

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 441.

### THE MAXIMS OF THE WORLD.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"Be honest," says the crafty man,  
"It is the most expedient plan,  
The wisest policy;  
If unto others you accord  
Fair dealing, you will have reward  
For your integrity."

"No need that benefits should roam,  
For 'charity begins at home.'  
And there she should be found.  
Nor ever be a gadabout,  
Nor let her circles widen out  
Beyond the narrow bound."

"Business is business," says the man  
Intent on his own narrow plan,  
Who squeezes, grasps and shaves,  
And, pleased to gain his selfish end,  
He grudges to his nearest friend  
The penny that he saves.

Let disappointment and distress  
Upon a brother sorely press,  
His evil presence shun;  
If worldly maxims speaketh true,  
His misery is naught to you:  
"Look out for number one!"

Oh, ye with banners all unfurled  
That bear the maxims of the world,  
How foolish is your plan!  
The soul thus dwarfed by greed of gain  
And selfishness, can ne'er attain  
The stature of a man.

Be honest, good and true, because  
You would obey God's gracious laws,  
Whate'er the sacrifice;  
And let your banners be unfurled,  
Bearing no maxims of the world,  
But only Love's device.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The English city of Portsmouth in 1812, when Charles Dickens was born there, was the most busy and bustling place in Europe. England was at war with Napoleon Bonaparte, and was soon to be at war with the United States. The navy of England then consisted of a thousand vessels, and Portsmouth was the principal naval station of the empire, where most of these ships were built, repaired, equipped, provisioned and sent to sea.

The father of Dickens was about what we should call a second-class clerk in the navy department. He was liable to be sent to any of the naval stations of England where the services of extra clerks might be required. During the crisis of the Napoleonic wars he and many of his fellow-clerks were stationed temporarily at Portsmouth, and there his elder children were born; among others, Charles John Huffham Dickens, who had the good sense very early in life to drop his two middle names and write himself plain Charles.

He was Dickens from a baby. He remembered learning to walk. The objects around him made such an impression upon his mind and memory that, though he left Portsmouth when he was two years of age, and never saw it again until he was twenty-seven, he remembered many things and places there with perfect correctness. He recognized the exact shape of the military parade ground, though he had only seen it once, when he was little more than an infant. He had a power of microscopic observation rarely equaled, and a memory for minute objects and trifling events equally rare. He would have been a perfect Gradgrind of a man in his slavery to facts, if he had not also possessed the most exuberant humor and fancy.

We see him next as a sickly little boy at Chatham, another naval station, full of sailors, soldiers, convicts and all the appurtenances of sea life. He was small of stature, weakly, subject to a kind of convulsions which prevented his excelling in out-of-door games, and obliged him to pass a great deal of his time in watching the games of other boys and observing the busy, peculiar life of such a place. His mother taught him to read, and taught him, as he says, "thoroughly well;" not English only, but a little Latin also.

In a little room of his father's house there was a small collection of books of the kind that naval men used to pack away in their chests: Roderick Random, Perigrine Pickle, Humphrey Clincher, The Vicar of Wakefield, Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, and a few others. This little room adjoined the one in which he slept, and he had them all to himself, for no one else cared for them. He read these books over and over again. They nourished his peculiar talent; they fed his imagination; he lived in them more than he did in his actual life; and the characters in them were more real, if possible, than the persons with whom he associated every hour. His father, a good-natured, flighty, easy-going

man, appears to have taught him nothing and done little for him in any way. His mother, oppressed with household cares, and with the rearing of a family of six children on very slender means, seems to have done what she could. But so far as we know, he never had, in childhood or youth, a single instructor capable of guiding or helping such a boy as that—the most exquisitely gifted child in Europe. This should always be remembered of him: he had no help, no instruction, such as a child of genius needs above all others.

Next, the school boy; famous among his companions for the number of amusing things he could do. He wrote a tragedy while he was still a very little boy. He was a rare storyteller, and he sang comic songs so well that when his parents had company he used to be perched on chairs and tables to sing for them. At a very early age he was taken to the theater, and loved it to such a degree that, I am sure, he would have taken to the boards if he had not found white paper a more suitable stage.

By ten or eleven he was advanced enough in taste to enjoy most keenly Washington Irving's Sketch Book, a work which, as he afterward said, revealed to him what a field there was for a literary artist in delineating the picturesque aspects of English life. I suppose that, at ten years of age, his taste was as mature as it ever was; and he read such works as the Spectator, and The Sketch Book, with a full appreciation of their merits. He was at that age an intelligent and gifted human being, with an ambition distinctly formed to become a learned and accomplished man.

Then came woe and desolation. The war having ended, his father was retired upon a pension, which proved insufficient, and the family were living in London in poverty, harassed by debt, and afterward in a debtors' prison. Imagine this sensitive, ambitious child in a dismal cellar near the water side tying up and pasting labels upon bottles of blacking, with rude, ignorant companions, severed from his books, from his family, and from his hopes; toiling at this monotonous drudgery for six shillings a week, and maintaining himself upon that sum, like David Copperfield in the novel! His parents were then in prison, and this poor child was his own custodian in the immensity of London. The cruellest thing was that his ambition had been so distinctly developed. His dream had been to become great and distinguished by his powers; and it had all ended there, in that dark, ill-smelling blacking shop, with no outlook visible.

But in that blacking factory he displayed the trait of character that conquers. He tied up and labeled his pots of blacking with a steadiness and dexterity that put him at the head of the shop!

Better days came. His father resolved that he should be taken from the blacking-house and go to school; but his mother, upon whom fell the burden of eking out inadequate means, could see no way of sparing the precious six shillings a week earned by the boy. She was strong for his continuance in that employment; and, it appears, he could never quite forgive her for it. He long afterward wrote these words:

"I do not write resentfully or angrily, for I know how all these things have worked together to make me what I am; but I never afterward forgot, I never shall forget, I never can forget, that my mother was warm for my being sent back."

These words are painful to read, and they never should have been printed without further explanation of the circumstances. My impression is that Dickens was justified in feeling so. When we read in Shakespeare fourteen allusions to school-boy life, and all of them grounded on the assumption that school was an unpleasant place, we may safely infer that little William had some hard schoolmasters. Charles Dickens is never so powerful, so graphic, so true, as when he is depicting a sensitive, lonely, neglected child.

He went to school; his health improved. He was a cheerful, humorous boy, and appears to have had the same power to amuse his school-fellows that he afterward had to amuse his countrymen. At fifteen his school days were over forever, and he went as clerk to a solicitor at a salary of thirteen shillings and sixpence a week—say about three dollars and a half.

"Pray, Mr. Dickens," said some one to Charles's father, "where was your son educated?"

"Why, indeed, sir," said the father, with a laugh, "he may be said to have educated himself."

This was very nearly the truth. He learned a little Latin at school, and some skill at figures,

but not much else. He gained, however, a keen sense of the infinite evil of intrusting the education of the young to incompetent and brutalized men.

Falling in love made a man of him. He fell in love, as David Copperfield did, with a pretty girl superior to himself in social position. He never married her; but this love inspired all his early exertions. He said once that "it excluded every idea from his mind for four years, and gave him that determination to overcome difficulties which floated him away over a hundred men's heads."

The path by which he climbed was short-hand. He became the best short-hand reporter in the gallery of the house of commons. Beginning with slight sketches in the periodicals of the day, he developed rapidly into the most popular author that had lived in Great Britain since Sir Walter Scott. He was the first great humorist whose writings are free from indecency. He was a man; and therefore he had faults, which have lately been much too harshly judged. But to the toiling and anxious sons of men he was and is so vast a boon, and so rich a blessing, that it is a shame to us ever to think of his faults except to lament them. He was a microscope; and we find people objecting to him because he could not, at will, draw himself into a telescope and view the stars.

### Walking on the Water.

When the Harlem river was fairly covered with small excursion steamers, sail boats, rowing sculls and all kinds of light water craft at 2 p. m. yesterday, the people were astonished to see a man in bathing costume start from a float moored near the foot of High bridge and walk across the river. He stood perfectly erect, and passed in and out between the boats apparently with less trouble than one could cross Broadway on a crowded day. The walker was Mr. W. C. Soule, an enthusiastic young sportsman of Wayne county, who has had much annoyance in losing ducks which he has wounded, and which would land in the water and drag themselves off into little nooks where boats could not be floated or pushed. His invention consists of two zinc shoes, five feet long and five inches deep; they are air-tight and pointed at each end. In the center is a space large enough to hold a man's foot. Underneath the shoe are two sets of five blades, very much resembling a Venetian window blind hung on end, but firmly fastened in position. As the walker pushes his foot forward the blades or slats open, and the water rushes through without opposition and the shoes move easily along; but pushing backward closes the blades and makes a solid sheet, like a closed blind. In this way he gets his purchase on the water. In motion the walker resembles a man on snow shoes or skates more than a pedestrian, for he cannot lift his feet, but glides along easily and gracefully.

Mr. Soule weighs about 125 pounds, and he sank the shoes only about three and one-half inches in the water. He walked in them apparently without effort; "equated" as hunters are frequently obliged to do; fell overboard and climbed into his shoes again, and resumed his rambles up and down the middle of the river and along the shores. He does not claim that the shoes would be serviceable in rough weather or in short, chopping seas, but on comparatively smooth water he says he can walk along almost as rapidly, and certainly as comfortably, as he could on land. Next Sunday afternoon Mr. Soule proposes to give another exhibition.—N. Y. Tribune.

### A Chinaman on Hancock and Garfield.

"What's your opinion of the respective nominees for president?" asked an *Argus* reporter yesterday morning while poking his head in the door of Uh La Ling's laundry. The answer came bird-like and musical: "Me no calee damme what Melican man do. Bim no likee Chinese anyhow. Him go to Chicago and Pigginnati and makee muchee hulash. He makee Melican wood aloud plesident, which him callee platform. Him blastee me in platform, and callee Chinese plank!"

The reporter suggested that the Chinese plank was more for California than any other place.

"Newspaper leportee muchee suckee. Him canno fool me. Melican man hejalousy by Chinaman. Chinaman no care for Melican president. Me see him picture of Hancock in *Pluck* (Puck). Him standee slaigh up, like a looster, and havee coat blutoned up aloud neck, allee samee likee so (indicating with both hands buttoned around neck). He no wearee shirtee with coatee likee that. Chinaman can no

makee molney out suchee man. Glarfield him wear coat allee samee like Hancock. Him sayee likee Chinaman once—now he no likee him more. Him eattee clow. Lepublican no likee me; me no likee Lepublican. Democlat no likee me; me no likee Democlat. Chinaman wishee both go to hellee."  
"Good-by," said our man.  
"Bly bly," was the echo.—Louisville Argus.

### Pious "Uncle Phil."

There are a great many people that, in their religion, remind me of "Uncle Phil," a pious old dandy of the old time in Texas.

Well, Phil was a fervent christian, with a great gift of prayer. He attended all the Saturday night prayer meetings on the neighboring plantations, and could pray louder and longer than any of the brethren. But Phil had one weakness: he dearly loved money; and, different from the negro generally, loved to hoard it.

Near by lived a man who, not troubled by any scruples, would pay Phil a dollar to work in his fields on Sunday. One Sunday night Phil came home after dark. I accosted him with:

"Where have you been, Phil?"  
"O! jest knocking about, massa."  
"You've been working for Miller?"  
"Well, you see, massa, the old fellow is in weeds, and he jest showed me a silver dollar, and I jest couldn't stand it."  
"Aint you afraid the devil will get you for breaking the Sabbath?"

Phil scratched his head for a minute, and then said:

"I guess the Lord'll 'scuse me, massa."  
"No," he says, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

Phil went off looking pretty sober, and it was not long before I heard his voice in fervent prayer back of the barn; so I thought I would slip down near enough to hear.

"O, Lord!" I heard him say, "I have this day ripped and teased, cursed and swore at them confounded oxen of Miller's, and jest broke the Sabbath day. O, Lord, please forgive me, for you knows I see nothing, but a miserable heathen anyhow. If you'll jest forgive me this time I'll never do it again as long as I live—'ceptin' he gives me two dollars and a half a day!"

At this point I was obliged to beat a hasty retreat; but I am thinking that poor Uncle Phil isn't the only two-dollar-and-a-half christian in the world.

### What is Due to a Mother.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowflakes on her brow, pillowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips are thin and sunken, but those are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from childish cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it ever grows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yes, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is she will go further and reach down lower for you than any other upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach, that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you all your virtues until you almost forget your soul is disgraced by vices. Love her tenderly, and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.

### Peter the Great.

In England Peter is perhaps better known by his eccentricities than by his genius. Bishop Burnet had a poor opinion of him, and Evelyn's servants called his people "right nasty." The monarch who could not bear to face a crowd; who drove a wheelbarrow through the much-prized hollyhedge; who carried a ruby worth £10,000 in his waistcoat pocket, wrapped in brown paper, as a present to King William; and finally, who labored in Deptford dock-yard as a common ship-carpenter—such is English memory of the great czar. In the judgment of the general public, Peter will not for a moment be placed in the same rank with Napoleon. Yet he was a general victorious to the end, and a monarch never dethroned; the head of his church and the father of his country. As such, now his cruelties and his madness are forgotten; he is enshrined in the hearts of the Russian people.

### A Shrewd Parrot.

A family living in Nashville has a parrot noted for its wonderful powers of imitating the human voice. The family also has a daughter whose especial duty is the care of the parrot. The young lady has a young man, a recent addition to Nashville society. The young man called at the house of his lady love one evening and pulled the door-bell. The parrot, sitting in an up-stairs window, heard the jingle of the bell, and called out, "Go to the window." The young man was startled. He looked at all the windows below and found them closed. He pulled the bell-knob again. "Next door!" shouted the parrot in a voice not unlike the young lady's. The young man looked up and down the street in a puzzled sort of way as if it had suddenly dawned upon his mind that he had made a mistake in the house. Concluding that he had not, he again pulled the bell. "Go to the house!" cried the parrot from his perch in the upper window. "What house?" exclaimed the young man angrily. "The work-house!" shrieked the parrot. The young man left in rapid-transit time.

### Regarding Bathing.

The Seneca Falls (N. Y.) *Reveille* says: "As the warm season advances, and bathing will form a very desirable recreation and enjoyment to a great many, it may be well to recommend to the recollection of those who have not yet learned to swim a few plain directions which may be found advantageous in preserving life. Men are drowned by raising their arms above the water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow full liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking, or rather walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water. The weight of the human body and the weight of the water differ so little that the least exertion in the proper direction, and above all presence of mind, is sufficient to meet any immediate danger from drowning."

### A Widow's Romance.

There has been a new sensation in St. Petersburg. A young widow, left penniless, tried her utmost to make a living, but failed. She then resorted to strategy. Assuming the name of her deceased husband, she changed her dress for that of a man, procured employment in a factory, and worked there for years undiscovered and contented. By and by she met a young lady who was maltreated by her parents, and in order to save her from further persecution proposed marriage, after having informed her of her own sex. The wedding was duly performed in a church in St. Petersburg, and the pair lived happily until the facts were discovered and exposed. The pair were arrested and committed for trial, but the judges were puzzled by a case which had not been foreseen by Russian law, and it has been sent to the senate for decision.

### Facetiae.

"I should like to see somebody abduct me," said Mrs. Smith at the breakfast table the other morning. "H'm! so should I, my dear, so should I," said Mr. Smith, with exceeding earnestness.

He was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud; "a lady." Upon an accurate description he suddenly brightened up and added: "O! dot vas no lady; dot vas my wife."

It was a colored preacher who said to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and for the glory of heaven whichever of you stole Mr. Jones's turkeys don't put anything on the plate." One who was there says: "Every blessed niggah in de church came down wid de rocks."

As a happy couple were leaving the church, the husband said to the partner of his wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you. Why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.' " "I will have more courage and say 'I louder the next time,'" said the blushing bride.

Historical Society



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.  
Secretary—W. 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. Popejoy, Topeka.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## Labor and Culture Necessary to Success.

[Essay read in Ashtabula County Pomona Grange, Geneva, O., June 17.]

There is no royal road to anything great. If we would succeed we must labor, and our success in life always results from the right use of the means which God has placed within our reach. If this be not the case, then we are but living, moving, acting machines, over which we ourselves have no control, and we might just as well wait for luck to make us successful as to strive by our own industry, perseverance and labor to accomplish what we attempt. But we do not admit that we are mere machines. We think that without industry there is no reward. A very wise man once said that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." Can we be diligent without labor?

God has made labor necessary to our happiness, and unless our time is occupied in some useful employment we shall be fulfilling the proverb that idle hands will find some mischief to do, and for lack of other employment will be spending our time in gossip or in other useless occupation, and the only cure for this is labor and culture.

Take the young professional men of our country to-day—the physicians, the lawyers, the teachers; it must be admitted that they stand so thick at the bottom of the ladder that, as a popular American author has said, "they pick the meat from each other's teeth to keep from starving." Which of them do you think will be able first to get out of the multitude at the bottom? Will it be the one that sits idly in his office smoking and lounging away his time waiting for something to develop, or will it be he who labors to make the best use of the means within his reach?

He who is unwilling to labor mentally and manually is effectually fastening himself to the lower strata forever.

We cannot even sail to heaven "on flowery beds of ease," but we must work and continue to work or we shall never be able to accomplish what we attempt; and if we do not accomplish that which we attempt, then we have not succeeded.

The farmer, in recommending an animal to a purchaser, speaks of flesh that is worked up in contradistinction to that which has accumulated while standing still and feeding—the one acquisition is recommended as possessing qualities of power and endurance which the other has not. Exactly so it is with success in life. That success which comes to us while in the discharge of each duty as it presents itself is of far more enduring quality and of far greater value than anything which may come while standing idly in the rabbit waiting for fortune to favor us. We will do well to remember that

"Fortune is a lazy goddess;  
She will never come to us."

And while recommending labor as a means of success, let us not forget the importance of the "mannerisms and customs" which consist in culture, deportment and dress. Is there any reason why a granger should go to town with his hair uncombed, wearing the same clothes worn while caring for his cattle for a week? Does not this carelessness in dress often beget a carelessness in deportment and a lack of confidence and self-respect which if any class of persons should possess a granger should?

I will speak plainly, and say if we expect to be represented by men of our own class in places of honor and trust we must pay more attention to culture, and this is perhaps one of the most important features of the grange.

Some farmers seem to think it matters little in how rough or uncouth a manner they present their ideas, only so they can be understood; but as water tastes better from a glass than from a gourd, so people choose those persons to serve them that will do so in the most cultured and pleasing manner.

Salt is salt, but if it has lost its savor, what then? We have the means in the grange to fit us to do our own work in any department of life if we will improve them as we should. We must be particular in all the rules, regulations and details of the grange, and any non-observance of these should be promptly corrected.

To my sisters I would say, we have a place and privileges in the grange, hence a work to do and a responsibility resting upon us. Our property is taxed, and although we have no voice in adjusting this taxation let us so raise our boys and educate them at home and in the grange that eventually our vote may count three, four, or even more, as the case may be. And this, I believe, is the only true way for woman to vote, and by far the most effectual.

It requires some bravery on our part to think of bringing about our rights in this way; but I shall have to tell you how a little bravery on our part affects the sterner part of the order: A lady being obliged to cross a piece of woods in the far West after dark heard some wolves howling. She listened, and found they were receding, and quietly kept on her way. A neighbor overtook her on horseback and inquired if she were not afraid. She told him

no. He said if his wife dared to cross these woods in the night he should be afraid of her.

Do we realize as we should the social and educational advantages that may be derived from this organization? Contrast our privileges of to-day with those of our childhood. We had no grange then. And I doubt not some of us can recollect what the order of an evening entertainment was—"The needle's eye that doth supply the thread that runs so true, and many a lass have I let pass," etc. I know that some will say that this subject is not applicable to farmers; that they and their wives are already too willing to work and overwork. This we know is true, so far as it appertains to manual labor; but is it true with regard to mental labor and culture? Do not the sisters of the order spend the greater part of their time over a hot fire cooking good dinners, doing nice ironing and other household labor to such an extent that they are unfit for mental labor? If a sister is asked to prepare any literary entertainment, she replies: "I have so much to do, so many cares, I cannot find time to spend in study."—*Susan L. Griswold, in Grange Bulletin.*

## Be True.

There is hardly a farmer in the land, of average intelligence and spirit, who feels quite satisfied with the success or with the rank accorded to his class in the social or political scale; who does not sometimes murmur against the power that decrees his inferiority; who does not sometimes wonder if his class is deficient in intellect and ability, or only lacking in manly energy and enterprise to achieve the success that is open and easy to all other classes. Generation after generation has passed away, and while the world has moved steadily on with everybody else, the condition of the farmer remains nearly the same. Nor will it ever be otherwise, if farmers make no effort to lift themselves out of their present subordinate position.

Are farmers doing anything like their duty to themselves, their posterity or those who are trying to show them the better way? Do they show a proper appreciation of the means that stand waiting to assist them? The wisest advocates of other causes have said that without the press all other means of advancement are vain. Of a score of valiant journals that have come forward to boldly champion the farmers' cause, what has been their fate? Disaster and death have overtaken and swallowed up most of them. It was no fault of theirs that they did not live; they did heroic service. Battling manfully to the last, they went down with colors flying. But, alas! what did all their sacrifices avail? They were not sustained by those for whom they worked, and they were unable to maintain the unequal contest unsupported and alone. Among the 9,000 papers published in the United States, only here and there one is found still holding the banner aloft and striving for the elevation and upbuilding of the farmer's cause. And of the six millions of farmers in the country, how many can be found who are not ready with some excuse for withholding their patronage from the friends who have, over and over again, proved their devotion to the agricultural classes?—*Maine Rural.*

**The Grange Indispensable to Farmers.**  
The great mass of farmers, those whose interests are confined to agriculture, cannot dispense with the grange. It is the only organization in existence that affords them the way and means of uniting and concentrating their strength to promote their interests and protect themselves from the encroachments of other classes. The farmer who has accumulated money and invested it in some store or bank in the town or city may think that the grange is a useless institution, and that the business system of the merchants is best for him; but in this he is greatly mistaken. He may see greater immediate returns for his money when invested in a store, but when so invested it is used to strengthen and perpetuate a business system that robs labor of its just rewards and necessarily keeps the farmer and other laboring classes in a state of ignorance and poverty. The operation of the merchants' business system is ruinous to the farmers, and the farmer who sustains it with his money and patronage will sooner or later fall under the blighting effects of its power and influence. The interests of the great mass of farmers are identical. What oppresses one oppresses all. The farmer who thinks otherwise and shapes his action accordingly simply deceives himself.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

**A Farmer's Daughter Speaks.**  
From a well-written essay in the *Michigan Grange Visitor*, by a farmer's daughter and a Matron in the grange, we extract the following: "I have always been proud to say that I was a farmer's daughter, but if the grange goes down I shall be proud no longer. I shall hang my head in shame, to be classed with a set of people who care for no advancement in life beyond their own selfish aims for worldly gain. For with the death of the grange dies all hope of any great advancement among farmers; and if the farmers do allow the grange to go down, they will justly merit the ridicule which they have suffered in the past for their ignorance."—*Portsmouth Weekly.*

**Tri-State Picnic Exhibition.**  
The seventh annual tri-state picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of Southern Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and West Virginia will be held at Williams' grove, Pa., August 24 and 27, and from the encouragement already received from manufacturers, stock raisers, nurserymen, farmers and Patrons of the Middle states we are warranted in saying that the exhibition will be more largely attended than any gathering of farmers ever held in this country; while the exhibition of farm products, stock and agricultural implements and machinery will be equal, if not superior, to most state fairs.—*Portsmouth Weekly.*

## 25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

## KANSAS

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Offer for the spring of 1880

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Peach Trees, Small Fruits,  
Pear Trees, Grape Vines,  
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

## Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

## COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

E. B. GOOD.

THE BEST

## Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON.

of Lawrence,

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

## IT IS CHEAPER

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

## HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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

## CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

## OF NEW YORK.

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

## LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported  
losses.....1,289,369  
Capital (paid up in cash).....1,000,000  
Net surplus over all.....1,038,437

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of  
the Continental Insurance Company for the city of  
Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and oth-  
er property insured at the lowest adequate rates.  
JOHN CHARLTON.  
Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

## NOTICE!

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

ANY READER OF THIS PAPER NOT IN POS-  
SESSION OF OUR PRICE LIST NO. 27 SHOULD IM-  
MEDIATELY SEND FOR A COPY FREE TO ANY  
ADDRESS.

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, ETC., FURNISHED UP-  
ON APPLICATION.

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.,

227 &amp; 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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

## MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.

## 1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY

THE

GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

## Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE.

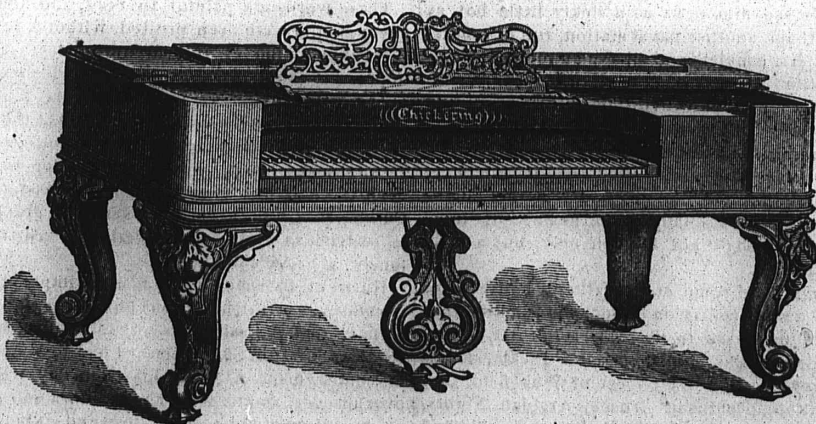
Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

## PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hem-  
pleson School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.



**Attempted Murder.**

[Council Grove Republican.]

Last Monday evening the quiet neighborhood on Munkres creek, about seven miles north of Council Grove, was the scene of a most murderous attempt on the life of C. F. Jenkins, a prosperous farmer, by James Ray, an employee of a neighboring farmer, which for cold-blooded cowardice outranks anything in the annals of crime that has come to our knowledge for many a day. Mr. Jenkins, a man well known and highly esteemed in the county, was met upon by Ray while turning his cows out of the pasture, and shot, the ball striking him in the right breast about two inches below the collar bone and passing through the upper portion of the right lung, coming out through the right shoulder blade. At first it was thought that Jenkins's wound would prove fatal, but his physician now has hopes of his recovery.

The particulars of the shooting and the controversy which led to it, as picked up on the street, are substantially these: Ray had a conversation with Jenkins on Monday morning, in which unpleasant words passed between them. During the day Ray came to town, and while here bought a 38-caliber pistol of G. H. Methe. The pistol was somewhat out of repair, and he took it to Dyer's to have it repaired. In the evening Jenkins went out into his pasture to drive up the cattle. He had reached the bars, when he heard some one behind him; he turned, and beheld Ray a few feet distant from him with a drawn pistol in his hand. Ray fired almost instantly, and Jenkins sank down upon the ground. The assassin then ran away as fast as he could. It appears that he went up to Dobbe's, the man for whom he (Ray) worked, and asked for some money. Dobbe told him he had very little, and asked him what made him look so scared. "Have you shot Jenkins?" asked Dobbe. To this Ray made an evasive reply, and soon left the premises. Up to this writing nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

As soon as intelligence of the shooting was brought to Sheriff Sims he organized a posse to search for the assassin, and the country was searched for miles around, but without finding any trace of the fugitive. Mr. Sims followed one man to Alma, but only to find himself on a false trail. A reward of \$25 has been offered by Sheriff Sims. Ray is about thirty years old, about five feet six inches in height and weighs probably 130 pounds; he is light complected, with sandy hair and red mustache, and has a downcast and forbidding look. One peculiarity is the unusual redness of his face.

The latest heard in regard to Mr. Jenkins's condition is the most favorable. On Thursday Drs. Bradford and McIlvaine extracted the ball, which was found to be what is known as a 38-caliber long ball. The entire community would have been up in arms had Jenkins died, as it was feared he would when first wounded, and the wretch Ray would have been hanged without trial. Fortunately, it is now thought Jenkins will recover, but it is strongly desired that Ray be taken, if possible, and that he be tried and convicted for this most cowardly and murderous assault.

**The Church Encampment's Second Annual Meeting.**

The second annual meeting of the Church Encampment will be held at Bismarck grove, commencing Tuesday evening, August 10, at 7 o'clock, and closing on the 19th. It is an undenominational interstate school. The gentlemen having it in hand represent all denominations of Christians in the states of Kansas and Missouri. Its special aim is to furnish instruction and aid to all who labor in any department of the church.

The four institutes will be in the nature of schools, with daily sessions. Class instruction will be given by competent teachers.

The Sunday-school institute will cover ten topics, as follows: 1. The Origin and Purpose of the Sunday-school. 2. The Home and the Sunday-school. 3. The Church and the Sunday-school. 4. Organization of the Sunday-school. 5. The Classification of the Sunday-school. 6. The Requisites for the Sunday-school. 7. The Management of the Sunday-school. 8. The Sunday-school Lesson Systems. 9. The Superintendent's Office and Work. 10. The Teacher's Office and Work. The whole to be followed by oral review and examination.

The Bible institute will treat ten topics, as follows: 1. The Books of the Bible. 2. The Inspiration of the Bible. 3. The Inspiration of the Bible. 4. The Scripture Canon. 5. The English Bible. 6. Bible Chronology. 7. Bible Geography. 8. Bible Geography. 9. Bible Archaeology. 10. Bible Archaeology. The whole to be followed by oral review and examination.

The Lay Workers' institute will be in six sections—classes for elders, deacons, trustees, stewards, local preachers, and class leaders, thus affording instruction to all these workers in the church.

The Ministers' institute will have a course of lessons as follows: 1. The Minister in his Study. 2. The Minister in his Pulpit. 3. The Minister in his Visitation. 4. The Minister in the Prayer Meeting. 5. The Minister in the Revival Meeting. 6. The Minister in his Sunday-school. Each topic will be opened by an address or essay of twenty or thirty minutes, and followed by conversation.

**Express Robbery.**

ATCHISON, July 9.—On Friday morning, at 12:40, a local train running between this place and the main line of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. railroad, two miles away, to connect with the north-bound train from Kansas City, was boarded at Winthrop by two strange men, who clapped masks over their faces, and with revolvers at the head of Conductor and United States Express Messenger Tims, disarmed him in the presence of four passengers, and marched him to the baggage car and compelled

him to open the express safe. J. C. Connelly, baggage master, and Frank Gearheart, depot watchman, were also covered by revolvers and searched, but no weapons were found on their persons. One of the villains searched the safe while the other guarded.

The leader took from the safe a package containing \$265 and a case of jewelry, but allowed the conductor to retain \$30 which he had in his pocket. The robbers seemed surprised at the slight haul they made, and asked where the other package was, but upon the statement of Tims that there was no other money in the safe he stopped his search and marched the train crew to the platform of the car, and when the train neared the railroad junction he ordered Tims to signal the engineer to stop, and the two leaped off, the leader first promising to send Tims his revolver. They wore dark confederate slouch hats and were heavily masked. The leader wore a suit of dark cloth, and his pal wore a gray linen duster and was the shorter and stouter man of the two. The passengers in the coach made no effort to arrest the robbers and remained in the coach during all the time the rascals were going through the safe. At the junction the conductor of the train telegraphed the facts to St. Joseph and Winthrop station. He refused to receive a valuable money package from the north-bound train destined for this place, and came back here without molestation.

It is a theory among railroad men who were on duty Thursday night that the robbers had come up from Kansas City, knowing that a large money package would be shipped that night, and laid plans to rob the train. It is believed that the rascals had boarded the train at the wrong time, thinking that it had already met the train from Kansas City and that Tims had received the money package and had it in his safe.

**General Grant in Newton.**

[Newton Republican.]

Last Monday afternoon our farmers, their wives and children began to gather in, and our citizens to wend their way toward the depot to catch a glimpse of Gen. Grant. He was expected about 4 o'clock, and that time came but he didn't; and soon after a telegram announced that he would arrive at 7 p. m., and soon a later one that he would not be here till 8:15. Some of the people could not wait, and went home; but a majority of them patiently waited, and about 8:30 the special train dashed into the depot. The crowd (and it was a large one) was on tiptoe, and soon espied the old hero on the rear platform, when a grand rush was made and a large amount of hand-shaking began. Cries for a speech brought the general up standing, and being introduced by Judge Muse as the greatest general in the world, he said that he was surprised and pleased to see so many intelligent people where he had expected to see buffalo grass, and to see such evidences of thrift and improvement; that our progress was indeed wonderful, and we would soon rank among the best, most populous and most productive states in the Union; and what was more, with our immense and increasing agricultural facilities, we would be able to feed the world. He then thanked his enthusiastic welcomers and went to hand-shaking again. Mrs. Grant appeared, bowed pleasantly and retired. Before the general had grasped the hand of a tenth of the people the train moved off amid the continued cheering of the crowd.

His great military and civil service for his country has endeared him to the people, and will always insure him a hearty welcome wherever he goes. His destination was Colorado, where he arrived safely and will remain several weeks.

**A Sharper's Little Game Lands Him in Jail.**

[Atchison Patriot.]

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a young man approached Col. Stockwell, the manager of the East Atchison stock-yards, and represented that he had just made a shipment of four car loads of cattle to Martin Bros. & Stockwell, of Chicago, and that he wanted to make a draft against them for \$300. Col. Stockwell told him that if he would identify himself he would give him the money. The fellow told him that his name was I. S. Egbert, and showed him a number of letters from Martin Bros. in regard to shipping stock, but said he was a total stranger in the city. Col. Stockwell then telegraphed to Beattie's, where the cattle were claimed to have been shipped from, but was delayed in getting a reply. In the meantime the young man was very anxious to get to Leavenworth on the 11 o'clock train, and Col. Stockwell finally gave him \$150. Shortly after he had left a dispatch came that no such cattle had been shipped. This at once marked the young gentleman as a fraud and thief. The officers were immediately informed, and by quick work the enterprising thief was arrested over at Paw Paw Junction, and is now landed in jail.

**Fatal Railroad Accidents—French Anniversary.**

TOPEKA, July 9.—A stranger was run over by a train at Roseville last night and killed. From papers found on him it is believed his name is J. F. McCormick, and that he lived at Pollock, Clarion county, Pa. He is a German, five feet eight inches high.

Mary Nelson, the woman adjudged insane two years ago, and was afterward released upon an evident return of her senses, was run over and killed by a construction train on the Santa Fe road this morning. She was walking along the track and was not seen until the head of the train was within ten feet of her and coming around a curve. She was apparently under the influence of opium at the time of the accident. She is supposed to have come from New York, and has been here two or three years.

The French population of Topeka and Shawnee county, with associations from other cities,

will celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of the French republic on July 14. A big celebration is expected.

**THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.**

The only route through Canada under American management.

**THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA**

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

**GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.**

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any Other.

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

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

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

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

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by

**DAYLIGHT**

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

**RIDE**

Through daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

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

**62,500 FINE FARMS**

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

**NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.**

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

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

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

**45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.****FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.**

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

For further information apply to W. J. HAUGHWOUT, Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

**Golden Medical Discovery**

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chill, alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

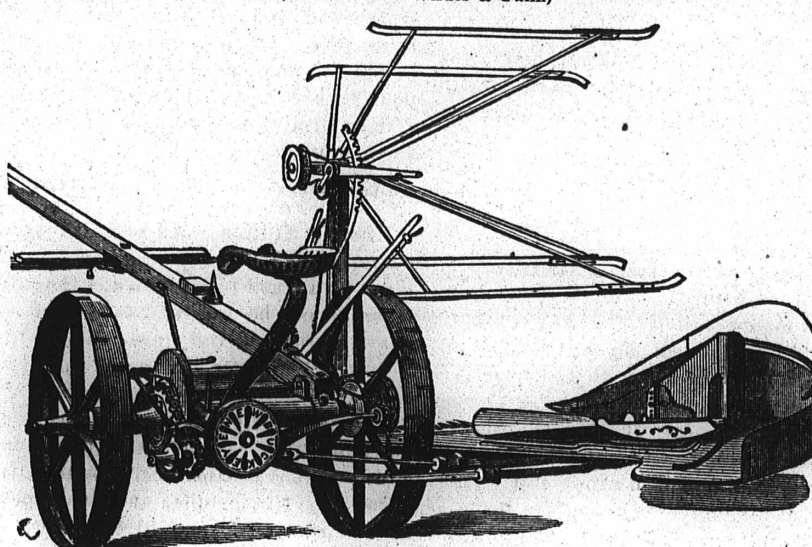
No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated Feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

**LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,**

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

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

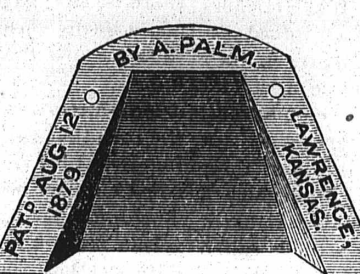
**THIS RUB IRON**

Allows the wagon to

**TURN SHORT**

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

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



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

**COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!**

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

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

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

**"VIBRATOR"**

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

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

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds. Features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers. Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

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

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

116 Massachusetts Street.

J. HOWELL.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

A SUBSCRIBER asks what he shall do to protect his working team from the flies. We would suggest sponging the horses with a strong tea made from quassia bark. It can do the animals no injury, and is recommended as a good protection from flies and mosquitoes.

## WILL IT SUCCEED?

We learn from Mr. A. H. Griesa of an experiment that was tried on his farm last fall. After the winter wheat was well rooted the ground was thoroughly rolled, and this year not a chinch bug was found in his wheat, while his neighbors on either side who did not roll their wheat suffered severely from the little pests. We would like to hear from farmers in the state who may have tried this plan. If rolling the ground and pulverizing the clods leaves no harboring place for the bugs, it is important that our farmers should know it. Will the farmers please write us their experience in this matter, and thus enable us to give the information to all?

## EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

The editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* sounds the key-note on this subject when he says: "The advantage of education to the farmer is not in its enabling him to raise a larger crop of potatoes. It is in the higher, broader, nobler and more useful life which it makes him capable of living. It is in his increased resources for happiness and good, and in his greater power to grapple with the various combinations of circumstances by which he is continually confronted. Instead of complaining as farmers sometimes do that they as a class are not sufficiently represented in positions of public responsibility and trust, they should honestly and earnestly set themselves to the work of getting adequate preparation for such service as public men are called upon to perform. When farmers as a class become men of sound education and cultivated minds, when they have a knowledge of the causes and tendencies which affect human affairs, when their lives and interests are not confined to the narrow limits of their farm work, then they will become a real power for good in society and will find that their capacities will be called into use. Then also will they find themselves possessed of a higher and deeper happiness than that they before knew, the happiness of serving their race."

## EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

The exports of grain in flour and meal from the United States to foreign countries from September 1, 1879, to June 26, 1880, were equivalent to 227,000,000 bushels. Estimating the exports for the next two months on the same basis would give 272,000,000 bushels for the crop year ending August 31, 1880. The present crop prospects in England and some of the continental countries are such as to justify the opinion that their importations of foreign grain during the next twelve months will fall off. There are, however, substantial reasons for believing that the bulk of our surplus grain will be needed by foreign consumers, as the average imports of wheat into the United Kingdom aggregate 100,000,000 bushels. And as it is conceded that the crops in the wheat exporting sections of Russia and Germany are very short, the quota that England usually draws from those sections must be furnished by the United States. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that the poor crops, both in the United Kingdom and the continent, during the past two years has left those countries bare of old stocks, hence consumption of the new crop will begin as soon as it can be marketed. We therefore see no reason for the gloomy forebodings that some of our exchanges are disposed to indulge in in regard to a market for wheat we have to sell. It is true, prices may not rule high, but they are likely to be fairly remunerative.

## SPECULATING ON THE CENSUS.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "The present census cannot show much less than 50,000,000, against 38,500,000 in 1870. This is an increase of nearly 30 per cent. But our increase in wealth and production is far greater. In 1870 we had 52,900 miles of railroad, but in 1880 we have 86,900 miles, equal to an increase of 40 per cent. Our exports in 1870 amounted to \$529,000,000, against

\$730,000,000 in 1879—an increase of nearly 38 per cent. The increase in coal production from 1869 to 1878 was over 60 per cent. Our agricultural exports in 1868 amounted to \$320,000,000; in 1873 to \$592,000,000—an increase of 85 per cent. The cereal product of the country in 1868 aggregated 1,450,789,000 bushels, including Indian corn. In 1878 the total was 2,368,000,000—an increase of 68 per cent. In 1865 the wheat crop was 148,500,000 bushels. In 1879 it was 440,000,000 bushels—an increase in fourteen years of nearly 200 per cent. From 1870 to 1878 the cotton crop rose from 3,000,000 to 5,316,000 bales—an increase of 70 per cent. The expansion of American manufactures has kept pace with the increase in agricultural productions. American cotton prints are selling in Manchester, American cutlery in Birmingham and American watches in Paris and Liverpool. It may be startling to contemplate the number of mouths that will call for food in the near future, but in view of the above rate of production the task of feeding them should not occasion any alarm."

Letter from the Superintendent of Douglas County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As some of your correspondents have asked several times in regard to my work, I thought it would not be out of place here to answer some of the questions in the following manner. If you think it worth while to insert it, all right:

The question of the importance and efficiency of the county superintendent is one that is constantly being discussed by the people, and it is perfectly right that it should be. We are justly proud of our school system. To support it the people are willing to tax themselves heavily; but they are right in looking to it carefully to see that this money which comes from the sweat of their brow, which is the result of hard work on the farm, in the workshop or in the store, is economically and carefully used. If there is any office which is not necessary, if there is any expense incurred which could be dispensed with without injury to this cause, they wish to see that it is done.

I wish to show what I believe to be the fact, that the superintendency is an important office, that it could be abolished only with injury to the schools. The doubt in regard to its efficiency has arisen from the fact that the duties here are less clearly defined than in other offices; that there is much ignorance in the community in regard to them; that the good resulting from it is not so evident on the surface; and that much is left to the individual holding the office. If he is incapable, or wanting in interest in the work; if he cares for nothing but the pay, there seems to be no remedy, and the people see that the office is worse than useless, that the money is squandered. If, on the other hand, the superintendent be a practical teacher, if he be enthusiastic, and if he have a genuine love for the work, he has the power to do very much to help the cause of education. He can make himself thoroughly acquainted with the schools of the county and their various needs, with the teachers and their several abilities, and help the district officers secure the right persons. In his visits to the schools and in correspondence with teachers he can give them words of advice and encouragement, and to a certain extent he can systematize the work of the county and see that it is thoroughly and efficiently performed.

The failure of the superintendency, however, is not always the fault of the person holding the office. He may be a conscientious, enthusiastic, wise and hard-working man, and yet his hands may be tied so that it is impossible for him to do those things which he would like to do. Let me mention some of the complaints which I have heard superintendents in this state make, and show how completely they are crippled.

In many counties, especially in the West, the salary is entirely inadequate. Counties with a population of less than 5,000 pay only three dollars a day, and there must not be more than a hundred days. Where the population is between 5,000 and 10,000 it is \$500, and between 10,000 and 15,000 \$600. A man cannot afford to devote himself to his work for this sum, so he usually unites it with some other business, and only keeps office days, and does not pretend to make any visits, for it must be remembered that this salary expresses all he receives. It is not something which

increases in value as the land and stock of the farmer; it is not like the capital of the merchant; but it is all he has to support his family, and visiting schools necessitates in addition the keeping of a horse.

Again, many superintendents are crippled by not having the co-operation of teachers and officers. Often cases like this arise: Some county teacher is an aspirant for the office, and is unscrupulous in getting a following to oppose all measures which the superintendent advocates. Members of the faction will be present at institutes or at meetings, always ready to throw a wet blanket on any plans suggested.

Or again, there may be a want of harmony between the superintendent and the county commissioners, and he finds his supplies are cut off. They will allow no printing to be done, even of examination questions; will vote no supplies for a normal institute; and will appoint on the examining board those who are inimical to him. This is one of the most prolific causes of trouble. According to the law, any two members of the board constitute a quorum, consequently the two assistants have it in their power to foist into the schools teachers who are incapable, and the superintendent has no redress. These cases are only too common.

I am very happy to say that in Douglas county we have had none of these petty difficulties to contend against. If the highest results have not been attained, if the office has not been a success during the past two years, it is owing to other causes than any of these I have mentioned. The salary here is sufficient to warrant a person in devoting himself entirely to the work. The teachers have worked harmoniously and earnestly. There have never, to my knowledge, been any little jealousies nor unscrupulous aspirants who have put their own interests before their duties. The commissioners have been alive to the interests of education, and have aided greatly in the work. The examining board has been composed of practical teachers of large experience, and they have always been a unit in their action. School officers, too, have co-operated as far as possible. I am very glad that I can say this so truthfully and heartily, and if the people of this county see fit to put me again into this office I shall enter upon the work with the pleasant experience gained these two years, and with a greatly increased power of usefulness; and if, on the other hand, they think best to find some one else to take the place, I shall look back with pleasure upon my term here and its work as among the pleasant things of my life.

S. A. BROWN.

## LYON COUNTY LETTER.

Copious Rains—The Crops—Anticipating Independence Day—Political.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We have been having copious rains in the last week and are feeling happy. The Cottonwood river rose eight feet last night.

Wheat is mostly harvested and in the stack or thrashed. The yield is light. I should think at a fair guess it will average nine bushels per acre. Corn cannot be a heavy crop; cause, a poor stand. Where a good stand was had corn looks well. Oats are a failure. Chinch bugs are over an average crop, as also are potato bugs. The dryer the weather the fore part of the season, the more vermin we have to contend with.

We expect to have a big time at Emporia celebrating Independence day. General Grant will stop off, and the citizens are preparing to give him a grand reception.

Your advice to farmers to be on the watch to see that the right kind of representatives are sent to the legislature for the purpose of regulating transportation is good, but how is it to be done? As long as we send men as Republicans, Democrats, or what not, what can we expect? People seem to think more of party than of the transportation question. Unless we can send men irrespective of party pledged to carry out our wishes we may as well hang up the fiddle. Send men as Republicans or Democrats and they are tools of the party, as was the case two years ago when the few National Greenbackers attempted to pass the Riggs bill. It was killed by a party vote, you recollect. My judgment is that if we expect to get anything in the way of legislation we must select men irre-

spective of party from our own ranks pledged to carry out our wishes. This is the way all other interests do. If we do this we may expect to accomplish something. We have cast our lot with the humble laborer, and expect to use our best efforts in our humble way to better his condition so that he may reap a reward for his labor.

W. B. R.  
EMPORIA, Kans., July 2, 1880.

## General News.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 8.—The *Clipper-Herald* this afternoon has an elaborate article on the losses by the breaks in the Sny levee, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river. It makes the estimate of losses on wheat \$200,000, and about the same amount on corn. Other losses, as to fences, barns, dwellings, farming implements, etc., will reach fully \$100,000, making the total loss \$500,000. Not more than one-third of either the wheat or corn crop is lost. The overflow from the break was nearly seventy hours traveling twenty-three miles, which gave many farmers time to save much of their property outside of the growing crops.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 8.—A terrific rain storm prevailed in this section last night. Twenty miles west of this city it took the form of a water-spout. In the town of Van Meter the water covered the ground to the depth of three feet, and forty rods of the embankment of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad were washed away. The Pacific express train, which left Chicago yesterday morning, is on a side track here awaiting the repair of the road. At Winterset part of the cupola of the court-house was blown away, and the Chicago and Rock Island round-house was demolished. The corn crop is crushed to the earth and badly twisted. The worst damage is to the westward.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The reports now disturbing the centers of the grain trade of the failure of the wheat crop in the Northwest are founded upon facts, but the facts are exaggerated and distorted. It is difficult even to get at the facts as to the condition of the crop in the midst of panicky rumors and interested provision and grain men. Dealers in St. Paul claim that the crop is nearly ruined throughout the state. Minneapolis millers say that wheat has not suffered seriously in the region tributary to them. Every railroad company has glowing reports from along its line, which in many cases is contradicted by the travelers' reports. Carefully sifted, the average of all evidence seems to be about this: In the Southern and river counties of Minnesota, embracing the heaviest in wheat farming district, in Northern Iowa, and Northwestern Wisconsin, the corn has suffered severely since the heavy rains of the first week of June. Wet weather, followed by a warm sun, induced rust, which is not very dangerous at this stage of growth, and a sort of blight of stalk as if scalded, which is more serious. Certain counties—Olmstead, Houston, Winona, and Wabasha—have also suffered from the ravages of the chinch bug. In the localities that have suffered most, 30 to 40 per cent. is probably a safe estimate of the loss from combined causes. Of course the average for the whole state will be less. Western and frontier counties, including those on the main line of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba road, have suffered much less from wet weather and rust, and not at all from bugs, while reports from the Northern Pacific country and Red River valley, where rains were not followed by warm weather as in the south, are uniformly favorable.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The scheme to settle on government lands in the Indian territory is gaining strength daily, and quite a boom in its favor is being started here. T. D. Craddock, a lawyer, one of the Oklahoma company, who came here a few days ago to work up the scheme, has received telegrams from Effingham, Maroa, and other places in Illinois, stating that a number of persons will be here Monday ready to go to the territory. Advice is also received from Western Kansas that hundreds of families who have suffered from drought in that country are on their way to Oklahoma. A letter has been received from H. L. Hill, an old scout, who was with Capt. Payne last spring, in which he says the party which left Wichita, Kans., last Monday arrived safely at their old headquarters and found the corn and vegetables planted in the spring in fine condition. Jack Bette, a scout from Texas, was found there, and he stated that a thousand men from Texas would be in the territory in ten days. Hill wrote from Arkansas City, at which point he telegraphed to numerous parties along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific railroads to push on at once. It looks as though the invasion of the territory would be formidable, and that if the military are instructed to eject the intruders there will be a conflict.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Private dispatches received here announce the completion of the Denver and South Park railroad into Leadville.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 12.—Yesterday the dry run which crosses this city became suddenly flooded by a heavy rain, which has been general in this section. The first and second wards were speedily under water, and dwelling-houses

and all kinds of property were endangered. The fire department worked heroically in rescuing property and saving life. The railroad track of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern was soon three feet under water for a distance of 500 feet. The water was nine inches deep on the floor of the Congregational church, and three feet deep on the Opera-house floor. The water subsided nearly as suddenly as it came. Two boys, Fred Seiberling and young Merwin, and a girl, name unknown, were drowned. Damage to city property, \$250,000. Reports from neighboring parts of the state say damage has been sustained there on account of wet weather and floods.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Reports are received of heavy and damaging storms in Wisconsin and Michigan, although the injury is confined chiefly to crops, which are represented as having suffered great injury in some sections of both states.

OSAGE CITY, Kans., July 12.—Last night Bishop Bowman dedicated the new Methodist church at this place. At the morning and evening services nearly \$1,800 was raised with which to pay the indebtedness. The church cost \$5,000. The attendance and enthusiasm was very great.

BYERS, Col., July 12.—Last evening at 9 o'clock an unknown tramp about thirty years old came to the depot, and while engaged in conversation suddenly drew a large knife and gave Samuel Green a cut over the eye, and cut John McGlynn so that his bowels came out, and then stabbed Frank McCracken, telegraph operator, probably fatally, in the left side. McCracken ran across the street followed by the tramp, who was shot dead by the constable.

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 12.—A terrible accident caused by a drunken driver occurred on the carriage road from Glen house, at the summit of Mount Washington, this afternoon, about one mile below the Half-way house. One of the six-horse mountain wagons, containing a party of nine persons, the last load of the excursionists from Michigan to make the descent of the mountain, was tipped over, and one lady killed and five others injured. Soon after starting from the summit the passengers discovered that the driver had been drinking while waiting for the party to descend, and walked to the Half-way house, four miles below, where one of the employees of the carriage road company assured them there were no bad places below and that he thought it would be safe for them to resume their seats with the driver who was with them. Soon after passing the Half-way house, in turning around a curve too rapidly the carriage tipped over, throwing the occupants into the road and on the rocks. Mrs. Ida Chichester, of Allegan, Mich., was instantly killed, her husband, who was sitting at the other side, being only slightly injured. Of the other occupants, Mrs. L. L. Tomley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., had her left arm broken and received a slight cut on the head; Mrs. Jessie Bernard, of Kalamazoo, was slightly injured on the head; Mrs. Ellen E. Mollen and Mrs. C. Ferguson, of Rome, Mich., and Miss Emma Lamb, of Howell, Mich., were slightly injured. Miss Emma Blackman, of Kalamazoo, Mich., escaped without any injuries. The injured were brought at once to the Glen house. Lindsey, the driver, is probably fatally hurt. Mrs. Vanderborn, of Chicago, received slight internal injuries.

ATCHISON, July 13.—One of the most disgraceful and senseless labor movements ever enacted by a mob was perpetrated in East Atchison this morning, resulting in the suspension of work in several industries and terrorism among the law-abiding people of the town. The alleged grievance of the mob was that C. H. Peck, the contractor for the excavation work of the packing-house of J. M. Smith, late of Quincy, Ill., had employed three colored men in his service and was paying but \$1.25 a day. When his men commenced work a drunken mob, armed with revolvers and knives, appeared on the scene and compelled them to quit. From there the crowd increased all the time. They proceeded to Zip & Co.'s brick-yard, where some colored men were employed, and compelled the suspension of all work, driving the colored men over the river. Later they gathered in front of a drug store, where Mayor Tomlinson, of Atchison, and others addressed them, urging peace and order. The speeches were useless. The crowd grew constantly; idlers coming from all quarters, until the mob numbered several hundred men. They were constantly supplied with bad liquor, and by noon were frenzied. The colored drivers of the Atchison transfer teams were turned back over the bridge, and the colored porters at the various freight depots and other darkies in the town were hunted up and sent over into Kansas. The authorities and a committee from Atchison abandoned all efforts to quiet the mob, and telegraphed to Sheriff Spencer, of St. Joseph, to come and exercise his authority, but he refused to come, and a committee from this city headed by the mayor went up there this evening to see him. The mob has possession of East Atchison, and defies law and the militia. The people of Atchison, who have contributed \$25,000 toward the new enterprise, are indignant at the disgraceful proceeding, and unless the officers of Buchanan county do their duty tomorrow they threaten to take a hand in the proceedings.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

**TERMS:** 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

**NEWS-PAPER LAW.**  
 The courts have decided that—  
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.  
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

## City and Vicinity.

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

**Horticultural.**  
 The July meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society is postponed one week, and will therefore take place on Saturday, the 24th inst., at the residence of W. E. Barnes, Vinland.  
 SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

**Just as Represented.**  
 Among the myriads of strange features in W. W. Cole's standard shows is a pair of enormous sea elephants, a species of amphibious monsters which have been supposed extinct. They are just what they are represented—the most wonderful marine monsters living.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*  
 This show will be in Lawrence on Saturday, July 17.

**A Cure for Sciatic Rheumatism.**  
 Dr. John E. Bangs, of Lawrence, has a sure cure for the above disease. The doctor has numerous testimonials, and we can now add our own to those of hundreds of others that Dr. Bangs's Renovating Mixture will do all that the doctor claims for it. If any one is troubled with piles, one bottle will cure an ordinary case; and in all cases not chronic a cure will be effected or the money refunded. Address Dr. J. E. Bangs, Lawrence, Kans.

**Bank President.**  
 At a meeting of the board of directors of the National bank, this city, held a few days since, S. O. Thacher was elected president to succeed J. E. McCoy, whose term of office had expired. The old National, which has stood firm through the panic and all our dark financial days, has done itself credit by electing Mr. Thacher as its president. This bank is now well managed, and deserves the confidence of the public. Mr. A. Hadley is still the gentlemanly and smiling cashier.

**ALEXANDER THE GREAT**  
 Wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, but the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, who have found it necessary to establish a branch of the World's Dispensary at London, England, in order to supply from the great commercial emporium these remedial blessings to foreign countries, where they are largely in demand, do not share the great conqueror's sentiments, as their conquests are of disease, and have made happy not only the conqueror but the people who employ them. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood and skin diseases, scrofulous affections, swellings and internal soreness; Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little giant cathartic; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, woman's tonic and nerve; Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, the great remedy for colds and all other ailments, dysentery, diphtheria and flux. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors, Buffalo and London.

**Death of A. Summerfield.**  
 Mr. A. Summerfield, one of our oldest business men, died on Monday morning last. A few months after coming to this state he had his first attack of gout, and has been afflicted with it ever since. It has been the basis of the disease that has carried him off, although there have been other diseases complicated with it.

The death of Mr. Summerfield is a severe loss to this community. He was an enterprising business man and honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

The remains will be taken to Leavenworth for burial. The funeral will be attended from the family residence on Vermont street this morning at 7 o'clock.

**Drowned.**  
 Charles Beal, a lad of fourteen years, was drowned in the river just below the city on Monday afternoon of this week. In company with a number of other boys he went down near the island to bathe. Charles could not swim, and did not attempt to go where the water was deep. The sand-bar ran nearly across the river, and the boys could easily wade over. A ledge of rocks extended out just below the point where the boys were playing. This some of the boys knew, but Charles did not. He waded in, stepped off, and was drowned.

The coroner was called, but the cause of the accident was so plain that no inquest was needed.

The heart of every father and mother will go out in sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Beal in their affliction.

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

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

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

## UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$150 to \$300 (this includes board in private families, books and incidentals.)

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

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

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

The Law department has been established two years, and is now one of the most important features of the institution. Course of two years. Tuition, \$25 per annum.

The Musical department is under the charge of a competent instructor. Instruction given in piano, organ and vocal music.

For catalogue and information, address  
 REV. JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor,  
 Lawrence, Kansas.

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

THOSE who have subscribed to the fund for a county display at Bi-munk grove are requested to meet at the court-house on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of the election of permanent officers and such other business as may seem necessary. All those who have not yet subscribed and feel a sufficient interest to do so are earnestly requested to be present and lend their assistance.  
 By order of committee.  
 GEO. FORD, Chairman.  
 LAWRENCE, July 5, 1880.

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

**Stockholders' Meeting.**  
 The semi-annual meeting of the Patrons' Co-operative association of Douglas county will be held at Miller's hall, in Lawrence, on the third Wednesday of July (21st inst.). Propositions will be presented to amend articles 10 and 11 of the by-laws, and other business of importance will come before the association. All members are requested to be present.  
 C. M. SEARS, Secretary.  
 LAWRENCE, June 26, 1880.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

**How Watches are Made.**  
 It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side; the three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plate composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with Two Plates of Solid Gold and warranted by special certificate.

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

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

**Dobbins's Electric Soap.**  
 Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

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

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

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

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

## G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 58 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

**14-STOP ORGANS.**  
 Stool, book and music, boxed and shipped, only \$55.00. New pianos \$100 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see its midsummer offer, illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

## LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

—THE— Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—



PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

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

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

## THE GRANGE STORE!

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

## Fresh Groceries

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

## WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

## NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

## TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

## Farm Produce Bought and Sold

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Also laying up large quantities in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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



Dr. H. W. Howe,

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newman's Dry Goods store.

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

## Publication Notice.

THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., is hereby notified that on the 26th day of June, 1880, John Charlton, as plaintiff, filed his petition against said insurance company, as defendant, in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that said Commercial Insurance company is indebted to said plaintiff on account of certain unearned premiums purchased and owned by him upon a number of policies of insurance which had been issued by said company and had not expired at the time said defendant failed and ceased to do business on or about June 1, 1877, and that the amount so due him is \$388.45, with interest thereon from June 1, 1877, and praying judgment against said defendant for said amount. Also that the following real estate belonging to defendant has been attached in this action to satisfy said claim, to wit: The west half of the northeast fractional quarter of section four (4), township fifteen (15), range twenty-one (21); and the northwest quarter of and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), township fourteen (14), range twenty (20); in Douglas county, Kansas. That said defendant must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of August, 1880, or judgment will be taken against it for the amount above mentioned, and also an order that said real estate be sold to satisfy said judgment.  
 S. O. THAYER,  
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

## JUST ADDED!

A PAIR OF LIVING



## HUGE SEA ELEPHANTS!

THE ONLY ONES EVER CAPTURED.

At Lawrence Saturday, July 17.

## AN OVERWHELMING AND ABSOLUTE MONARCH

REIGNING TRIUMPHANT AND PRE-EMINENTLY GRAND.

A PERFECT SEA OF CANVAS-CRESTED TEMPLES

FLOODED WITH THE

## DAZZLING ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Another Sun Discovered.

THE GRANDEST

## ILLUMINATOR

ON EARTH.

A Perfect Panoply of Splendor.



A Bewildering, Brilliant,

—AND—

## MIGHTY ORION

In the shadow of which all other illuminators pale and glimmer with an uncertain light

## THE ONE GREAT SHOW OF THE WORLD.

W. W. COLE'S

## Circus, Menagerie, Aquarium

AND CONGRESS OF LIVING WONDERS.

The Concentrated Marvels of Two Continents—Embracing 10,000 Rare and Exclusive Features. Positively the Grandest Show on Earth; representing a cyclopaedia array of the world's most choice wonders, is one VAST OBJECT-TEACHING ACADEMY.

W. W. COLE, Sole Proprietor.

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 From the upper and lower seas. I have also secured, at an expense exceeding \$30,000 for the season,

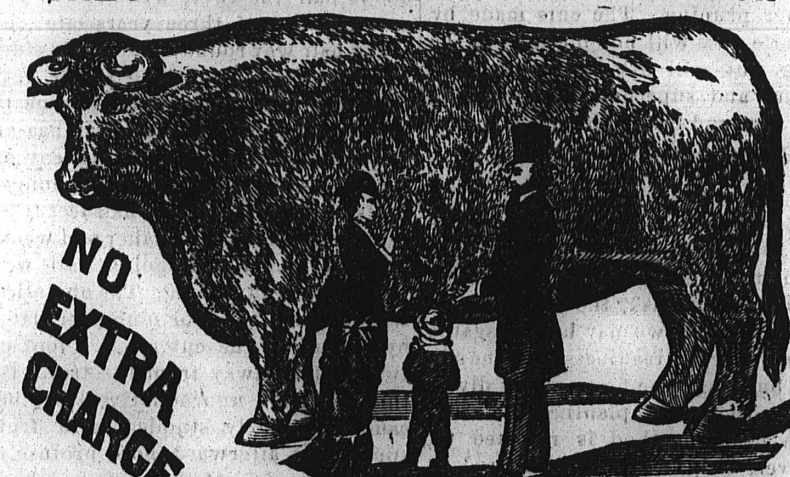
## TWO TOWERING GIANTS,

CAPT. M. V. BATES AND WIFE.

Each eight feet high, lacking only half an inch; combined weight, one half a ton. The most extraordinary people that ever existed at any time in the world's history. \$10,000 that they are the tallest people on earth. The greatest curiosities in christendom.

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An African Monster. Most emphatically the largest specimen of the cattle species ever discovered and beyond the possibility of a doubt the most gigantic brute ever bred on the American continent. \$5,000 is offered for a living equal in point of size and beauty.

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## WONDERFUL LEAPING HORSE

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## SIX FAMOUS TRICK STALLIONS.

The most wonderful and best performing Stallions in the world. They walk in three couples. They march erect on their hind feet. They sit in Chairs. They Drill like Soldiers. They form Tableaux. All performing together at one and the same time. One jumps over the backs of the others. They see-saw upon a board. Their performances are astonishing, and just as represented on lithographs and large bills. In fact these equine wonders perform a number of incredible evolutions and display a degree of intelligence surpassing anything the world has ever seen in the way of animal education.

ENTIRELY NEW, FIRST AND FOREMOST.

## AN IMPORTED PERFORMING SPANISH BULL.

Introducing the features of a genuine bull-fight, and many other astonishing performances.

A Literal Avalanche of Amazing Attractions—One Ticket Admits to ALL  
 TRAINED ANIMALS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE.

A ROYAL ORIENTAL PARADE will be given in the forenoon of each day displaying the most gorgeous, glittering Galaxy of Golden Glory ever witnessed on this continent, introducing more Wild Beasts, more Men, Women and Horses, more Curiosities.

Admission, 50 Cents;

Children, 25 Cents.



## Horticultural Department.

### Summer Pruning.

No orchard or fruit garden can be said to be well managed if summer pruning is neglected, for the strength and vigor of the trees, bushes or vines will be wasted in making superfluous wood instead of forming fruit buds for the next year's crop. It is better to pinch off a tender shoot than to let it become a strong branch, needing the application of the knife, or, it may be, the saw. The old proverb which says that "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined" is very expressive. If we wish to obtain well-formed trees we must begin in proper time and bring them into the desired shape by judicious pruning. The formation of low branches should be encouraged in fruit trees for the double purpose of having the fruit within reach and shading the stem from the rays of the sun.

If summer pinching or pruning is commenced in proper time there will not be so many ill-shaped trees to be seen; one-sided and double-headed specimens will be scarce; the center of the trees will not be crowded with wood nor with branches crossing and chafing each other. Most trees are inclined to grow more to one side than the other, shooting out toward light and fresh air and avoiding the drip of other trees. It will be necessary to check this tendency by shortening in or removing those branches which extend too far on one side. The centers of fruit trees of every kind should be kept free from wood, so that the rays of the sun may reach the fruit on all the branches. In training trees as pyramids it sometimes happens that the side branches shoot up above the central or leading branch. This tendency should be corrected by pinching the shoots as fast as they appear, thus keeping down the irregularity and bringing the trees into the desired shape. The productiveness of apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and of gooseberry and currant bushes, may be increased, and the size of the fruit considerably enlarged, by pruning—that is, by shortening in the shoots of the last year's growth, leaving only spurs a few inches in length.

Grape vines require summer pruning very much. They should be so disposed on the trellis as to present their foliage evenly to the sun. It will not do to have a dense mass of leaves on one part and bare sticks on another. Superfluous branches should be removed, and long ones pinched to retard their further extension and to allow those which they have outstripped to come up. A vine culturist will find something to do about his vines every working day in summer—shoots to be pinched or broken off; branches to be tied; weeds and insects to be destroyed; branches to be thinned or removed altogether, if the vine from any cause is not able to support them.

Shade trees, shrubs and woody plants require to be kept in proper shape by summer pruning. The cuts made by the knife now will not bleed as in the spring, but will dry up in the sun. Suckers and superfluous growths of every kind and broken branches should be removed.—*Western Rural.*

### Rose Culture.

Every rose will not come from the slip. Of the three great divisions into which the rose family is separated, namely, the damask, the noisette and the tea, the last two may be propagated with more or less readiness from the slip or by budding; the first only by dividing the roots and planting the seed, which latter method is resorted to, however, only when it is desired to obtain new varieties.

The best season for taking rose slips is in June, just after the profuse bloom of early summer is over, although a person who knows exactly how to cut a slip may find good cutting throughout the warm months. Judgment and discernment are needed for the selections at all seasons. I know a generous lady who sent her friends immense armfuls of boughs, with hardly a real cutting upon them.

One should choose from a good, vigorous branch of last year's growth a fresh shoot containing two or three buds, such as will always be found more or less swollen at the base of the leaf stems. It should be cut from the parent branch diagonally, with a smooth, clean cut that will bring off a little of the old bark as well, in order to make the con-

dition as favorable as possible for the formation of roots. Have ready a box of rich mold. With a round, pointed stick make a hole several inches deep, and fill it with clean sand; insert the end of the slip in this sand to the depth of one or two inches; be sure to make it firm in the soil, and the sand acting as a percolator for moisture you may keep your slip well watered. You can soon see, by the swelling of the buds and the dropping off of the old leaves, whether the slip is indeed taking root, but do not attempt to remove it to the place where you would wish it permanently to remain until it has put out several sets of new leaves.

An ingenious way to raise a set of slips has been recommended by Mrs. Loudon, which we have tried with unvarying success. It is to take an earthenware flower-pot, gallon size, and fill it more than half full of broken potsherds, pebbles, bits of slate, or such things; now set in the middle, on top of these refuse materials, another similar flower-pot, half-pint size, with the hole at its bottom stopped up tightly with a cork; let its mouth be even with that of the large one; fill up the interstices with silver sand or other pure sand and set in a row of slips all around cut according to the direction given above. Keep the inner pot full of water all the time, but do not water the slips directly. In about six weeks your slips will have fine roots and can be potted. A hand-glass always hastens the process of rooting, and enables you to take advantage of the sunshine; but if you are not provided with one, be careful to keep your plants in the shade until they show certain signs of independence of life.

Roses need very rich soil to bring them to perfection, thriving best in a mixture of well-rotted manure, sand and garden loam, and to stint them of nourishment is indeed poor economy.—*American Cultivator.*

### Pruning the Roots.

A contributor to the *London Garden*, who has thoroughly experimented with root pruning, and who evidently well understands the subject, furnishes that journal some valuable information on the subject, pointing out the causes of failure as well as success. As the operation is to be employed only on trees whose vigorous growth is, at the expense of productiveness, the mistake is sometimes made of root pruning trees already too feeble, and thus increasing the difficulty. The tree becomes still more stunted and the fruit smaller than before. Failure has resulted whenever the pruning has been performed too late in spring or after the buds have swelled or expanded. In other instances the pruning has been too severe, the roots being cut as short on large trees as on small ones, without judgment or discretion. The experiments were made on the apple and the pear. A vigorous apple tree, eight or ten years old, which had scarcely made any fruit buds, has done best when about half the roots were cut in one season and half three years later, by going half way round on opposite sides in one year, and finishing at the next pruning—working two feet underneath to sever downward roots. It has always answered well, also, to cut on such trees all of the larger and longer roots about two and one-half feet from the stem, leaving the smaller and weaker roots longer, and going half way round as already stated. The operation was repeated three or four years later by extending the cut circle a foot or two further away from the tree. By this operation unproductive trees became completely studded with fruit spurs, and afterward bore profusely. This shortening of the roots had been continued in these experiments for twenty years with much success, the circle of roots remaining greatly circumscribed. The best time for this work has been found to be in the latter part of August and beginning of September, when growth has nearly ceased and while the leaves are yet on the trees, causing a greater increase of the bloom buds the following year than when performed after the leaves have fallen.

### How to Train Grape Vines.

At a meeting of the Michigan Pomological society at Hillsdale, J. S. Woodard, Lockport, N. Y., in an essay on training grape vines, described the one among many systems in use which he thought required the least time to learn and the least time to carry out in

practice. It is, said he, the one which the women of the household can easily execute, and which will give a maximum of fruit with a minimum of labor.

The second spring put two wires on trellis. Let two eyes start from the top of the cane; train one each way, pinching laterals to a single leaf each. Some now become impatient and want a full crop of fruit the third year, which would be apt to permanently enfeeble the plant. The better way is to have patience, and prune each cane to only three eyes. The object each time in letting three eyes remain when we want only two canes to grow is to insure having the two canes. The third spring let only two canes grow from each arm or spur; train one to the lower wire and let the other take the second. Now you need not pinch the laterals unless some one is disposed to run rampant, in which case head it off. If the plant is a strong one, you may let each of the four canes growing the third year bear one, two or three clusters, which will be all the fruit prudent to attempt this year. Your vine now should be strong enough to bear a fair crop, and we must prune with reference to that. Cut back the cane growing on the upper wire to three eyes again, but have the lower cane four feet long for fruiting. The spring of the fourth year fill the trellis with wires. Tie the long cane to the lower wire, training the shoots that grow from it perpendicular, tying to the upper wires, and heading off just above the top wire. Don't let the laterals grow more than two leaves. Let the two canes that grow from the spur run along the upper wires of the trellis. In the fall of the fourth year cut the bearing vine entirely out back to the arm from whence it grew; cut the best you can from the spur five feet long for bearing cane next season, and cut the other back for a spur to produce wood for the sixth year. Thus go on each year, cutting out the bearing vine of that year and bending down in its place the best one grown from the spur the previous year and cutting the other to form a spur again for the next. In the spring of each year tie the bearing cane to the lower wire and rub out all shoots that do not show fruit buds. You may also tie each shoot or cane grown from the spurs bearing fruit each year.

### Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

The society met on Saturday, July 3, at 11 o'clock a. m. President Heighway in the chair. The attendance was good, and the display of fruit very creditable—better than for several weeks, and it is hoped that every member will add their mite to these weekly exhibitions.

Mr. Hatch referred to minutes of proceedings of meeting of June 26, where the Doyenne de Ete pear is represented as being nearly equal to the Madeline. There was no comparison. To make a correct comparison, fruit should be produced at same time.

Mr. Trowbridge stated that in 1878 he attended the meeting of the Montgomery County Horticultural society, and saw the pear exhibited to-day placed upon exhibition there. The members were unable to name it. He again attended the August meeting of this society, and the same pear was again on exhibition; and he sent some samples to Chas. Downing, and received a reply from him that it was the Early Harvest pear of his boyhood.

Mr. Hatch said that it was simply his desire to place this pear, called by others the Early Harvest, in its true place. That it was a good and enjoyable pear is evident. If this pear is the Early Harvest it has certainly improved in the last few years.

The singular part concerning the pear he called Mendenhall was that he should be cultivating the St. John's pear, and that it should be so good, whereas all books of authority pronounce the St. John an inferior pear.

Mr. Trowbridge having some Snyder blackberries on exhibition, desired to speak in their praise. It was absolutely hardy; lives when all others die. Will bear cultivation well; bears abundantly. During a conversation upon the importance of bringing fruits for exhibition, it was decided that the best specimens should always be selected.

Mr. Wells said that his object in bringing Harvest Apples was that stock had been grafted upon a crab stump, and ever since the fruit had been much more acid than from the trees from which the stock had been taken.

Mr. Finch, in reply to query, said the wheat was out and shocked in this county, and was very fine. The rain had not damaged it as yet; but of course if continued for any great length of time would sprout. Oats were in bad condition—rusting very severely.—*Grange Bulletin.*

### Pinching Back Grape Vines.

A correspondent asks if we would recommend pinching back grape vines and not allow them to grow rampant. If by "pinching back" he means to pinch off the ends of the tender vines, we say no. Our custom is to trim our vines in early spring, after danger of freezing is past, being governed in the amount cut away by the growth made the last year. If the growth has been great, we cut more; if weak, cut less, the aim being to check excessive tendency to wood growth and to divert to fruit growth. After all the bunches of grapes have set, suckers or young shoots of vine will start at the union of the leaf with the cane or new growth. As soon as these shoots or suckers are two or three inches long, we break them off from the main, and thus throw the strength into the fruit and main canes rather than into the suckers. This operation corresponds to that of rubbing off suckers or water-sprouts from apple trees in the summer time. It saves an immense amount of labor and improves the crop. There is nothing on the garden border that pays better than a well-cared-for vine. After pruning in the spring, there is no cutting to be done until the spring following.—*Colman's Rural.*

### The Household.

#### Charity.

[Contributed by a Member of "The Household."] The christian, the philanthropist, and those who may be favored with a bounteous store of the goods of this earth should exercise charity toward their fellow-men suffering in want and poverty. If people generally knew the degrees of good they could accomplish by a little personal attention and relief to the poor, and by an occasional visit to their sick-beds, we are sure no selfish or falsely sensitive feelings would deter them from the performance of such benevolent and truly christian acts. Christians should remember the poor; and the thought of their wants and sufferings should lead them to the observance of benevolent duties enjoined upon them by the Savior they profess to serve and worship, and by the religion they profess to practice. Let not the religion you have embraced become a disrepute, nor your sincerity and honesty questioned, through refusal or neglect to exercise those acts of kindness which make the heart of the sufferer leap for joy and the desolate home brighten with abundance of succor.

Now is the time for the christian to show by his works that he is not merely a professor, but a practitioner, of the doctrines inculcated by the Savior; for the philanthropist to extend his works of love to suffering humanity; for the rich to show their gratitude to the "Giver of all gifts" for their continued prosperity and bounteous earthly store by extending their helping hand to their less prosperous neighbors.

Were you fortunate in inheriting a large property? or have you been prosperous in speculation or in trade? in brief, do you possess houses, or lands, stocks, and are you in receipt of an income far more than adequate not only to supply you with the necessities of life but with all the comforts and luxuries? If the answer to all these questions be in the affirmative, providence has clothed you with power greatly to assist and relieve many of the poor and meritorious of your fellow-creatures. This may be done, too, without any injury to yourself, without curtailing your comforts, without impairing your health, without shortening your life; on the contrary, your mind will be soothed, your heart gladdened, your whole nature will be improved by acts of benevolence, while the relieved through your means will offer up prayers for your welfare in this world and in that which is to come. You might comfort and instruct thousands who amid the scenes of squalid misery, ignorance and crime might be brought to love and reverence religion. There are large numbers of christians in this world who, themselves comparatively poor, yet manifest their principles by going about doing good. They are the

salt of the earth, and without the purifying influence of such what would be the fate of the poor? Then be kind to the unfortunate; dry the mourner's tears, that memory may have a store of sweet thoughts to live upon when the reality shall no longer stand before us.

Charity is placed at the head of all the christian virtues by St. Paul. It is the foundation of the christian graces. Without it, religion is like a body without a soul; our friendship a mere shadow; our alms the offerings of pride and hypocrisy. Benevolence is a part of religion. It falls like the dew from heaven on the drooping flowers in the stillness of night. It flows from a good heart, and looks beyond the skies for approval and reward. Angels smile on such. It is the attribute of Deity, the moving cause of every blessing we enjoy.

### Remarkable and Valuable Discovery of How to Get Rid of Rats.

It has always been easy for housewives who are troubled with rats to poison them, but the problem has been to induce them to die upon the field of honor, so to speak—the kitchen floor. They have usually preferred to retire to their inaccessible retreats in the walls as soon as they have felt the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and the low state of sanitary science prevailing in their communities is such that poisoned rats are never properly buried or incinerated by their associates. The problem has been how to kill rats without bringing unpleasant odors into the house.

Mrs. Benedict has solved the difficulty and is entitled to the honor we give to an inventor and benefactor. She was engaged, it appears, in the domestic manufacture of plaster casts of various kinds. Complaint having been made of the fragility of these wares, Mrs. Benedict began a course of experiments, with the hope of giving greater durability to her casts. One of her devices was to mix wheat or flour with her pulverized plaster of paris, so that the gluten of the flour might make the paste less brittle. One evening she had visitors, who rang the door-bell just as she was sifting the mixed plaster and flour for the third time by way of mixing them intimately, as the chemists say. She had already set a dish of water at hand, intending to make a cast at once, and when the door-bell rang she hastily removed her apron and went to welcome her guests, leaving her materials on the kitchen table. The guests stayed until late bed-time, and when they bade her adieu Mrs. Benedict went to bed without returning to the kitchen.

What happened in the night was this: A rat, sniffing the odor of flour, made up the legs of the table on top, where he was speedily joined by other foragers—his brethren. The dish of flour was easily reached, and the rats ate freely and hastily of it, as is their custom to do. It was rather a dry supper, and, water being at hand, each rat turned from the savory dish of flour and plaster to slake his thirst with water. Everybody who has had anything to do with plaster of paris will guess at once what happened. The water drunk first wetted the plaster in the rat's stomach, and then, in technical phrase, "set it"; that is to say, plaster thus made into a paste instantly grew hard in each rat's stomach, making a cast of all its convolutions. The event proved that with such cast in existence it is impossible for a rat to retreat even across a kitchen.

The next morning thirteen of them lay dead in a circle around the water dish. Mrs. Benedict, like a wise woman, kept her secret and made a profit of it. She undertook, for a consideration, to clean the premises of her neighbors of the pests, and succeeded. It was not long before the town was as free of this sort of vermin as if the piper of Hamelin had traveled that way. Then Mrs. Benedict advertised for agents to work up the business throughout the country, selling each the secret for a fair price.—*N. Y. Post.*

**\$1500 TO \$8000 A YEAR**, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$3 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address **GEORGE STINSON & CO.**, Portland, Maine.



## Farm and Stock.

**Putting Up Barbed Wire Fence.**  
A correspondent of the *Western Farm Journal* gives the following detailed account of his method of putting up this fence:

"First, I use cedar posts; sharpen one end of posts and square the other end, so they will be in condition for driving; then I set three or four stakes in line of fence as guide posts; then take a pole one rod in length, and a spade, go to one end of fence line and commence measuring, and every two and a half or three rods (or any distance you wish) I mark for post by removing the sod, and if the ground be very dry and solid I dig one depth of spade, keeping in direct range of guide stakes. When this part is done I hitch a team to the wagon, load up some posts and a good, heavy sledge hammer for driving, and as it is no easy job to handle a sledge one-half day at a time I procure an assistant and we take it by turns; then drive along the line of fence, the man upon the ground removing a post from the wagon as the other drives the team from one place to the other, placing the sharp end in the hole or mark previously made with spade, steadies and keeps it in upright position while the other (standing in wagon-box to handle sledge to advantage) drives the post to the depth of one and a half or two feet.

"If you have a right angle in line of fence the corner post must be braced both ways in line of fence, and to prevent the draw of wire from raising the corner post from the ground dig a good-sized hole for post (two and one-half feet deep), then bore a hole through lower end of post with a one and a half inch auger, drive a stout pin through the hole, allowing both ends of pin to project six inches, then place the post in the hole, and a piece of board on top of end of the pin, lean the top of the post a little outside of the line, fill in with earth and stamp it solid. The weight of dirt on top of the boards prevents the post from raising.

"After the posts are driven, take a lath, or other light stick, with the proper distances of the wire from the ground marked on it, and pass along the line of fence and mark on each post with a piece of chalk the place for each wire. (I use two wires for pasture fence, the lower one twenty-three and the upper one forty-two inches above the ground.) In putting on wire I prefer stretching each wire in the opposite direction from the other; by so doing, the draw of the wires tends to tighten each other.

"My plan is to load the wire into the wagon, drive along the line of fence, leaving a bunch of wire at the starting point, and knowing the weight of the bunch left, and calculating one and one-eighth or one and one-quarter pounds of wire to the rod, and by counting the posts where I pass along, can tell where to leave the next bunch, and so on; when I come to end of fence line the last bunch may reach further, so I calculate how far it will reach back on the fence, and that will be the place for another bunch, and so on until the wire is distributed.

"To stretch and staple the wire I find that four hands work to the best advantage. I remove the wagon-box, empty the staples into a water-pail and hang the pail on wagon reach; this is also a convenient place for an extra hammer, pair of pincers, and so forth. I put on the upper wire first to prevent them tangling; fasten the wire securely to braced post at the starting point, then drive the wagon along the line of fence a distance of fifteen rods, which is about the distance that the wire will stand to stretch without breaking, and pass a smooth, stiff stick through spool; two of the hands will carry it easily, letting it unwind as they get the wagon into position by having the hub of the hind wheel next the fence in line of fence, and the front wheel of wagon about two feet away from the line of fence so that in winding the wire on the hub the wire will not run off. Then place a brace behind the axle of the wagon (I use a twelve-foot scantling, light and stiff), dig a hole six inches deep for the lower end of brace, gradually sloping toward the wagon to correspond with slant of brace, then set the spade in back end of hole to prevent the brace from pressing into the earth. All this can be done by a spry hand in a very short time, and a team that will stand quietly is best; then pass the wire on

the under side of hub and once around, then bend the wire, pass the loop between two of the spokes and pass a stick one foot long through the loop, which prevents the wire from slipping on hub; then two of the hands will be back along the wire to keep it out of grass and see that it does not catch on posts; the other two, by turning the wheel backward (the draw of the wire will soon raise wheel clear of ground), and as the wheel raises, by keeping their weight on it to keep it down will stretch it as tight as necessary and as tight as the wire will bear. Then one of the other two hands nearest the wagon will raise the wire to the proper place and staple it to the two posts next the wagon, driving the staple solid to prevent the wire from slipping; then the wire can be loosened from the wagon (and if you put the wires all on as you pass along you can fasten another and stretch same as before, leaving the lower wire last), but if not, one hand will place brace and spade upon wagon and drive to next place; two will carry the spool and let the wire unwind as before, and the fourth hand will finish stapling the last draw, and so on till done. After the first wire is on, if fencing yard or pasture, the wagon must be on outside of fence to stick to corner posts."

**Wheat—The Best Varieties.**

At the International Millers' exhibition at Cincinnati the committee appointed to investigate the important question of what are the best varieties of wheat for flour-making submitted an elaborate report. We quote its material points as follows:

In the first place, we have met with much difficulty in determining which is the best wheat for milling in the United States on account of the vast extent of wheat-growing districts, extending through 23 degrees of latitude and 57 degrees of longitude, having a length of 2,800 miles and a breadth of 1,700, covering an area of 3,260,000 square miles, embracing all the states in the Union but three, and the entire territories, with every variety of soil and climate.

We find the same varieties of wheat grown in different states, while possessing the same general properties, differing materially in value for milling. The Fife wheat of Northern Minnesota and Dakota is far superior to the same variety grown in Iowa, Wisconsin or Illinois. The Boughton or Tappanhook wheat of Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia is much more rich in gluten than the same kind grown in Indiana, Ohio or Illinois.

We also find great diversity of opinion as to the merits of particular kinds of wheat grown in the same localities, making it a difficult matter for your committee to determine what are really the most desirable varieties of wheat for milling purposes.

We are of opinion that a general discussion at this meeting of the association, where all the large wheat districts are fully represented, will do more to settle which are the most desirable wheats to use than any report your committee would be able to make.

From the information before your committee, mostly obtained by correspondence, we find the following varieties among the best for milling purposes: Winter wheat—Longberry Amber, Lancaster, Indiana Red, Alabama, Orange, Velvet Chaff, Boughton or Tappanhook, Jennings. Spring wheat—Minnesota Fife, China, Mammoth or Rio Grande.

The Longberry Amber is extensively grown in Virginia, which, with the Lancaster, is most sought by millers, being rich in gluten, and possessing properties very desirable for shipping to warm climates.

The Indiana Red is spoken highly of as a fine glutinous wheat; also the Alabama, the latter but little raised, owing to its light yield per acre.

The Jennings is a light wheat, hard; gives excellent color and good strength.

The Orange makes a good family flour of fair strength, and yields well in flour.

The Velvet Chaff possesses good strength, and yields fairly in flour; is an early variety, grows a stiff straw, and is well adapted to strong and stiff soils, where most varieties would produce too rank straw and lodge.

The Boughton or Tappanhook is highly spoken of in some localities, while in others it is not considered a desirable wheat, not particularly rich

in gluten, but makes a good family flour; is easily damaged by moisture.

The Fultz and Clawson are taking the lead with farmers, yielding largely, but are very undesirable for millers, being soft and weak, and containing but little gluten compared with the first-named varieties.

The Clawson is used somewhat to mix with damp, strong wheat.

In spring wheat the Minnesota Fife is incomparably the best of any strong variety. It is rich in gluten, very hard, and yields immensely in middlings for purification and manufacture into patent flour; is essentially a "bread-making" wheat, producing a large number of pounds of finest bread from a mixed number of pounds of flour. This wheat is grown extensively in the Northwest, attaining its greatest perfection in extreme northern latitudes, particularly in Northern Minnesota and Dakota. In Wisconsin and Iowa it is much the best spring wheat grown.

The Rio Grande, China or Mammoth is a large-berried, heavy wheat, yielding well in flour, and next to Fife in glutinous properties; is particularly adapted to weak lands, having a rank growth of straw and standing drought remarkably.

The Canada Club we consider the next best spring variety, but is soft; it makes an excellent family flour when strength is not a particular object.

The Lost Nation, or Prussian Fife, we consider the poorest spring wheat grown, having thick bran, very soft, weak in gluten, not even making a white flour. It is grown extensively in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, yielding well, and is considered by farmers as being safer of a crop than Minnesota Fife, China or Club.

**Foot Rot in Sheep.**

This disease is contagious, and may spread through the entire flock unless prompt preventive measures are taken. In it the whole hoof becomes inflamed; blisters form on the heels and between the toes, which break, and in a few days form ulcers, which excrete fetid matter. The fore feet are usually affected, and the sheep goes about feeding painfully on its knees. The hoof is lost in course of time and a sore stump alone is left. It is usually the result of feeding on wet pastures. It should be treated on the first appearance of lameness, for afterward the whole condition of the animal is demoralized. All raw, loose or diseased horn should be cut away, and if any pus, or matter, is found under the horn it should be removed. The feet should then be washed with carbolic soap and water twice a week, and after each washing a piece of soft tow or lint steeped in the following mixture should be bound on the foot and between the toes: oxide of copper, four ounces; arsenic, half an ounce; acetic acid, three ounces; honey, eight ounces. We have also heard of excellent effects from washing clean the affected part with Buchanan's carbolic soap number 12, and then applying Buchanan's creosylic ointment. No. 12 soap costs 50 cents a cake, which will wash 100 sheep. A four-ounce box of creosylic ointment costs 25 cents, and is enough for 12 or 15 sheep. The above soap, it is also claimed, is an excellent remedy for all kinds of skin sores in horses and cattle generally.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**American Horses in London.**

In an official report on the horses of the North Metropolitan Tramways company, London, Mr. Fleming, the distinguished veterinary authority, expresses the opinion that the French horses are too coarse and heavy for tram work. Their lymphatic temperament, tendency to disease, especially of the feet, and deficiency in stamina and courage render them undesirable. Of the American horses he writes: "I was much impressed with their breeding and general good quality. Those horses which were not more than 15.3 hands high appeared the most suitable, and generally they had remarkably sound limbs behind." The chief defects noticed in some of them were narrowness of chest and lightness of fore limbs for draught purposes. "The fore legs of very many of them, and especially the taller animals, were too near each other at the chest, and the fore arms were thin; while there was a lightness or narrowness below the knee, and too great a distance between that joint and the ground. The hind quarters and legs were good, and the body compact and strong in the medium size

horses. The horses over 15.3 or 16 hands I do not consider so good for tram work as those between 15.2 and 15.3." On the whole, Mr. Fleming is complimentary; and the tendency of his report will be to add to the market value of American-bred horses in London. The shoeing attracted a large share of the expert's attention. He is an advocate of frog pressure on non-mutilated frogs. He remarks: "I never in all my experience saw more beautifully and wonderfully developed frogs than I did among your horses; and these alone should be a great saving, not only to the shoes and in horse flesh generally, but should preserve the feet and afford the horse greater security on the paved and slippery roads." He confesses to a liking for the cold fitting of shoes, but condemns the great reduction of the hoof by farriers and the robbing it of the most essential part of its horn. He objects to excessive lowering of the wall at the heels, because the practice has a tendency to produce corns and bruises. Corns are a greater evil than diminished frog pressure. Mr. Fleming adds that he looked carefully for evidence as to shoes shifting their position on the feet from the absence of clips, but found none. The instructions of Manager George H. Smith to farriers in the employ of the Tramways company are in harmony with the views expressed in the report.

**An English Cattle Ranch in the West.**

The recently published statement as regards Lord Dunmore's American enterprise proves to be authentic, as we now have the following from the *London Court Journal*:

"The earl of Dunmore has returned to England from America, where he has been traveling for some little time in search of an eligible site for the establishment of the gigantic cattle ranch he proposes to found for the breeding of Scotch cattle on the other side of the Atlantic. The spot most appropriate to the purpose has been discovered in Montana, and the 'Dunmore ranch' will be the largest in the world. His lordship, who owns 30,000 head of cattle in Scotland, intends to choose from among the purest breeds those most likely to thrive in Montana, and will shortly return thither to superintend the establishment of the droves to be sent over from Scotland. The speculation entered into by his lordship is one of the most gigantic on record—that of supplying the British market with fresh beef from America by the refrigerating system."

**To Get Rid of Chicken Lice.**

Vermin is the pest of poultry, and when chicken-houses get thoroughly infested it is not an easy matter to cleanse them. If the house is washed with a hot-lime wash and the roosts are rubbed with a mixture of kerosene oil and lard the lice will be made uncomfortable, and if this treatment is repeated a few times the house and also the fowls will be quite free from vermin. If the house is, as all poultry-houses should be, detached from barns and other buildings, it may be fumigated. Shut it up tight and close every opening. Then place a pan of live coals on the ground (or if it must be on a wooden floor, put down a few shovelfuls of earth, or coal ashes, to hold the pan). Throw on a handful of lumps of brimstone, and get out quickly, closing the door tightly. If the work has been thorough, no lice can be found at the end of a few hours. The whitewashing, etc., may then be done.

The oat-meal industry is becoming a very important feature of Iowa trade, and the demand for the products of the new mills recently erected there is very large. Some of the mills have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The farmers are increasing the acreage of oats sown, as the crop is in every respect a more sure and remunerative one than wheat.

An inventive genius filled a small tarleton sack with a spoonful of cayenne pepper and tacked it over the rat hole. When the rat bounced out, his eyes were peppered by the sifting from the shaken sack. He squealed like a pig, and escaped. The whole tribe has since migrated. This is a novel riddance for rats.

As the cows come in, the best of heifers may be selected for raising. There can be no better way to improve the stock of cows than to use a good bull and keep the best calves, well feeding and caring for them until matured.

## Veterinary Department.

**Dry Feet.**

I have a horse that has dry, flinty hoofs. What shall I use on them to make them soft and growing?

ANSWER.—Take whale oil two to pine tar one part; mix, and apply every alternate day to the coronet, hoof, sole and frog of the feet, and stuff them with linseed meal poultices every night. The flinty condition referred to is the result of a low degree of inflammation existing within the feet; and if you could spare the use of the animal for a month, would more readily respond to a blister applied to the coronets.

**Herpes.**

Please tell me what is herpes, and what causes it.

ANSWER.—Herpes is a kind of tetter or cutaneous disease, characterized by a tendency to spread or creep over the skin and finally collect in a small cluster of vesicles which contain lymph of a clear or colorless character and which sometimes break and discharge, and occasionally run into an indolent ulcer difficult to heal. We believe it can always be traced to some ill-furnished condition of the body, and have often seen it following a slight attack of indigestion, or caused by a change of feed. Treatment: Give the animal a cathartic; change its feed; wash the blotches clean with castile soap; dress them with carbolized oil—one part of carbolic acid to twelve of olive oil, mixed.

**Diabetes Insipidus.**

Please do me the kindness to prescribe for my eight-year-old mare. I have been daily driving her for a year, and she is, and has been always, particularly offensive from her very frequent staling in the stable, just before starting on a drive, and when stopped—very profuse each time. Drinks immoderately, and will not eat unless allowed to do so. She is a thoroughbred of great vim and endurance, and every way desirable except as above stated.

ANSWER.—There is no doubt in our mind but that your mare is a victim to the disease called diabetes insipidus, and probably resulting from extrinsic causes, such as bad feed, unhealthy inhalations, etc. We would therefore recommend that you pay strict attention to her feed; have the bins cleaned out and a new supply of feed placed in them. Give water often, but in small quantities, and drive her occasionally under a heavy blanket, to induce perspiration. Prepare her for two days by feeding upon bran mash; then, in the morning before feeding, give twenty ounces of castor oil, with exercise five or six hours afterward to induce it to act, and after purgation has ceased, give once a day in her feed, which should be of a soft and laxative nature, one drachm of the iodide of potassium; and if there should be a tendency toward indigestion, which we anticipate, you had better give once a day a powder composed of one drachm of subnitrate of bismuth and four grains of arsenous acid, mixed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

## STALLIONS

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

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

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



