A public meeting is called here this evening to procure supplies for these people.

CHICO, Cal., Sept. 24.—The president of the party left Chico this morning with a delegation of citizens for the Spring Valley mine at Cherokee flat, and were received with a naval salute, and a repast prepared for them. Preparations were made to exhibit the mining process, by Superintendent Walter and the secretary, Louis Glass. Several blasts had been prepared and were set off in the presence of the party, after which piping commenced, showing the marvelous power of hydraulics. The party were then conducted to sluices, when Mr. Walter opened one of the rifles and took a handful of amalgam, which was worth probably \$300 in gold, and presented the lump to Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Hayes set off one blast of 25,000 pounds of powder, which made little noise but broke up a large area of ground. A large crowd had assembled from various mining camps, and the people were profuse in their welcome to the party. After spending about one hour and a half at the mine the party left for Chico, when they proceeded to a car in waiting and left for Reading.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A *Post-Dispatch* special from Terre Haute says: The west-bound passenger train from Indianapolis, on the Vandalia road, collided with the east-bound freight on a trestle forty feet high over Clear creek, nine miles west of Terre Haute, early this morning. Both locomotives went down with a terrible crash, carrying with them Engineer Oscar Rankin and Fireman Wm. Saunders, of the passenger train and they were killed instantly. Engineer James Watson and his fireman, of the freight, jumped as soon as they saw the passenger train and escaped with slight injuries. The two postal cars and the frame trestle were smashed to splinters. There were but eight men in them, and only one, A. W. Dillshant, of Indianapolis, was hurt, he having a leg broken and otherwise injured. The other cars of the train remained on the trestle, and none of the passengers were hurt. Eight freight cars laden with wheat were smashed and the grain scattered about. The wrecking train was sent from Terre Haute early this morning with physicians, and the killed and wounded taken to that place.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The *Herald* published a letter of a correspondent who accompanied the Schwatka expedition to King William's Land. The story refers more particularly to the incidents of the great sledge journey. This is supplemented, however, by the discovery of relics and the examination of native witnesses, which led to the sad conclusion that the fate of the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror was terrible, even to the utmost limit of the imagination, and that the records of the Franklin expedition are lost beyond recovery. Old men and women of the Esquimaux tell the story of those who were doubtless the last survivors of these unfortunate vessels with a minuteness of detail and evident truthfulness which places their fate beyond doubt. Of what had become of their great leader and of a large number of the men who constituted the crews nothing could be discovered, only that a small party of officers, black about their mouths, with no flesh on their bones, were seen dragging a boat across the ice; then they disappeared, and nothing more was seen of them until their skeletons were found under their boat and in a tent, a prey to wild beasts, and with the dreadful presumption that they had been driven to feed upon the weaker of their companions before finally yielding to starvation and cold. Such are the sad conclusions which the discoveries of this expedition irresistibly lead to. That the records of the Franklin expedition were with this party is also evident, from the testimony of the natives, who naturally considered them of no importance, and by whom they were allowed to lie around as playthings for their children, and eventually destroyed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamships Amsterdam, Vandalia and Germania brought in \$1,045,000 in gold.

TUCSON, Sept. 25.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Guaymas states that bad blood is brewing between the Mexicans and Americans. A new pa-

per has been started called the *Monitor del Commericio*. It attacks violently the railroad company, and is insulting to all Americans. Lately the editor and author of the insulting articles were challenged successively by different Americans, but they declined to fight. The Mexicans at the post of Guaymas are excited, and at Hermosillo they are armed. When the stage left Hermosillo it was reported that the agents of the stage had applied to the state government for protection of life and property. The Americans of Guaymas fear trouble. An employee of the company who gave up his position and left Guaymas on that account has reached Hermosillo.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—A private dispatch from Judge Stanley Matthews to R. T. Wilson, New York, says that Judge Withie, before whom the Tennessee state bond case against the railroads were tried, found that neither the foreclosure of property nor the foreclosed roads are subject to any lien in favor of the bondholders, and dismissed all the cases. These were the suits instituted by the holders of the Tennessee state bonds to hold the railroads of the state liable for a portion of the state debt.

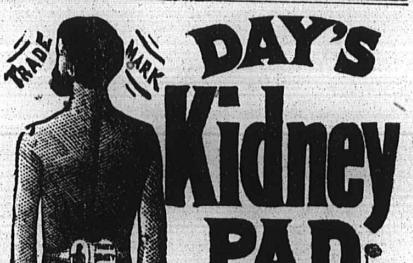
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The first controller of the treasury has rendered the opinion in the matter of the endorsement of the treasury drafts, in which he holds: First. That joint owners of a draft who are not partners are within the regulation which authorizes the payment of such draft on the indorsement of one of the payees. Second. That when a draft is issued to a partnership firm by name, and one partner dies intestate, the administrator of the surviving partner has a legal title and is authorized to indorse the draft. Third. That he will in such case be required to show, by proper evidence—1st, who all were members of the firm; 2d, their death; 3d, that the last survivor died intestate; and 4th, who the administrator is. Fourth. That if the last survivor died intestate the executor can indorse.

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 28.—F. M. Shaw, late president of the First national bank of Paola, which went into liquidation some months ago, was arrested at Paola last night charged with making false entries in the report of the condition of the bank. The arrest was made by John Forbes, deputy United States marshal. Mr. Shaw was brought before United States Commissioner C. L. Ware, at this place, last night, and the preliminary examination set for 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Shaw was accompanied by his attorney, Harry Baker, of Paola, and United States Marshal Simpson and others from Paola who went on his bond.

A man named W. A. Williams came in on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad last Saturday evening, and in changing cars in some way strained himself, causing hemorrhage of the lungs. Everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings, but without avail, he having died at the American house at 1 o'clock last night. He was on his way from New Mexico to Chariton, Ia., where he has a father and three brothers.

AYER'S AGUE CURE has saved thousands of lives in the malarial districts of this and other countries. It is warranted a certain and speedy remedy, and free from all harmful ingredients.

GRAY hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the laces of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.



A discovery which cures by the natural process, ABSORPTION, all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary and Nervous System, when nothing else can. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its action, and the first cure for those painful and much distressing affections.

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, while it cures Gravel, Drury, Catarrh, Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weakness and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing.

DELICATE FEMALES, or victims of wasted or prostrated energies, caused by irregularities of the abuse of nature and physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and restores the vigor of health.

PAIN IN THE BACK. We say, with confidence and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the only certain and permanent cure for every form of this prevalent and distressing complaint.

YOUNG MEN, suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or old age, apply to business or work, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and regains the vigor of health.

Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken into the system by way of the stomach. It is an old treatment well tried and proven inefficient; though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint, yet it breeds seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, it within the reach of all, and it can easily relieve many times its cost in doctors' bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and which is a means of permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or send by mail, free of postage on receipt of the name. Regular Pad, \$2; Children's, \$1.50; Special (extra size) \$3. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of its remarkable results, will be sent free. Write for it. Address DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, Toledo, Ohio.

CAUTION. Pads now seeking a sale on our representation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other.



**Horticultural Department.****Plant Breeding—Request for Fruit Seeds.**

The object of this brief paper is to secure combined action among those interested in the advancement of prairie horticulture, in the much-needed work of originating varieties of orchard and garden fruits adapted to our peculiar climate, by systematic seedling production.

In Europe and America during the past one hundred years the principle has been a thousand times demonstrated that the most perfect forms of beauty in flowers and the most finished type of fruits in form, beauty and excellence may be obtained as the result of judicious crossing on nearly, or quite, primitive species.

This important fact has been most frequently demonstrated in the improvement of our floral pets, as results can here be quickly attained, and skilled workers in this department have been most numerous. Yet we have enough examples in this country in the way of the sudden development of luscious and showy fruits from worthless maternal species to lead us to hope for many desirable results in the near future, if methodic attempts be made in the way herein indicated.

For the benefit of those who have given the subject little thought, we give a few examples from our brief experience.

**THE GRAPE.**

The early settlers of the American colonies introduced the varieties of the grape common to England and France. They soon found that while the native species were everywhere healthy, luxuriant and fruitful, the imported varieties in the open air were sickly and fruitless, even in what we now know as the Atlantic states.

We have now a great number of hardy varieties, bearing the greatest abundance of excellent fruit, in all parts of the states east of the Rocky mountains. A single example tells the story of their origin, though in most cases the crosses were made by the breeze or the bees. Mr. Rogers, of Salem, Mass., fertilized the blossoms of the worthless wild Sage grape with the pollen of the Black Hamburg and the White Chasselas, only grown in this country under glass. As the result of this cross we have a number of varieties bearing choice fruit yet retaining the leaf and hardiness of the mother plant.

**THE STRAWBERRY.**

In like manner our early settlers found the European varieties of strawberries worthless in our climate, while our wild species were everywhere vigorous and fruitful. Some early crosses of the European varieties on our native form gave hardy vines and fruit quite equal to that of varieties common to Europe at that time. The great luscious varieties of our day are the outgrowth of a cross of the South American species (*Fragaria grandiflora*) on our native meadow species. In 1834 Mr. Hovey sent out the "Hovey" seedling. This, so far as we know, was the first desirable product of the cross, and it is well to remark that in size and excellence of flavor it has not been much excelled to this day.

**THE PEAR.**

The pears of France, England and Belgium succeeded far better in the Eastern states than the fruits before named. Yet the great number of imported varieties and their seedlings have not found here a congenial home, except in a few favored spots. In the prairie states our success with them has been discouraging in the extreme. Here the South-of-Europe varieties are not only subject to blight, but all, to a greater or less extent, suffer during our test winters. This time the infusion of new life force comes to us from Northern China. About fifty years ago the Chinese Sand pear was introduced, we think by Prince, of Long Island. It was propagated and disseminated to some extent as an ornamental tree.

From the start it was noticed that its large, thick, peculiarly serrate leaves at all times gave evidence of perfect health. Its peculiar orange-like fruit was considered ornamental in its season, but too hard and gritty for use. Then it occurred to J. B. Garber, E. H. Cochlin and P. Kieffer, of Pennsylvania, to plant seeds from trees they happened to have growing near to the Bartlett and other choice dessert pears.

As a prompt and immediate result we have several choice hybrids which

retain largely the bud, leaf and habit of growth of the Chinese variety, yet bear fruit of fine size, appearance and quality. So far these hybrids have proven models of health where they have been grown. We are inclined to doubt the absolute hardiness of trees of the Sand pear or its crosses on our Northern prairies, yet the lesson points us to possibilities in this direction by crossing on the wild forms of the pear of Russia and Siberia.

**THE APPLE.**

During the past two centuries the varieties of the apple indigenous to the South of Europe have been in many cases crossed with the species found north of the Caucasus range known as *Pyrus Astrachanica*. The object aimed at in the introduction of these Northern varieties was not, as with us, to secure additional hardness, but to infuse more character and sprightliness into their indigenous fruits by crossing. Mainly on account of this infusion of Northern stamina, many of the favorite varieties of England, France and Germany do well with us over large expanses of territory. But on our Northern prairies the list of true iron-clads bearing large and desirable fruits is very short, and when we bring them together we find them a family made up of varieties unchanged since their introduction many years since from the Northern steppes, or of crosses which almost exactly follow the Astrachanica in leaf, bud and style of fruit. But it must not be forgotten that varieties like Duchess and Alexander are not original forms of Astrachanica. They have been the product of crosses on the large, thick, pubescent-leaved crab, found in the thickets and groves of Northern Europe. The history of our now well-known Wealthy tells the story of their origin, and gives us our cue in the work of systematic extension of our Northern list. Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota, procured a few years since a packet of crab apple seeds from Bangor, Me. From these seeds sprang the large, beautiful and excellent Wealthy, which is borne on a tree as hardy as any of the crabs and retaining in the tree all the leading traits of the Astrachanica crab.

In all these cases, and dozens of others which might be added, we have the true guide in our proposed line of experimentation. As a preliminary stage of the work, we planted on the college farm three years since the seeds from selected specimens of near one hundred varieties of our choicest fruits. We now wish to plant seeds from fruits of nearly or quite primitive form growing where the blossoms may have been fertilized by best cultivated fruits.

**WE WISH SEEDS.**

1. Of Tetovsky, Virginia crab, or of any of the thick, pubescent-leaved crabs grown near to choice varieties of winter apples. We also wish seeds of Soulard crab grown under such circumstances.

2. We have here and there through the state hale and hearty seedling pear trees bearing small crab-like fruit. These are real representatives of the wild forms of the pear of Central, and in some cases Northern, Europe. We are anxious for seeds of these where grown near choice dessert sorts.

3. We wish pits of Miner, or any one of the Chickasaw plums grown near to desirable European sorts. We also desire pits of our native varieties grown under the same circumstances.

4. The active efforts of the peddlers in disseminating the dwarf mountain cherry may pave the way to the production of choice dwarf varieties. We are anxious for pits of the dwarf cherry where grown near to the sweet cherries in the southern part of the state. We also wish them grown near to the best Morello varieties. We also wish pits of the hardest and wildest varieties of the Common Morello, where grown near Plumstone Morello, Belle Magnifique, or any of the superior Morello or Duke varieties.

5. We are anxious to secure seeds of the hardiest, thickest-leaved wild raspberries from the southern part of the state, where they have a chance to be fertilized by any of the tender but large and excellent foreign sorts.

6. We would like seeds of our native red mulberry grown in the south part of the state near to varieties of the choice black mulberries of Europe.

7. We have growing in our state, scattered here and there, varieties of the Fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*), with much thicker leaf and healthier habit than

the Sage grape noted in connection with the experiments of Mr. Rogers.

Where grown contiguous to Wilder, Salem, Christie, Delaware, etc., we should like to experiment with the seeds of these native vines.

If we admit the principle outlined in the examples given, and it cannot in these latter days be doubted, the benefits to arise from combined action are difficult to estimate. In all the cases mentioned we have growing to-day in Iowa, in city and village lots, and in the grounds of amateur fruit growers, all the hardy primitive species and varieties we have named, which are fruiting in near proximity to allied varieties or species bearing the choicest dessert fruits, but too tender in tree or plant to endure our climatic extremes in a satisfactory way.

Our hundreds of intelligent nurserymen and fruit growers, and our very many professional men interested in fruit growing in the suburbs of our towns, will comprehend the purpose we have in view, and will be quick to notice the conditions favorable for desirable crosses. We hope to secure their aid in this work.

Seeds of apple, pear, raspberry, gooseberry, mulberry and grape may be dried in the shade on building or blotting paper and forwarded by mail.

Pits of cherry and plum should be slightly dried after the pulp is removed, and forwarded by mail or express, mixed with old, slightly moist sawdust.

Our experimental fund will permit the prompt payment of all needed expenses.—*Prof. J. L. Budd, in Iowa Homestead.*

**Hints for Fall Work.**

After the leaves fall is a good time to prune currants and gooseberries. Because there are a score or more of new and healthy canes, is no reason why all of them should be left to grow. It pays better to cut out half of them. Those which are left will be enough stronger next year to make up for those removed, and the fruit will be much finer. Remove every branch which shows signs of decay. Aim always, in the cultivation of these fruits, to keep the bearing branches in a high state of health. This you cannot do unless you prune regularly and closely. If left to take care of themselves, currant and gooseberry bushes soon become thickets in which worms will harbor; the blight and mildew so often complained of will attack them, because it is my opinion the thick growth interferes with free circulation of air and light, and the many canes springing from the same root will so draw upon the vitality of them that there is not sufficient nourishment to keep them all in health. Thus weakened, the fruit will be small, the bunches will drop half their berries early in the season, and a poor crop will be the result. If the soil is kept rich, and the bushes are carefully pruned, there will be no trouble of this sort, I am confident.

Some men claim that the dropping of the leaf and the mildew or blight which is so often seen among currants is a disease similar to that infesting grape vines, but I think it the result of poor culture. And why I think so is that our bushes cared for in the way I have advised, with the soil kept mellow and clean about them all summer, and the hens and chickens allowed free access to them, are never troubled in this way, while many of our neighbors' bushes which receive but little care are badly affected, and it is only by the use of hellebore that any fruit is obtained.

Grapes are much finer in flavor if left on the vines as long as one can trust to their not freezing. Some varieties will appear thoroughly ripe quite early in the season, but lack that flavor which is one of the chief attractions of this favorite fruit. Left until frost comes these same grapes, which earlier seemed nearly worthless, will be found to have acquired a finer flavor than many of the more popular varieties. Like apples they have their particular season of perfection, and you must experiment with them in order to find out when it is. But most of them will improve by being left on the vines as long as possible, unless rot sets in. A blanket can be thrown over the vines on cold nights and frost warded off. After picking them, spread on shelves in some dry and airy place for some days, then pack in boxes with paper or cotton between the clusters, and put in a cool cellar. They will keep, when

treated in this way, for a long time. Before putting them in boxes and removing to the cellar, or wherever they are to be kept, examine each cluster carefully, and remove every grape that shows evidence of decay by cutting off its stem with scissors. In packing them do not crowd the clusters, and aim to allow a circulation of air among them. A plate of plump, well-kept grapes will be a pleasing addition to the Christmas or New Year's dinner, and with a little care there is nothing to prevent our having them there.

It is advisable to prune grape vines in the fall when they are laid down for the winter. The gardener has more time to attend to them then, and the vines are apt to do better, as a general thing, than when not pruned until spring. I do not advocate lifting them till the spring weather is warm enough to start them into growth; and then it is too late to cut them back with safety, for the sap begins to circulate, and they bleed so profusely as to injure themselves very much. This is avoided by fall pruning.—*Farmers' Review.*

does do, and she certainly won fresh laurels.

As regards the fly: I do not believe he was among the things that were created and pronounced good; neither is his mission one of mercy. I think his Satanic Majesty must have control over the little pest. It is said that he finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, and housekeepers have no time for mischief if they look well after the fly.

While we are talking about pests, do tell me what the mission of the tramp is. Their name is legion in this part of the country. They appear daily, and sometimes hourly, and I am often at my wits' end to know what to do with them. The fallacy of entertaining angels unawares has lost all of its romance for me since the advent of the tramp.

Do not desert us just yet, Mrs. Roser; but let us all adopt the motto "*Perseverancie omnia vincit*" and see if it is true.

Dear sisters, are you not done canning, preserving, drying and pickling, so that you can be a little more social?

Very truly, MATTIE.

OAKLEY, Kans., Sept. 20, 1880.

**Bailey, Smith & Co.,**

**UNDERTAKERS**

—AND—

**FURNITURE DEALERS**

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at low-est prices.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

**KANSAS**

**Home Nurseries**

Offer for the spring of 1880

**HOMIE GROWN STOCK.**

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quince,  
Peach Trees, Small Fruits,  
Pear Trees, Grape Vines,  
Plum Trees, Evergreens,  
Cherry Trees, Ornament' Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

I'm called a towel when at home. But to your "Household" now I come To make complaint of treatment slack. In labor, friends, I never lack; I never have been known to shirk, But faithfully perform my work, If they would come with gentle men, With well-washed faces sweet and clean. Why ready! I would not care; I don't complain of work or wear, But when with faces grim with soot Or just from "wallering in a rut" And rub and rub their filth on me! I do not like it—don't you see? I turn away in sheer disgust. Why do I yield? Because I must. Come, clean-washed faces, wipe on me! Here is my hand that'll agree. It is not rest that I have need But for clean faces that plead.

The moral to this story then Is, purity will ne'er offend, If purity you chance to lack, Don't try to make your friends look black. A TOWEL.

**Letter from Mattie.**

Dear Household Friends:—I thought on week ago that I had taken up my pen for the last time in the interest of "The Household." For weeks there had been so little interest manifested that I thought it about time for the obituary notice of the death and burial of that once flourishing institution. I was very agreeably surprised last week with a revival—if it will only last.

I can sympathize with you, Edith. I too am at a loss for anything to interest a vacant household, and yet I feel very anxious when I think of the dreary winter days that will soon be upon us to have our columns well filled. I am not egotistical enough to imagine for a moment that I can interest any one; have just been trying to fill up the gaps; but the gaps are too numerous and too large for my pen.

I am sorry to say to Mrs. Roser that I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with her, though what I have known of her through THE SPIRIT makes me wish that I had; sorry, too, that you think me provoking. Who was not a hard master to guess who you were by comparing addresses and noting family names, etc.

I attended the fair at Bismarck one day last week, and will say to you who did not go that you missed one of the grandest of treats. There was entirely too much to be seen in one day. Kansas is noted for doing well what she

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite the interest of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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**Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm**

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

**LA CYGNE NURSERY!**

**FALL LIST.**

I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for Ball Trunks at \$1.00 per 1,000  
Budded Peach Trees, 4 to 5 feet, first-class ..... 50¢ per 1,000  
Peach Buds (30 varieties) ..... 50¢ per 1,000  
Apple Clions for winter grafting ..... 1.00 per 1,000  
A few choice and one-year-old Persimmons ..... 50¢ per 1,000  
Balm Gilead, one year, 2 to 3 feet high 3.00 per 100  
Peach Stocks for budding or grafting 1.00 per 100

Send for Price List of General Stock.

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

D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas.

**Farm and Stock.****How to Grow an Osage Orange Hedge.**

There are, writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, two methods of raising the osage orange—one from seeds, and the other from cuttings of the root. The tree is dioecious—that is, some of the plants are male, bearing only staminate flowers, while others bear pistillate flowers and seeds; but both are alike available for hedge purposes. Each fruit produces a large number of seeds, about five thousand of them filling a quart measure. The tree is closely related to the mulberry, and its large orange-shaped berry is an aggregation of numerous seeds with their pulpy adherent matter closely compressed together and adherent.

It will not do to sow the oranges or fruits in the soil in their natural state, as it would be a great waste of seed, and the plants would come up in thick clusters. The proper way is to buy the seeds of some of our leading seedsmen who have them by the bushel. The seed is mainly procured in Texas or Arkansas, and is obtained by washing the ripe fruits in water till all the pulp is washed away; the seeds are then dried and are ready for market. The seed should be sown either in autumn or spring, choosing a good piece of well-manured garden soil, well spaded and pulverized. Open drills with a hoe (as you would for peas) from six to eight inches apart; sow the seeds about two inches apart, and cover them about an inch and a half deep. When sown in the autumn they will not make their appearance until next spring. When the plants are up all they need is an occasional hoeing or stirring of the ground and to be kept carefully clean of weeds. If the soil is very rich and strong they may be suitable for transplanting after one year's growth, but they generally require two years' growth for this purpose.

The best season for planting hedges is as early in the spring as the ground is mellow enough to work well. Spring planting in our Northern latitudes is to guard against the heaving out of the young plants by the coming out of the frost at the breaking up of winter. Southward, where this does not occur, autumn planting succeeds very well.

The line of fence or hedge should be laid out and plowed and finely pulverized two or three feet wide; then stretch a line for any convenient distance and dig out a trench eight or ten inches deep, keeping its upright or firm bank next the line; then on the opposite side dig another trench six inches from the first line. In these two trenches set the young plants twelve inches apart, breaking joint in the second row with those of the first line—that is, set the plants of the second row midway of the spaces between the plants of the first row. As the plants are set, fill the earth into the trenches and press it firmly round the stems of the plants with the foot, and finally level the whole off nicely with a rake or hoe.

Previous to planting, the plants from the seed-bed should be carefully sorted out, and those of corresponding size and strength planted together. Each plant should be cut down before planting to within two inches of its ground line in the seed-bed, and all the large roots shortened back about one-third of their length. Care must be had not to allow them to become dried by the wind or sun. The season after they are planted each plant will throw up several shoots; these are to be shortened back the ensuing spring to within six inches of the ground; and then for the ensuing five or six years the growth of each year is to be shortened back to twelve inches, making the hedge five and a half or six and a half feet high at the end of the term. The hedge should be kept gradually trimmed on the sides as it grows to make it thicker, observing to so trim it that the sides have a sloping form, and not a perpendicular one. The sloping form gives the light and rain a better opportunity to act on the foliage than does the perpendicular one, and so prevents the hedge from becoming bare at the bottom, and also prevents the top of the hedge from being broken or spreading out of shape owing to the weight of heavy snows in the winter. Early in the spring or in the autumn is the best season for trimming a hedge; summer trimming in this climate, owing to our intense summer heat, is always injurious, as the plants are too suddenly

checked in their growth, and are rendered liable to attacks of mildew or other diseases.

No weeds, especially coarse growing ones, should be allowed to grow near a hedge; they are sure to injure it, and often produce gaps in it by smothering its growth. It is only vexation and vanity of spirit to plant a hedge unless you mean to take good care of it. Doing that, it is the cheapest and most beautiful fence you can have, and fully repays the cost and time it requires to get it into shape.

**Seeding Down Land.**

There is no doubt that land to be seeded to grass is best done in the fall, and no month in the year, unless it may be August, is better adapted to this purpose than September. Notwithstanding this, a large majority of farmers seed down in the spring. We have succeeded well in seeding down in September after taking a crop of barley for green fodder in June, and sowing with Hungarian in July, and after taking this off in September, seed down in grass. Be it remembered that this piece of ground was plowed three times during the year and manured three times.

The quantity of seed used depends very much upon the kind of grasses to be grown. Our plan is to sow a bushel and quarter of red top and a peck and a half of timothy to the acre. It is always best to sow those grasses together which mature about the same time.

Orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, tall meadow oat grass and meadow fescue make an excellent mixture, and with red clover-blossom about the same time. These grasses will be ready for mowing by the middle of June, and in the barn before the later grasses are in blossom. Our mixture of these grasses for an acre is orchard grass half a bushel, meadow fescue half a bushel, tall meadow oat grass and Kentucky blue grass one peck each, and in the spring sow six pounds of red clover seed. It is highly important that the land should be well worked and well manured before the seed is sown.

Where hay is much needed and it is not desirable to plant sod land, it may be plowed up this week or next, turning the sod well over, and then harrow in some well-rotted or fine manure, or if these are lacking then some special fertilizer, harrowing it well in, then seeding down again, and next summer a good crop of hay can be cut. Few persons are aware of the amount of fertilizing matter there is in a sod turned under; and we have known of farms which have been greatly improved in the course of a dozen years, where the hay has been yearly sold off, by turning over the sod every three or four years and applying fertilizers. In order to do this it would be necessary for a person to understand the character of his land, so that he may know what kind of fertilizers it will require. In fact, so important has the hay crop become that it is necessary that every grass which is to be made into hay should be a special study, so that its qualities may be well understood.—*American Cultivator.*

**Can Farmers Afford to Improve their Stock?**

Throughout the great and growing agricultural states of the Northwest there are thousands of farmers who, for various reasons, most of which are insufficient, have made little or no improvement in the grade of their cattle. Occasionally one will be heard to argue that it doesn't pay. But this class is rapidly disappearing. A great majority admit that the improved breeds mature earlier, take on flesh quicker, and convert grain and grass into beef or milk more economically than the common or native stock, but put in the plea of "can't afford to raise fancy stock." They point to perhaps the only man in their neighborhood who breeds thoroughbred cattle (probably some man of capital who has engaged in the business more as a recreation than otherwise), and say: "There is Mr. A. He has a thousand acres of land and plenty of money. He is able to handle high-priced cattle. But we poor farmers can't afford it." That is the delusion which prevents thousands of farmers in moderate circumstances from having anything to do with blooded cattle. We speak of cattle in particular; because, as a rule, this is the last class of stock which the ordinary farmer commences to improve.

It doesn't require a section of land, nor a big bank account, to make a beginning. You need not go to England or even a sister state to get the "blood" which is so sure to "tell." Good, reliable breeders of Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc., are scattered all through the states, and will supply, at reasonable cost, a young bull, or a few cows, or whatever may be desired.

A pure-blooded bull calf can be bought all the way from fifty dollars upward, and bred to native cows will give half-blooded animals which, when grown, will sell readily at high figures when scrubs are not wanted at any price. If any farmer says he hasn't fifty dollars to spare, let him join his neighbor and own the animal in common. From this point of view the "can't afford it" plea disappears; for, if necessary, a pool of five dollars each can be formed. In just that way the breeders of Madison, Clinton and other counties in Ohio in early days formed their associations for importing Short-horns from England, and the great results accomplished point the way for the common farmers of to-day.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

**How to Manufacture Syrup from Sorghum.**

The best time to cut the cane is when the seed is in the dough. Cut off the heads first, and then strip with a stick made in the form of a sword. Cane must not stand in the field after the leaves are stripped, as it will soon undergo a change, and the juice will be bitter. Cane may be cut and dried on the outside, and then piled and kept for weeks. If piled wet it will heat and so spoil it. If it has been frosted and is not worked up in a few days it will sour.

To make good syrup you must have good cane. If you wish to make sugar or good syrup you must keep everything used in the making of it clean and sweet. Sorghum juice has a tendency to undergo a change as soon as pressed from the cane, and in a few hours it will commence to make alcohol. To prevent or arrest this chemical change is the greatest thing we have to contend with, and here is the secret of making sugar or good syrup. So it becomes necessary to wash the mill and vats, and everything used, with lime water once or twice a day. The clay process is much ahead of any in the saving of labor in skimming, etc., and besides, the syrup is much cleaner and clearer, for if you scald the green matter in the cane juice it gives it a strong taste.

To clarify with clay, use the white or light colored clay—dry it, and have a settling vat, with plugs in one end, to draw off the clear liquor. Put the cane juice into the vat as it comes from the mill, add about one-half bushel of clay to 100 gallons of juice, mix the clay thoroughly with the juice, by agitating, until it will settle clear and show no green matter, and when it is scalded it is as clear as water. If you wish, you can use lime, alum and soda; but I think the syrup is much healthier and better to use only sulphite of lime, such as is used in cider—one package to 100 gallons of juice—put in as it comes from the mill. The sulphite of lime will prevent fermentation. Boil over a brisk fire. You should stir the juice until it boils to prevent something in the cane juice from settling down on the pan and coating it; this burns into the pan and gives the syrup a dark color. If you have prevented the cane juice from fermenting, you need not be afraid of burning, and the faster you boil the better.—Wm. H. Strong, in *Prairie Farmer.*

**Frosted Cane—What Should be Done.**

When the frost shall have killed the foliage on cane, the sooner it is cut and protected from the sun's rays the better. I should not attempt to strip or even top it, but cut and stand it in round shocks and tie the tops about two feet below the seed tufts. In this condition the leaves will shade the stalk, and the seed will fully cure. As soon as you are ready to mill the cane strike off the tufts or haul them with the cane to the mill and cut them off there, and select the best for seed, devoting the balance to stock feed. It will pay to save it. The method suggested by friend Miller of Windrowing is a quick way, and the Louisiana method, which does very well, except in case of severe storms of rain, when it is liable to get wet and often under mud and water. Mr. Nason's large

crop in Perry county, Ill., was windrowed for the sake of speed, but it gave us much trouble to handle it afterward; besides, it became very dirty. We milled it, leaves, dirt and all, as well as much of the seed tufts, making a fair syrup, all things considered. The matter of stripping cane is a question that I hope will be settled soon. I have urged different operators to put it to a fair test and report results.

I saw Mr. G. W. Allen, of Westport, Mo., last week, working a No. 5 Victor mill with four horses on a fourteen-foot lever, grinding fresh-cut cane with the leaves on. I timed his team and found two and a half revolutions per minute, passing an average of fifty medium canes at a time through the mill, giving by actual measure two gallons of juice per minute. This was not up to the capacity of the mill, as the team worked moderately.—I. A. Hedges, in *Colman's Rural.*

**Fattening Turkeys.**

The season is now so well forward the crop of turkeys is safe from danger, until about a week or so before Thanksgiving day, when many of them will be attacked with a serious throat affection, which invariably results fatally, while they lose all their feathers soon after. This disorder among the turkeys is so well known we need not diagnose the cause of the disease nor suggest remedies.

The turkeys at this season of the year are well grown if hatched early, and as hardy as can well be imagined. The dry spring and early summer has been just the thing for turkey raisers, and there should be an abundant harvest during the holidays. Where they have the range of a large farm, especially a grain and grass farm, they will get most of their living in the fields, but should be fed every evening, not merely to induce them to come home every night, but to induce the greatest measure of growth at that season of the year when the food "tells" better than it will during the cold weather of late fall and winter.

The experience of the best turkey breeders goes to show that the best results are obtained by feeding liberally all through the season, and not leaving it until a couple of weeks before killing to do the fattening. One feed daily, and that in the evening, is sufficient during this season of the year; the birds soon look for it and then come home regularly at feeding time, and always roost near the barn and out-buildings. It is impossible to induce them to roost in a poultry-house, but where large flocks are reared each year it will pay to put up cheap open sheds, where they can be taught to roost at night, sheltered from the inclemency of the weather and moderately safe from those nocturnal visitors to hen roosts who have a penchant for turkey. Those who permit their turkeys to roost around promiscuously on trees may some fine morn near the holidays discover that some of the fruit of those trees has been harvested between two days, and no trace left behind.—*Poultry Monthly.*

**Profit in Sheep Exporting.**

The New York *Herald* is responsible for the following statement: In a conversation with a business man of California, who has paid a good deal of attention to the subject, we gleaned the following facts with reference to the profits to be derived from the shipment of fat sheep from this section to New York for export to England. Sheep, he says, can be driven to Utah, New Mexico or Colorado at a cost not to exceed 50 cents per head. In either of these territories, double-deck cars, with a capacity of 140 sheep per car, that would

otherwise return east empty, can be had for \$110 each. Fat wethers that will dress 50 pounds net can be bought on this coast for \$2 per head and slaughtered in New York for 20 cents each. The carcass when dressed can be sold for 10 cents per pound, or \$5 for a sheep weighing 50 pounds. In addition, the pelt, with six months' wool on it, brings from 75 to 80 cents, and the refuse tallow about 40 cents, making a total in New York of \$6.20 per head, or \$368 per car load. From this is to be deducted the cost of 140 sheep at \$2, cost of driving 50 cents, and rent of car \$110, total \$480, which taken from \$368, the amount realized in New York, leaves the handsome sum of \$408 per car load, or nearly 110 per cent gain. From the same gentleman we learn that parties engaged in export-

ing mutton to England are now making contracts in Canada at 8 cents per pound. That the matter is receiving the attention of stock raisers in other parts of this state is evidenced by the fact that last week 15,000 were shipped from Red Bluff.

Davenport, Ray & Co., of Sun River Valley, M. T., leased to a man who possessed no capital but his muscle, in 1875, 1,000 ewes, the party taking them agreeing to return the original number of ewes in four years, with half the total increase, and to deliver one-half of the total wool clip. In 1876 the increase was 1,050; in 1877, 1,250; in 1878, 1,400. In July, 1876, the owners received 650 pounds for their half of the wool clip; in 1877, 1,000 pounds; and in 1878, 1,100 pounds.

**Veterinary Department.****Wolf-Teeth in Horses.**

The so-called wolf-teeth are in themselves harmless enough, yet the popular prejudice has foundation which it would be well for horsemen not to ignore. Most diseases of the eyes occur at that period of life when the milk-teeth are being most rapidly shed and the permanent teeth are coming up. To suppose that a horse suffers nothing in cutting his teeth is a great mistake, as is shown by the frequently slow and painful mastication of some young animals by the dropping of food occasionally in a half-chewed condition, and by the heat, redness and swelling of the palate and gums. That red, swollen and tender state of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth familiarly known as "lamps" is but an indication of this teething trouble; and in not a few instances it renders the animal feverish, weak, and by virtue of the general congestion of the head, strongly predisposed to inflammation of the eyes. The wolf-teeth are in the mouth during the greater part of this period of teething, and are usually shed toward its completion; so that once it is hinted that these are the cause of the trouble with the eyes, the owner, looking into the mouth, seems to find ample confirmation of the statement. The wolf-teeth are, however, the most harmless in the mouth, having long ago reached their full development, and are but slightly inserted in their sockets; while the great and dangerous irritation attends on the cutting of the large grinding teeth, and, in the male, of the tusks. The presence in the mouth of the wolf-teeth at this time is an accident and not an injury. The temporary recovery often following their removal would have taken place all the same had they been left in the mouth, and a later attack is just as likely as if they were present. The excitement attendant on teething is natural; what we should guard against is its excess. Any costiveness of the bowels should be corrected by the feeding, or, if necessary, by one ounce Glauber's salt daily. Teeth pressing painfully beneath tense, resistant, painful gums indicate the need of the lancet; teeth entangled on the crowns of their successors should be removed; all excessive swelling, redness and tenderness of the gums demand lancing; and, finally, all unnecessary excitement or exhaustion should be avoided.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

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

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

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## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28, 1880.	
Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$4.70 @ 5.25
Family.....	4.40 @ 5.50
XXX.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	92@ 92
" " October.....	92@ 93
" " November.....	94@ 95
No. 3 fall, spot.....	88 @ 88
No. 4.....	84 @ 84
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	39 @ 39
" " October.....	38@ 39
Oats.....	29@ 29
Rye.....	82@ 83
Pork.....	15.50 @ 16.00
Lard.....	7.75 @ 7.80
Butter—Dairy.....	25 @ 27
Country.....	20 @ 25
Eggs.....	14@ 16
CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	91@ 92
" " September.....	90@ 92
" " October.....	90@ 93
No. 3 fall, spot.....	85 @ 85
Corn—Spot.....	39@ 40
" October.....	39@ 40
Oats.....	29@ 30
Pork.....	17.85 @ 17.87
Lard.....	7.80 @ 7.85
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	84@ 85
" " September.....	84@ 85
" " October.....	85 @ 85
No. 3 fall, spot.....	74@ 74
No. 4.....	73 @ 73
Corn—No. 2.....	40@ 40
Oats—No. 2.....	29@ 30
The New York Produce Exchange reports as follows:	
The wheat crop just harvested in the United Kingdom will probably be variable, being in some districts exceedingly fine in quality and abundant in the average yield; while in other districts, where there has been too much rain and too little fine weather, the quality will be variable and the yield disappointing.	
If the wheat crop of the United Kingdom and France shall give as good an outcome as per estimates by the London Miller and the two Paris journals the two countries will require to import foreign wheat to the extent of only about 130,000,000 bushels, against 217,000,000 bushels in 1879-80. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark have all good crops of wheat, and their requirements to supplement their own this year fine. Wheat crops will be all of them much less in 1880-81 than in 1879-80. Austria-Hungary was last year an importer of wheat, but this year that country will be an exporter of wheat to the extent of about ten million bushels. The Danubian principalities and Turkey have fine crops, with a very considerable surplus.	
The net imports of wheat into the German empire will not, for the crop year 1880-81, probably exceed 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels. It, with a poor rye crop, may require to import net the larger amount. From the most recent postal advices it would seem that Russia will have her minimum average export, possibly, which is about 33,000,000 bushels. She has an immense area and an exceedingly variable climate, and while some of her provinces will have short crops, others will have abundant crops. The outlook does not favor high prices, and the (by many) expected very low prices will not probably be reached, as the whole of Europe at the beginning of this year's harvest had unprecedentedly small reserves of old wheat, which will have a tendency to maintain a medium range of values. The wheat crop of America in 1880 is without doubt much inferior in quality to the crop of 1879, and will not much exceed the crop of 1879 in the aggregate yield or exportable surplus, which latter may reach 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels—an amount about sufficient to supplement the European home crop.	

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 100. Supply only moderate and mainly butchers' stuff, which found ready sale. Common to fair, \$2.25 @ \$3.10; and native butchers' cows, Southwest steers, etc., \$2.25 @ \$3.80; wintered Texans, \$3.25 @ \$3.75. Shipping cattle very scarce, and the few loads offered quickly taken at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,700. Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.85 @ \$4.95; medium packing, \$4.80 @ \$5.00; butchers' to fancy, \$5.10 @ \$5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, none. Scarce and firm. Medium to fair, \$3.60 @ \$3.25; fair to good, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; choice to fancy, \$3.75 @ \$4.00.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,515. Receipts were liberal for Monday, with the bulk of offerings consisting of Texan, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming steers, with but a light supply of good to choice shipping grades. The market was steady and unchanged from Saturday's figures, and ranged from \$2.70 for stock steers to \$3.75 for medium steers; \$4.50 @ \$4.60 for good shipping, and from \$5.12 @ \$5.50 for choice to extra shipping beeves. A lot of New York state calves sold at \$12 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,782. Quiet and steady.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,328; shipments, 916. There was little stuff of a desirable quality offering. For good to choice fat cattle, both butchers' and shipping stock, there was a demand, and the market was quoted firm. Common and thin natives and Texans were slow,

but not lower. Prime feeding steers and stockers were in steady request and prices well maintained. A gentleman just in from Colorado reports cattle in that state in a better condition than is generally supposed, and that there will be a good run from there to the Kansas City market, commencing soon.

HOGS—Receipts, 387; shipments, 152. Prices not materially changed. Extra grades were firmly held, while very light inferior lots were hardly as strong. Range of sales was \$4.70 @ \$5.00, the bulk going at \$4.75 @ \$5. The supply was all sold out.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@18c.; eggs, 13c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50 @ \$1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 25c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, sc. hogs, \$4.00 @ \$4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ \$3.75; cows \$2.00 @ \$2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$5.80 per ton.

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

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of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should apply to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing.

County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.

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The Kansas Express Train leaves Kansas City at

11 Every Evening and runs to Elkhorn, 302 miles

west. The first-class coaches of this

train are seated with the celebrated

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The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the

pioneer railroad in the West, and

makes connections with all

trains north and west

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best agricultural land in the state of Kansas

affording an excellent view of that magni-

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Thousands of acres yet to be opened

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