

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 440.

SPARE MOMENTS.

BY RS. EMILY THORNTON.

Oh, be careful of spare moments,
Little moments slipping past;
Though they seem of no importance,
Disappearing, oh! how fast—
It were better far to turn them to some good
account at last!

Life itself is made up solely
Of these moments set in hours;
And we find that man's improvement
Both in health and mental powers,
All depends upon right usage of odd moments
that are ours.

Some there are who, ever reckless,
Throw this precious gift away;
Gambling, stealing, fighting, drinking,
Lounging idly, day by day;
Reeling homeward then, at midnight, flinging
curses by the way.

Others, studious and thoughtful,
In life mingle, cool and calm,
Tolling hard from morn till nightfall,
And while toiling sing some psalm;
Making study in the evening prove a spirit-
soothing balm.

Some, exempt from toilsome labor,
Having riches, power and health,
Use these moments to advantage
By distributing their wealth
To the needy; not for lip-praise, for they do
good half by stealth.

Some, again, in quiet home-walks,
Have a loving word to say,
Cheering weary, toil-worn parents;
Helping dear ones, day by day;
Their spare moments being fruitful, in a hum-
ble, cheerful way.

THE SORREL HORSE.

BY SYLVANUS CORB, JR.

In the village of Saybrook, within the confines of the Pine Tree state, lived Deacon Aaron Adamson. He was not only deacon, but he was also esquire, having been appointed justice of the peace by Governor Hubbard at a time when men were not plenty who would accept the office and pay the fee—at least they had not been plenty in Saybrook. But, be he deacon or be he esquire, no glittering title or high-sounding refrain could cover up the man—and the man was simply a skindint, as we shall see.

The deacon had been in his day a noted breeder of horses; and he might have become wealthy from that source alone could he have contented himself with honest returns from his ventures; but nothing would content him while there appeared a shadow of gain beyond the stated bound. The last penny he would pocket, and then fume, and storm, and haggle, and lie until he had got another penny on top of that. Yes, he had been a horse dealer in his day, and what he did not know about horses was not worth knowing. Of late, however, he had kept little stock, choosing, he declared, to "shelter one or two of the very best horses in the world rather than have his stable filled with common, every-day trash."

But the truth was, he did not keep many horses, because nobody who knew him dared to buy of him; and a horse known to have been bought of Deacon Adamson was very hard to sell.

One spring there moved into the town a young farmer named Moses Midwell, who purchased the old Cummings place, believing that he could bring it back to what it had been in the other years, when it had been rated as the best farm in Cumberland county. Midwell had bought the farm and paid for it; had purchased all the tools of the former owner; and bought, and paid cash for, everything needed, save a horse. He had heard his father, in the years ago, speak of Deacon Adamson as the best judge of horse flesh in the state, and having learned that the deacon was still alive and living at the village he concluded that he would apply to him for a horse.

"If you're goin' to trade with Deacon Adamson," said one of his neighbors, "do you jest keep yer eyes open. He's a dreadful cheat, and he's got so used to lyin' that he don't rally know when he does let the truth slip out."

However, Midwell knew something of horses, and was not afraid of being very badly cheated. "But," said he to himself, "if he does cheat me intentionally I shall try to get even with him."

So upon the deacon called Mr. Moses Midwell and made known his want.

"Ah! Midwell! son of my old friend! I declare it does me good to see you. And you have come to live with us! Good! Your father and I were like brothers."

And so the old man rattled on as they walked toward the stable.

"Upon my word, my dear boy, you have hit me in just the right moment if you want the kind of a horse I should want if I were in your place. Only the color—I don't know how that will suit you. Some folks don't like sorrel, and I can't say it's a favorite color with me."

But Midwell did not object to that. They reached the stable, and the deacon backed the horse from the stall. If he pinched the animal's nose, or twisted his tongue, or stuck a pin into his shoulder, we cannot say; but we can say that the horse came out lively, prancing and vigorous, with ears erect and nostrils distended. And it was certainly a handsome horse—standing proudly erect (although a pressure of the deacon's thumb and finger under the jaw may have had something to do with that); limbs well proportioned; smooth in every joint; with a coat glossy and fine.

"There, sir, there you have him. I was offered a hundred and a half for him yesterday, and refused it point blank; but for old association's sake—as a token of remembrance of your good old father—I'll let you have him for just that figure. Mercy! if you can find fault with that, there'll be no use in my thinking to serve you."

The deacon forgot to state that the offer to which he alluded had been made by his own hopeful son. However, that didn't matter, for the horse, if perfect in every respect, was worth every dollar named. But was he perfect?

"There you have him just as he stands, Mr. Midwell. I can warrant him sound in wind and limb, because I know; but I can't warrant him free from things that no human being can see."

"Mr. Adamson, I must trust to your word—to your honor. Of course you know that I would not wish to pay a hundred and fifty dollars for a horse that had a serious blemish."

"And you don't object to the color?"

"No; I rather like it. Sorrel is a plain color, and stands well."

"Then, my dear Moses," said the deacon, standing by the horse's hind quarter and looking over the sweep of the haunch, "I can give you my word that the horse hasn't got an out that I can see—not one. He's kind, and willing, and strong, and sound-winded, and smooth-limbed, and tough footed, and I never knew him to see anything that frightened or startled him. But, dear boy, don't you feel delicate about refusing the trade. If you don't want him at the price it's all right. Perhaps I can help you to a trade somewhere else."

But Midwell wanted the sorrel horse, and when he left the deacon's premises he had paid over to that good old man a hundred and fifty dollars, and he took the horse with him.

On his way home Moses was puzzled by several peculiar movements of the sorrel horse; and arriving at his own quarters the animal in entering the stable, following his new owner at the end of a goodly length of halter-strap, ran his head bump against the door post.

A strange thought came to the young farmer's mind—a fancy that made him dizzy, and that caused his heart to bound. He led the horse to the middle of the barn floor and there flashed a white handkerchief suddenly before his eyes—flashed it once—twice—thrice—but not a muscle of the horse's eye quivered—not a nerve was startled. The sorrel horse was bled as a stone!

And then Moses called to mind how adroitly the deacon had evaded and played around that one point. It had been a heartless swindle. He went away by himself, and sat down and reflected.

"Well, well," he said to himself, in the end, "we'll see how this thing will come out. If we both live long enough, I may get square with him!"

On the following day Moses met Deacon Adamson at the village. The old man bowed and offered his hand as though nothing unusual had happened. He would not have spoken of the horse had not the other introduced the subject.

"Of course," said Moses, "you knew the horse's eyes were not right?"

"Yes, Moses, I did. I never seek to deceive. We did not speak of his eyes. Ha, ha—yan'll have to see for him."

"So I have discovered; and, Mr. Adamson, as I do not like a blind horse I will let you have him back for the amount I paid for him."

"Are you in earnest, Moses?"

"I am."

The deacon placed the end of his fore finger beneath his eye, and pulled down the lower lid.

"There's nothing green there, dear boy?"

"No."

"Then I guess we'll call a trade a trade. You've got a good, strong, kind, serviceable horse, and a color that pleases you. But, really, Moses, the lesson'll do you good. Next time you'll look a little sharper with your own eyes."

"The next time," said Moses, as he turned away, "I shall seek to trade with an honest man."

"O! don't be angry, Moses. Don't lay it up." From that time Moses Midwell met the deacon frequently, and always with a respectful salutation. He did not profess friendly feeling, nor did he display feeling of ill-will.

The season passed, and Moses flourished on his farm. He had purchased a new and improved thrashing machine, and he also owned a horse-power for sawing wood, and for these uses the sorrel horse worked in well and profitably.

Deacon Adamson had prepared for laying down a two-acre lot to grain and grass. During the season last past he had raised upon that lot the largest crop of corn ever raised from the same territory in the county. He applied dressing without stint, and having taken off the corn, he meant now to show the heaviest burden of grass upon those two acres ever cut from the same extent of surface. In laying it down he wanted a goodly quantity of red clover seed, and he had been informed that Moses Midwell had thrashed out several bushels of the very best clover seed to be found anywhere. When he next met Moses he asked him if he had seed to sell.

"Yes, I shall sell most of it. In fact, most of it is already engaged."

"But you can spare me enough for my two-acre lot."

"Yes, I shall have plenty left for that."

"What shall you charge me for it?"

"Whatever it is going for at the stores. There'll be no trouble on that score."

"And you'll warrant it to be pure red clover?"

"No, sir; I'll warrant it nothing of the kind. But I'll tell you this, sir: I have just three bushels of seed in my granary, and I can give you my word that every seed was thrashed from as fine and pure red clover as ever grew. There's nothing else of seed in my chest, save my wheat and barley and oats."

"All right, I shall look to you for the seed."

"And you shall have it."

Moses Midwell went home, and that night after everybody else was abed and asleep he went out to his barn where his thrashing machine stood upon the great floor, and having led out the sorrel horse, and harnessed him in place, he brought forth from a far corner of one of the scaffolds a lot of material which had been carefully gathered upon his old sheep pasture, and fed it to the maw of the thrashing machine, and he then went to the work of thrashing and winnowing a seed that, we firmly believe, had never been before and has never been since thrashed and winnowed intentionally.

Two days after that Deacon Adamson came up for his clover seed.

"This is all clear?" said the purchaser, as he handed over the money and took the bag of seed.

"I thrashed and winnowed it myself," answered Moses, "and can warrant it to be the seed of the *crimson oxalis*, pure and unadulterated."

The deacon's eyes sparkled. He was not a learned man himself, but it did him good to hear learned quotations and classical expressions.

And Deacon Adamson went home and laid down his two-acre lot to oats, herds-grass and *crimson oxalis*, and then awaited the coming of events.

The oats grew and flourished, and an enormous crop blessed the husbandman. And above the stubble of the oats appeared the green blades of the grass crop—that which was to give forth its mighty growth in another year.

"Ah!" said the expectant man, "wait until you see my crop of clover. If I ain't greatly disappointed I'll show you a leetle the biggest crop of red clover you ever did see." And this he told to all who looked upon that field—told it so often and told it to so many that never did a coming circus create more anxiety of anticipation in the bosoms of the village boys than did the coming of that red clover create in the bosom of the good people of Saybrook.

At length the warm spring days came, and the two-acre field put on its coat of green. The days of June came on apace, and the green-blade grew rank and luxuriant; but—

not like clover!—not like any clover which the people of Saybrook had ever seen before.

Mercy! how rank and how green! and how thickly the strange growth covered the ground. But it could not be clover. The deacon leaned upon his fence and looked over into the field. The leaves of the luxuriant herbage were beginning to put on a strangely familiar look. His heart fluttered.

"Samuel," he said to his son, "what was it that Moses Midwell called that seed that he let me have?"

"He called it *crimson oxalis*."

An hour later the deacon met Professor Do-

dem.

"Professor, what is *crimson oxalis*?"

"Where does it grow, and how?"

"In a field, thick."

"In such a case it must be the common red sorrel."

"And that is its honest name—*crimson oxalis*."

"*Oxalis* is sorrel, certainly; and of course you know what *crimson* is."

Two days later the deacon met Moses Midwell and called him aside.

"Now, Moses, look here! We ain't going to have any words unless I can prove that you've lied to me, which I think I can do. Didn't you swear to me that you hadn't got a bit of other seed in your granary but pure clover, besides your common grain?"

"I didn't swear, deacon, but I told you so."

"Then where'd you get that seed you let me have?"

"I went home, and on that very night, after all save myself were abed and asleep, I went to my barn and brought forth from a far scaffold a crop I had cut from the old sheep pasture, and then I latched up the old sorrel horse and thrashed it out and winnowed it. I told you honestly what the seed was when I let you have it. If you have been deceived it should be a lesson to you; and I can say to you as you once said to me—Let—"

"Hold on! Never mind the lesson now! Moses Midwell, I'm afraid you've caught up with me. You offered once to let me have the sorrel horse back for the same price that you paid. I'll give you that price in full, with interest, if you'll put that two-acre field of red sorrel where no human being can ever see it more."

"Really, deacon, there's no need of that. I made use of the sorrel horse, and you may make use of that other sorrel. Plow it in for dressing before it goes to seed."

The deacon caught at the idea and hurried away; and before another twenty-four hours had passed the two acres of sorrel had all been plowed in out of sight. The eye-sore was removed, but the cutting fact remained. The story had leaked out—the story of the horse trade and of the return trade in *crimson oxalis*; and to the latest day of his life Deacon Adamson was free to declare that his sale of the blind horse to Moses Midwell had proved the sorrel piece of business for himself that he ever did.

An Animal that Wouldn't Scare.

A vagrant ass stood beside the track of the Sunset railway at the depot a few mornings ago. An engine moved slowly up. It stopped within a few feet of the ass. The engineer blew one of those terrible screams, prolonged and ear-piercing—such a blast as makes a sleeping Millerite dream of the day of judgment. Did the ass scare? Not worth a cent! Did he shake the sloth from his limbs, erect his tail and speed away like the asses of Bassorah, faster than the Bedouin coursers run back to the chapparral? No, he didn't. He turned an ear to the engine, just as a deaf man uses his tin ear-trumpet, and caught every particle of the sound. And when the steam-blown whistle ceased its notes and all the echoes died away the animal straightened out his neck, opened his mouth, and in a voice that deafened all the railroad men and caused the freight clerk to drop his pen, roared, "I can't! I can't! I can't! I can't be beat! I can't be beat! I can't be beat! I can't be beat!"—*San Antonio Herald.*

The Carson stage was brought to a full stop near Bodie a fortnight ago by two highwaymen. The driver was ordered to halt, and the order emphasized by the presentation of a couple of double-barreled shotguns. The passengers were ordered to throw up their hands and get out of the stage. They were then assured by the highwaymen that the first man who "batted his eye" would be killed so dead that he would be ready to skin. While one of them stood guard with his trusty shotgun at full cock, the other robber deliberately went

through the passengers for all their loose change and jewelry, as fast as it could be found. Each passenger was required to tell how much money he had and where it was before he was searched. Many managed to save the best portion of their money in one way and another. One gentleman kept his gold watch and chain in his hand until the stage was allowed to go on.

At the instance of Miss E. A. Ormerod, more than two hundred persons made observations on injurious insects in Great Britain last year, and the results have recently been published. It appears that excessive cold tends in no degree to kill the grubs, as larvae in hard frozen ground survived the winter as well as any; and indeed, the low temperature was rather favorable to insects than otherwise, inasmuch as it destroyed large numbers of insect-eating birds.

A woman was tarred and feathered in Middletown, Vt., on Thursday night. She is said to have been taken out of a house by a party of masked persons (whether male or female is not known) divested of every article of clothing and given a thorough coating with tar and feathers. She begged for mercy, but her plea was not heeded. Her offense was the desertion of her husband and children last winter. It is a story almost too horrible to believe.

After a telegraph pole had fallen on a Savannah negro's head, he threw up his hands and shouted: "Don't hit me again wid yer club, Mr. Policeman. It wasn't me dat stole der chickens. It was Deacon Henry." Then he looked, saw what hit him, and walked off, saying: "Golly! I see in luck dis mornin'! I spect dat de policeman had me shuah dat time."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write. I like THE SPIRIT very much. I have a calf, a pig and a pony. I had a sheep and a lamb, but I sold them. We have some ripe apples. We have four cows and five calves. It rained here Sunday and Monday. I will close by sending you a riddle: Down in the valley I saw a bright light; all saddled, all bridled, all ready for a fight; silver my saddle, silver my bow. I have told you my name three times in a row, and yet you don't know.

Yours truly, ALVA GEORGE.

ERIE, KANS., June 29, 1880.

PROF. BOLES:—Thanks for correction of my last papers. I think I can spell "ammunition" now.

So one of our heroes was killed. Poor Stewart! If this story had the very romantic coloring that some I have read have Stewart would not have been killed; or he would have turned up alive at some unexpected time and place.

JAMES STEPP.

FRIEND JAMES:—You are right. "Truth is stranger than fiction." Fiction by its false coloring gives erroneous views of life, as the young find to their cost in after life. Day dreaming, hoping that something may "turn up," has made a tame, shiftless man or woman of a youth who by proper energy might have made life a brilliant success. Better to die in a desperate struggle for life or for something better than to tread forever in old ruts. This is a grand old world to work in. Boone and Stewart paved the way for the westward "star of empire." How severely truth deals with us! but most precious and enduring are her lessons of wisdom. Rough and even at times terrible are her dealings, but the end is greater capacity for enjoyment, and greater enjoyment for capacity. When Boone and his companions climbed to the top of the Cumberland mountains, what a grand prospect was before them! Those glorious valleys, whose beauty made their hearts swell big with joy, and to whose fruitful hillsides they led the way, and for whose sake Stewart and others laid down their lives, and Boone and others spent muscle and blood, are now waving with the green and the golden; the Indian and the buffalo have gone to the West, and civilization has quietly rolled on and on through the stupendous region from mountain top to mountain top, far exceeding the wildest dreams of Boone and Stewart. Shall not their noble lives, dear James, inspire us with courage to meet the ills of life, and even death itself for the sake of the great Beyond whose golden streets and temples, ever-bearing trees and sparkling waters human eyes have never beheld, but of whose existence we are none the less certain? Ever yours, W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Benley 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. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Economy on the Farm.

The meaning of the word *economy* is very often misunderstood. Many people seem to think it means unmitigated stinginess and miserly parsimony. Now an economical person may spend twice as much money as one who has the same amount of money to spend and yet is not economical. Economy may mean nothing more than a system of rules and regulations. But it has also another meaning: economy avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage—that is, where it will do the most good. Frugality cuts off all indulgences and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual economy. Parsimony is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. Economy is a virtue; parsimony is a vice.

Now this economy is just what we want on the farm. We need not a saving of money or labor, but we need more money and more labor applied just where they will do the most good.

A farmer has forty acres of corn to put out. He feels poor, resolves to economize, hence does not hire a hand to help him, but resolves to prepare the ground and cultivate the corn himself. If he had nothing else to do, lost no time by rain or from any other cause, and everything went just right, he might put out and cultivate that area in corn. But it commences to rain, and the farmer gets in a hurry, plows when his ground is wet and as a consequence breaks up cloddy; does not take time to harrow more than once or twice, puts the corn in the mud, gets it cultivated through three or four times, and raises thirty bushels of corn and thirty tons of weeds to the acre. This is *economy*!

How much better it would have been if that farmer had hired a hand for a few days at a cost of ten or fifteen dollars until he had his ground plowed in good order. He would then have had plenty of time to pulverize it himself by harrowing, rolling and dragging, and could have put his corn in in good order.

A corn crop carefully planted in good-conditioned soil is two-thirds made. If you put your corn ground in the very best of order before planting the corn is half cultivated. You can make ten bushels of corn per acre in no easier way than by carefully preparing the ground before planting; and you can make another ten bushels per acre almost as easy by extra cultivation of the growing crop. This would be the right kind of economy.

A string of fence needs resetting and repairing. The whole would not cost more than ten dollars. But the farmer has resolved to economize and concludes to put off repairs for another year. But one night his stock breaks across the fence into his wheat field and destroys twenty dollars' worth of wheat. Would it not have been economy to have fixed the fence? For, in addition to the wheat destroyed, his cattle have learned that by getting across the fence they can get a good feed of wheat, and will be troublesome ever afterward.

Another farmer has an economical spell, and concludes that he will not take the necessary time to attend the grange meetings. Now just what he loses by such conduct every reader of the *Grange Bulletin* well knows. Besides, his negligence is a crime against the order to which he belongs.

Perhaps you, reader, have resolved to economize this year, and when your subscription for the *Bulletin* expires you do not intend to renew. Do you think it economy to lose its bright weekly visits every week for a year in consideration of one dollar and sixty cents? If you intend to economize, think well before you act, and consider well whether it really is economy.—John M. Stahl, in *Grange Bulletin*.

For or Against, That is the Question.

Now that for two years the farmers of this country have, mainly through efforts of the grange, asked of their representatives in congress such legislation as would free the masses of the people from the oppression of the few, as combined in railroad monopolies, and as these expressed wishes and demands have not been heeded, it has caused thinking people to realize more than ever before that, perhaps through our own neglect, our government is representative only in name, and to look about for means to "bring us back to purity and integrity of our forefathers." If our representatives have not represented us, we, their constituents, should ask of them an account of their stewardship, and if "weighed in the balance and found wanting" let them step down and out; and in the future let each and every Patron farmer, irrespective of party, "do all he can in his own party to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust."

The time to do this is now, before or at the caucuses and conventions. Ask the candidates the question squarely how they stand on the great questions now pressing so heavily upon

farmers in particular, and let them know they will be expected to live up to their record.

We have before us a letter from a member of the present congress from Ohio—an answer to questions put to him as to how he stood on the Reagan bill, interstate commerce, etc. It is right to the point; and members of all parties should demand just such explanation in all cases in the future. We have numbers, justice and right upon our side; let us be men enough to do the work. We extract from the letter as follows:

"On the question of interstate commerce of which you inquire, the best answer I can give on that subject is my record while in congress. On the Reagan bill pending in the Forty-fifth congress, to regulate fares and freights of railroads, I voted for and advocated the bill. You will find on every vote that was taken my vote recorded in favor of it. I also refer you to the debates in the late Ohio Constitutional convention, where I constantly advocated a constitutional provision prohibiting railroads from discriminating between through and local rates, insisting that railroads ought to be compelled to carry freight and passengers at as low rates for local as for through. I have always been in favor of protecting the producer by giving him all the advantages that any others have, and if railroads make low rates from St. Louis to New York I would compel them to carry at the same proportionate rates between all way points. This was the object of the Reagan bill, and I advocated it strongly and recorded my vote every time in its favor. This has been my position always as my public record will show."

Now let us demand that all aspirants to congress in all parties thus squarely define their "position," and remember that by far the greatest number get there by farmers' votes. Let us learn to cast intelligent ballots, and we shall have taken a long step forward.—*Grange Bulletin*.

The Dividing Line.

It is of the utmost importance that the Patrons of Husbandry should have a clear and well-defined idea as to their rights, privileges and duties within the gates of the order.

To reach such an understanding, the facts and conditions of society must be looked at just as they are. Any impracticable theory is worthless, especially for present use. Matters of business must be handled in a business-like manner.

The organization of the grange grew out of the necessity felt by farmers for an improvement in their condition as a class. While it is not a political organization, yet the principles it teaches underlie all true political economy, all true statesmanship. It is an organization into which the motives that usually divide men in partisan politics should never enter, but where every question affecting the farmers directly or indirectly, near or remote, may be fearlessly, conscientiously and thoroughly analyzed. It is a crucible into which all questions of production, distribution and consumption; all questions of governmental policy, whether legislative or administrative, may be put, for the purpose of separating the pure metal—truth—from the worthless dross, error and prejudice.

No one can be a true granger while he holds "political notions" too sacred to be tried on their merits in relation to the farmers' interests.

While, therefore, we claim an exalted, independent position for the grange as a school for investigation of principles and policies, where truth may be free from error, where farmers may learn that their interests are identical, we hold that there should be a well-defined dividing line between such investigation and the business of political action.

When it comes to forming combinations for the choice and election of candidates to fill the various offices in the gift of the people, the work should be done as citizens and not as grangers. In the grange you have learned how certain measures will affect the husbandman; now, in your political action, choose for office such men as will represent your interests.—*Wisconsin Grange Bulletin*.

The Order in Oregon.

Grange affairs in Oregon are, judging from the following from the *Willamette Farmer*, in a prosperous condition: "The late session of the State grange was well attended by the delegates from all parts of the country, and all its proceedings were harmonious. The condition of the order shows improvement and more interest generally felt. A number of dormant granges have revived, and there is every reason to anticipate renewed growth and progress and increased influence. The benefits of co-operation, well conducted, were satisfactorily demonstrated, and the social features are producing constantly good effects in making communities happier and giving neighbors many pleasant advantages not before enjoyed. The financial position of the State grange has been embarrassed for years past on account of business undertaken in the name of the order, but the financial report of the present session is evidence of an improved condition, and measures have been taken for entirely removing the old debt attending the State grange agency, partly accomplished by the liberality of the members. The secretary, Mr. N. W. Randall, of Clackamas county, has been very liberal in this connection, as he has not only made heavy advances of money to sustain the credit of the order, but donates very liberally of his own means as an encouragement for others to raise money to clear off the old debt.

"The condition of the order may be considered as good, showing increased membership, and will soon be free of debt. There is a prospect that steps will be taken to introduce the system of mutual insurance against fire, and perhaps mutual life insurance in due time. A committee of competent men is appointed to consider and propose measures for the consideration of the next legislature."

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

E. E. GOOD.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTATOES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and delivered on any railroad line in this city. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE!

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

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

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, ETC., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

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

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY

THE GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

Dastardly Murder.

[Atchison Champion.]

It is a lamentable fact that Atchison, while it is the first city in the state, although surrounded with every moral influence, has a bloody record of crime. To that long list it is our painful duty to chronicle another tragic event which occurred last night and which will send to eternity Charley Wilson and to the felon's cell Hugo Mahn. The facts are about as follows:

At about 8 o'clock, Wilson, who keeps the Palace saloon, and Em. Morgan, better known as "Dutch Bill's Wife," who is the keeper of a miserable bangle on Main street, were riding on Commercial street in a buggy. They passed Hugo Mahn at Hetherington's corner, who immediately followed the buggy to Third street. Wilson and the woman stopped at the Senate saloon and ordered drinks brought to them, after which they turned around to resume their drive. At the corner of Third, Mahn emerged from the shadow of the Apollo hall building, and seizing the bow of the buggy with one hand drew a thirty-eight-caliber revolver and began firing. He fired three shots before an officer could reach the scene of the tragedy. But the murderer had done his work. One ball had taken effect, which will prove a death wound. Mahn was at once arrested by Officer Dobbs and hurried to the police station. The victim upon receiving his death wound fell forward upon the dashboard of the buggy, crying "I am shot!" Before he could be extricated from his position, the horse became restless and trotted slowly up the street as far as Fourth, the woman moaning and crying. At

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Now if we have any detective ability in this town of Garnett, or county of Anderson, let us see it utilized. The midnight incendiary is a thousand times worse than the midnight assassin. The community is not safe while he is at large.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

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

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FRANK E. SNOW,

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GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

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

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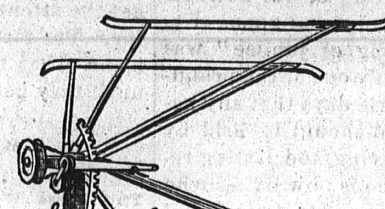
Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea, excessive flowings, painful menstruation, unusual suppressions, weak back, prolapsus, or falling of the uterus, anæmia, nervous depression, bearing-down sensations, chronic constipation, inflammation, and ulceration, internal heat, nervous depression, nervous and sick headache, debility, and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. "DO LIKEWISE."—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, sent for the 'Medical Adviser,' and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

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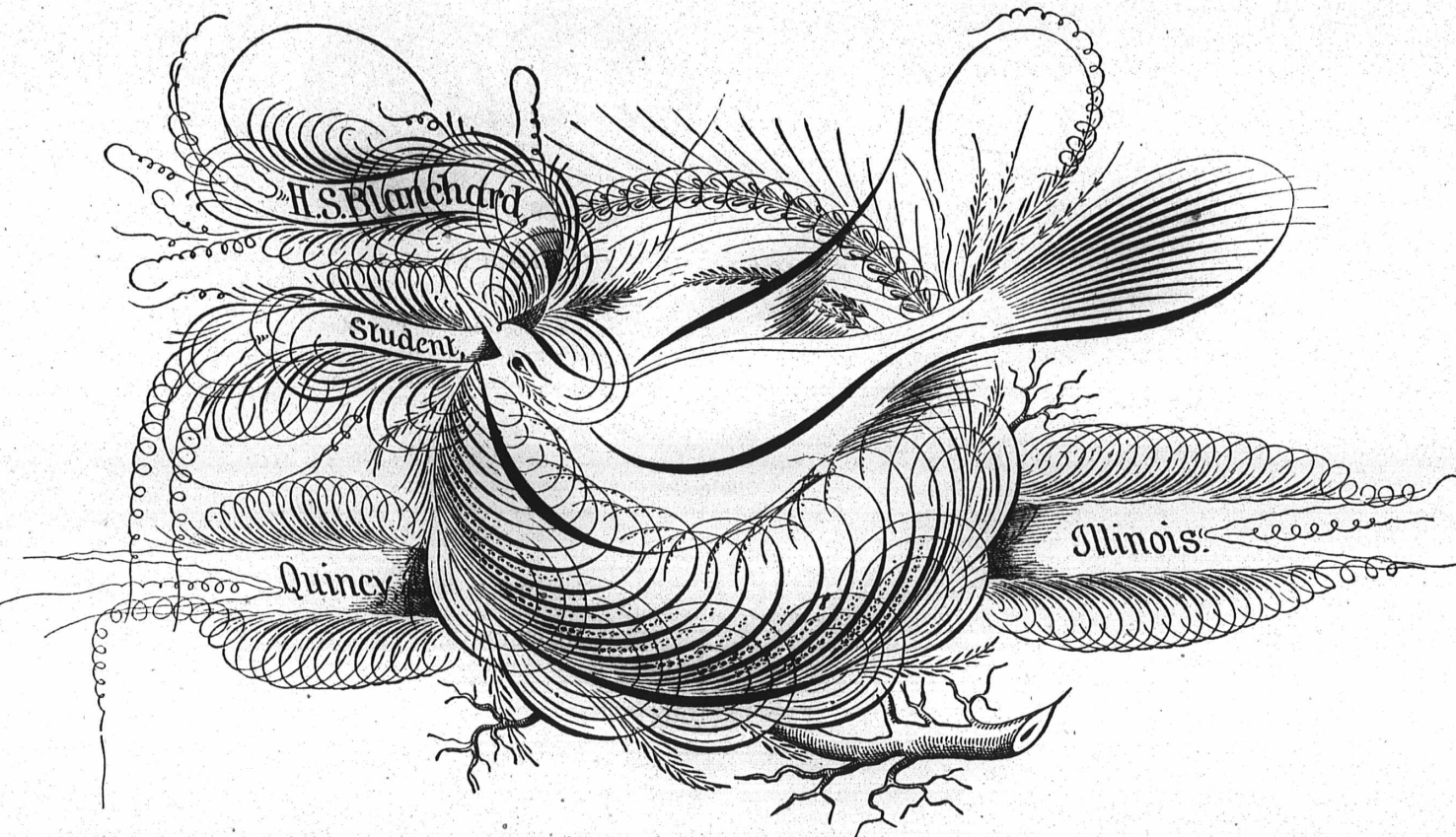
LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)

**SUPPLEMENT.**

3

Photo-Engraving of a specimen of Penmanship furnished by HARRY S. BLANCHARD, a student of the Normal Penmanship Department of the GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.



Every Graduate of our Penmanship Department has secured a good position as soon as through the course.

NORMAL Penmanship Department
Scholarship, \$60.00.

This Department is for the accommodation of those desiring to devote themselves exclusively to Penmanship, or who wish to give more than ordinary attention to the branches of plain, or ornamental Penmanship, or both; and is especially adapted to the preparation of those desiring to teach this art.

The room is decorated with Prof. Musselman's choicest specimens of Pen-Drawing, Lettering, Flourishing, Card Writing, and all the different styles of Ornamental and Practical Penmanship, the whole forming the most complete and extensive gallery of models for imitation and study in the cultivation of taste to be found anywhere in the country.

The Principal of this Department has no superior in this country as a pen artist and teacher. His specimens have been awarded first premiums at State and county fairs, wherever exhibited, including St. Louis, Keokuk, Quincy, the Illinois and Iowa State fair, and the silver medal and diploma for best Penmanship at the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Young men are here taught to write a plain, rapid hand for business, and the beautiful copy hand for teaching; while those desiring to learn Ornamental Penmanship, will find here facilities unsurpassed.

Our aim and success in this department is to make finished penmen—first class teachers. The country is full of ordinary teachers and penmen. What young men need is to get above the ordinary and their success is established. Every graduate of this department has a good position—we have several applications for each graduate. Then, if you are only an ordinary penman and scarcely making a living, come to the "Gem City" and make your profession a grand success, as did Powers, Riley, Woodworth, Dailey, Blanchard, Harris, DeSollar, Johnson, Martin, Stoddard, Emerson and others.

To those completing the course in Penmanship will be awarded a beautiful DIPLOMA as a testimonial of their proficiency in this art.

RE-UNION AND RECEPTION.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, 1880.

There will be a grand re-union of the old and new students and friends of the Institution, in the College Halls, on the evening of the third day after opening, September 3, at which there will be an address of welcome by a former student; music, both vocal and instrumental, elocutionary exercises, and a closing address by the brilliant orator, Rev. Edward Anderson, followed by a grand social and pleasant time.

The entire College building will be brilliantly lighted and thrown open to the students and their friends, and no efforts will be spared to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

These Re-unions are immensely popular with the students of the college and the citizens of Quincy, on account of their high order of culture and excellence. On similar occasions at the opening of the school in September, the college has been packed to a perfect jam, the doors having to be closed, and hundreds of people unable to gain admittance. The entertainment is given free, and all interested in the college and its students, and the success they have attained, are cordially invited to attend September 3, 1880.

Students from abroad, both old and new, are requested, as far as possible, to be present the opening week for the formation of classes, and the enjoyment of this entertainment, which is given for their benefit.

BANKING.

We have a practical course in Banking, where we make a specialty of preparing young men for the duties of bank book-keepers and tellers. The student not only gets a thorough theoretical drill, but an "actual business" training as well, where he fills the offices of teller, book-keeper, cashier, &c., and becomes thoroughly accustomed to receiving deposits, paying checks, discounting notes and drafts, making collections, loaning money, making investments, and familiarizing himself with the best and most approved methods

of keeping the books, and conducting a general banking business.

The Actual Business and Banking Departments of this Institution are alone worth to any young man more than the price of a scholarship.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The "Gem City Business College Literary Society" is quite an interesting and instructive feature of the institution. The young ladies and young gentlemen of the college have manifested especial zeal and energy the past year in building up a society that will rank with the best in the country, and through which an opportunity is given the students for obtaining a fund of literary and business information and practice, that can be secured by no other method.

The Society meets in the main room of the College building every Saturday evening, and its programmes are composed of debates, essays, orations, papers, dialogues, elocution, vocal and instrumental music, &c., &c.

The Society holds open meetings and the high order of excellence displayed in the exercises attracts a large audience of students and citizens at each of their meetings.

CHRISMAN BANK, CHASMAN, ILL., January 16, 1880.

PROF. D. L. MUSSELMAN: Dear Sir.—College Journal received, glad to hear that your school is larger than ever, for we, with many others that have attended, can say from experience, that a business education pays.

Business men ask for and will have only those who can do neat and accurate work, at the same time objecting, and justly, to having their offices made schools for inexperience, or their books blotters for learners. We do not believe any school affords better advantages for students desiring a thorough and practical business education than does the Gem City Business College.

Yours Respectfully, STANDIFORD BROS., Proprietors

BANK OF ODEBOLT, ODEBOLT, IOWA, March 16, 1880.

Having spent several months in pursuit of a business education in the old Gem City Business College, I feel competent to judge of its merits, and cheerfully say that no where in the West can be found a college so complete for business training.

G. G. WRIGHT, Cashier Bank of Odebolt, Iowa.

The following letter was sent to Prof. Musselman by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, after his lecture to the students of the Gem City Business College, of October 8:

SOUTH BEND, IND., Oct. 11, 1879. PROF. D. L. MUSSELMAN:

Dear Sir.—I was very much interested in your Business College from my brief visit to it last Tuesday, and from what I heard about it from many leading gentlemen of your city, and I think you have a right to feel proud over your success in building up an institution, ranking so high in its Faculty and their instruction. With best wishes,

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

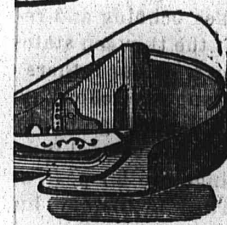
The following testimonial is from the Rev. Chas. Whiting, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church, Canton, Ill., and who is also a patron of the school:

"One year spent in hard study in the Gem City Business College, will better fit one to discharge the duties and transact the business of ordinary life, than the same time spent in any other place or in any other way."

WRITE TO US.

We would request persons receiving the COLLEGE JOURNAL, and who contemplate entering our school this Fall, to address us a letter or card as early as convenient, stating the date, as nearly as possible, when you will arrive here.

Should there be any information desired that is not given in this paper, write to us and we will forward new Catalogue.



Rakes, Scotch and Giddie's, Thrashers, Lawn Mowers, Line Mills, Pumps, etc.

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.

WILDER & PALM, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**CASKETS!**

are at the Lawrence, Kansas. DENHALL.

Battle Creek, Mich. ONLY GENUINE

ATOR

ory and Portable

Engines.

excellence throughout the

to-Saving, Time-Saving, Per-

rough Work, Quality of Material, Perfection

making, Elegant Finish, and

superior work in all kinds

as the only successful

lover, and all other Soda

he usual gears and belts

—ENGINEER, with special

in other makes. Steam-

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J. HOWELL.

Dastardly Murder.

[Atchison Champion.]

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GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

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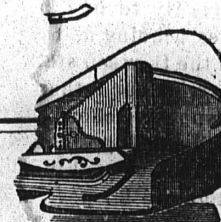
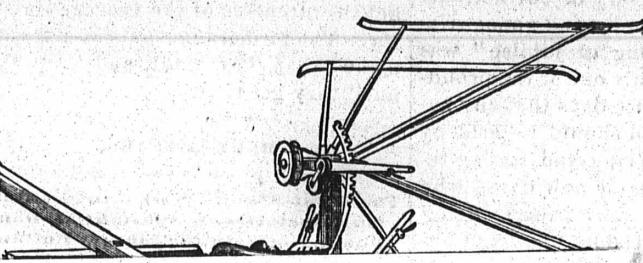
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(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



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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.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

An assortment of

D CASKETS!

Warehouses are at the

s, Lawrence, Kansas.

ENDENHALL.

AL AND ONLY GENUINE
BRATOR

Machinery and Portable
Traction Engines.

Standard of excellence throughout the
U.S. for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Per-
fect and Thorough Work.

ABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection
of Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and

DUS for vastly superior work in all kinds
universally known as the only successful
in the world.

NO STEAM-ENGINES, with special
specially adapted in other makes. Steam-
separators. Four sizes of Separators, from
small to large.

Business by this house, without change



also has constantly on hand all kinds of

J. HOWELL.**SUPPLEMENT.****TO PARENTS.**

As a great many parents will read this paper who may not have written to us for personal information we beg to explain, in a familiar way, a few points concerning our school, which ought to be of interest to all parents contemplating sending their children away to college.

The success of the Gem City Business College, which may be accredited to the success of those attending it, has been achieved by having competent and experienced teachers and a thorough course of study; yet these essential elements need to be explained more definitely. We know from experience that there is no time in the history of the life of any young person, when he needs the sympathy and personal attention of kind friends more than when he is away at school. Knowing this we have felt it a duty as well as a pleasure to give our students a hearty welcome on entering our school, to become well acquainted with them, and to show them much personal attention both in school and out of it. They need the sympathy, advice and encouragement of teachers, and the association of the best students of the College.

In this way we succeed in having them feel quite at home, and interested in their school and in their studies from the very first. If once interested in their studies there is no difficulty concerning school discipline—then there is no time or inclination for idling away their hours; their evenings will be spent in study at their rooms, and the day, with profit, in the college halls.

We procure pleasant boarding places for our students in good private families, and vigilantly watch the progress made in their studies from the first to the close of their course.

With this real interest manifested in their behalf, students will never fail in their work if they come to Quincy for the purpose of studying.

Another advantage is, our school is composed of students mainly from abroad—the very best young men and young women of the surrounding country, who are old enough to realize the value of time and money, and understand how to apply these with profit and credit to themselves and the school. The most cordial and friendly relations exist among the students—they are as a band of brothers, ever ready to assist and encourage each other in their work.

Parents need have no fears of their boys forming habits of idleness or dissipation while at this school, and they have our assurance that the closest and kindest attention will at all times be shown them, and their interest carefully guarded and cared for while under our instruction. We know if parents could visit our school with their children, and see the manner in which the institution is conducted, they could entrust them to our care with perfect confidence of their careful keeping while in our charge.

When it is convenient, we should be pleased to have parents call with their children, or send us a letter of introduction, that we may know something of their dispositions and surroundings at the time of entering.

Any information desired, that is not given in this paper will be gladly furnished by letter to any one addressing us.

Very respectfully yours,

D. L. MUSSELMAN,

Principal.

The census just taken shows Quincy, Ill., to still rank as the second city in the State in population.

If you have a friend who expects to attend college, please send us his name on a card, and of our new

**MUSSELMAN'S COMPENDIUM OF PENMANSHIP.**

This is a new and beautiful system of Penmanship—*fac simile* specimens of Prof. Musseman's Practical and Ornamental Writing—arranged for private learners, schools and colleges. The Compendium consists of over fifty copies, graded to suit all classes of learners, from the beginner to the ornamental penman.

It contains the most elegant Business Writing of every variety, Ladies' style of Penmanship, a Primary Series, Capitals, Alphabets, German Text, Old English and Italic Print Alphabets, Birds, Scrolls, and Exercises; also an Ornamental sheet of about 11x9 inches.

The Compendium is especially adapted to home practice, and by its use every boy or girl may become an elegant writer. We are using them in the College with the most satisfactory results.

The entire combination, with book of instructions, will be sent by return mail for \$1. Send \$1 for sample Compendium and Agent's Circular.

Address,

D. L. MUSSELMAN, QUINCY, ILL.**TESTIMONIALS.**

Having used your Compendium in my practice, I feel competent to judge of its merits, and unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the best I have ever seen.

H. S. DESOLLAR,

Penman, Louisville, Ky.

I have just seen your Compendium, which beyond question will meet with the favor and patronage of all penmen, as it so completely fills and supplies a want long felt by all enterprising and progressive teachers.

J. B. DENNIS,

Penman Ottumwa Business College.

I have received your Compendium, and think it far superior to anything I have ever seen. It is worth double the price asked for it.

JOHN TRIMBLE,

Ogden City, Utah Territory.

Judging by the specimen copies sent me, I have no hesitation in pronouncing yours to be the best work of self-instruction in penmanship ever issued from the public press.

C. L. VANDENPOOL,

Mellenville, N. Y.

They are the neatest thing of the kind I have ever seen.

JOHN P. CLOONAN,

Sandy Hill, N. Y.

I have received your sample Compendium—it is superior to any I have seen. Enclosed you will find money for one dozen.

CHARLES MCMAUS,

Jeffersonville, Ind.

I have used your Compendium a short time, and have improved greatly in my writing. All who have seen it are delighted with it. Any one purchasing it will never have cause to regret it. I would not take \$5 for mine and do without it. Yours with respect,

C. H. OGBORN,

Thompson, Ia.

I have some of your flourishing, and it is the best I ever saw, although I have samples of about fifty noted penmen.

A. R. THOMPSON, Penman,

Union City, Pa.

I am perfectly delighted with your Compendium. I have been engaged in teaching penmanship for over thirty years—have a great many authors' works on penmanship, and some of the best in the United States; but taking everything into consideration, in point of execution, the grading from Primary to the Ornamental Series, is so beautifully arranged and adapted to the students' use, that I consider yours superior to any system I have ever seen.

J. BOLLER,

Lexington, Ky.

They are the neatest and most complete I ever saw, and are much admired by all who see them.

S. M. HENDRICKS,

Hendricks, Ala.

I must confess they are the best I ever saw; they are worth double what I gave for them.

FRANK GREGG,

Downey, Iowa.

Your Compendium received. I think it is the best thing of the kind I have ever seen in the State of Vermont.

CORNELIUS A. JUDEVINE,

Hardwick, Vt.

The sample Compendium is received. I consider it a perfect Gem of Art, and indispensable to every one who appreciates the importance of a good hand-writing. Enclosed find cash for one dozen, by return mail. I desire the agency for Cherokee county.

Respectfully,

N. W. BLACKBURN, Penman,

Broomtown, Ga.

Compendium is at hand—it is superb.

J. D. HOLCOMB,

Mallet Creek, O.

I think them far superior to anything I have examined. They will supply a want long felt in the school room, and are what every one wants who desires to improve his penmanship.

W. R. CHAMBERS,

Principal, Business College,

I think your Compendium of penmanship the best that I have seen.

O. H. LEWIS,

Albany, Ill.

NOTE.—One thousand new agents wanted, to whom the very best paying terms will be given.

D. L. M.

Dastardly Murder.

[Atchison Champion.]

It is a lamentable fact that Atchison, while it is the first city in the state, although surrounded with every moral influence, has a bloody record of crime. To that long list it is our painful duty to chronicle another tragic event which occurred last night and which will send to eternity Charley Wilson and to the felon's cell Hugo Mahn. The facts are about as follows:

At about 8 o'clock, Wilson, who keeps the Palace saloon, and Em. Morgan, better known as "Dutch Bill's Wife," who is the keeper of a miserable bangle on Main street, were riding on Commercial street in a buggy. They passed Hugo Mahn at Hetherington's corner, who immediately followed the buggy to Third street. Wilson and the woman stopped at the Senate saloon and ordered drinks brought to them, after which they turned around to resume their drive. At the corner of Third, Mahn emerged from the shadow of the Apollo hall building, and seizing the bow of the buggy with one hand drew a thirty-eight-caliber revolver and began firing. He fired three shots before an officer could reach the scene of the tragedy. But the murderer had done his work. One ball had taken effect, which will prove a death wound. Mahn was at once arrested by Officer Dobbs and hurried to the police station. The victim upon receiving his death wound fell forward upon the dashboard of the buggy, crying "I am shot!" Before he could be extricated from his position, the horse became restless and trotted slowly up the street as far as Fourth, the woman moaning and crying. At Fourth street the horse was stopped and Officer Taylor and Jesse Crall lifted the wounded man from the buggy, while the woman leaped to the ground and made haste to her hovel.

Wilson was at once carried to the office of Drs. Holland & Campbell, where an examination was made, and his dying statement taken and his will made. It was found that the bullet entered between the fifth and six ribs on the right side, ranging back toward the spinal cord, which means that the nerves of sensation and motion were destroyed, paralyzing the lower portion of the body. After the examination, Wilson was conveyed to his room at the Palace hotel. At last accounts he was living, but the doctors say that his time is short and he can only last a few hours.

Wilson came here about four months ago and bought a half interest in the Palace saloon. Prior to that he had been a runner for the Central hotel at St. Joseph, and afterward a bartender. At one time he lived at Hamlin, Brown county, Kans. Yesterday afternoon he went out to "The Farm" and brought into the city a prostitute calling herself Fannie Newberge, who with her sister wished to transfer their place of business to Morgan's place. These two women represent themselves as having been acquaintances of Wilson's in St. Joseph for five or six years. After bringing these women to Mrs. Morgan's, he took Mrs. Morgan out riding.

As a probable explanation of the shooting, it may be stated that Hugo Mahn has been for some years the "fancy man" of Emma Morgan, giving her alternately kindness and kicks after the manner of the alleged human beings who form such alliances with women of the town. About a week ago Mahn quarreled with his mistress and has not since visited the house, where he appears to have been greatly feared by all the inmates on account of his murderous and brutal disposition. The theory of the women of Mrs. Morgan's house appears to be that it was his intention to murder her, and this, too, in face of the fact that the wretched woman has, for two years past, virtually supported him.

We have no disposition to prejudice any man's case, but Hugo Mahn has long been the terror of this community. He has been engaged in several nearly fatal affrays, and fights innumerable. His conduct has been the more aggravating from the fact that his family is one of the oldest and most respected in Atchison. While Wilson was in Drs. Holland & Campbell's office, a great crowd gathered in the street, which was perfectly orderly, although many threats of lynching Mahn were heard. Mahn is now in jail, having been transferred there from the city prison. On his way to the jail he asked Officer Dobbs if there were any trees close by, as he wanted to be hung and was ready to die. Soon after the shooting Emma Morgan was taken into custody and is now in the city prison.

Later—At 2 o'clock this morning Wilson was still alive and under the influence of morphine. The woman Morgan was discharged from prison at midnight.

A Heartrending Accident.

[Kansas Herald.]

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lichty, of Rock Creek township, Nemaha county, will no doubt have the heartfelt sympathy of every mother and father in the land in their late bereavement. The sad death of their four-year-old son is briefly told in the following:

On the morning of May 30 the little boy arose from his bed in perfect health, and ran about shouting "We're going for strawberries! We're going for strawberries!" In his glee he ran out to the stable where his father was throwing manure out of the door, and just as the father gave a forkful all his strength to throw it where he wanted it the little fellow ran into the door. The father saw his darling, but alas! it was too late. One of the fork tines passed in at the temple and out at the back of the head, while another entered his forehead. It took all the strength of the father and an older son to draw the fork out. The child lived about ten or twelve hours, but was insensible during that time. The parents are almost frantic with grief. Everybody, seemingly, from far and near, turned out to the funeral.

A similar death, almost, occurred to another and older son of the same man, at the same door,

and in the same way; but this boy being older than the other checked himself. Too much care cannot be taken in using tools while children are about.

Incendiarism.

[Garnett Journal.]

On Friday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the Baptist church in this city was destroyed by fire. That this was the planned and perfected work of an incendiary there is no room to doubt, and that swift, decisive, retributive justice should reach the incendiary is the wish, and we might say prayer, of nine-tenths of our citizens. We propose to make no charges nor indulge in any speculations this week, but have room to only note the facts. The building had recently been painted and fixed up generally, and the shutters were inside the building being painted. The door of the church was unlocked, and the party setting it on fire entered at the front door and raised all the windows north and south to give a perfect, sure draught to the fire he intended to kindle in the inside. Then the building was internally fired and the front door shut. All the furniture of the church, including a fine organ, was consumed with the building, Mr. Beck saving but a single chair. There was no insurance on the building.

Now if we have any detective ability in this town of Garnett, or county of Anderson, let us see it utilized. The midnight incendiary is a thousand times worse than the midnight assassin. The community is not safe while he is at large.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA
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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, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

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

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

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

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

Through by 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 Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MUIR,
Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
Land Comm'r., Kansas City, Mo.
S. W. SMITH,
Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.
D. E. CORNELL,
Gen'l Agt., 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, Wabash and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 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. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Flower, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

WOMAN

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

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the debilitated nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea; excessive flowings; painful menstruation; unnatural suppressions; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anteversion; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

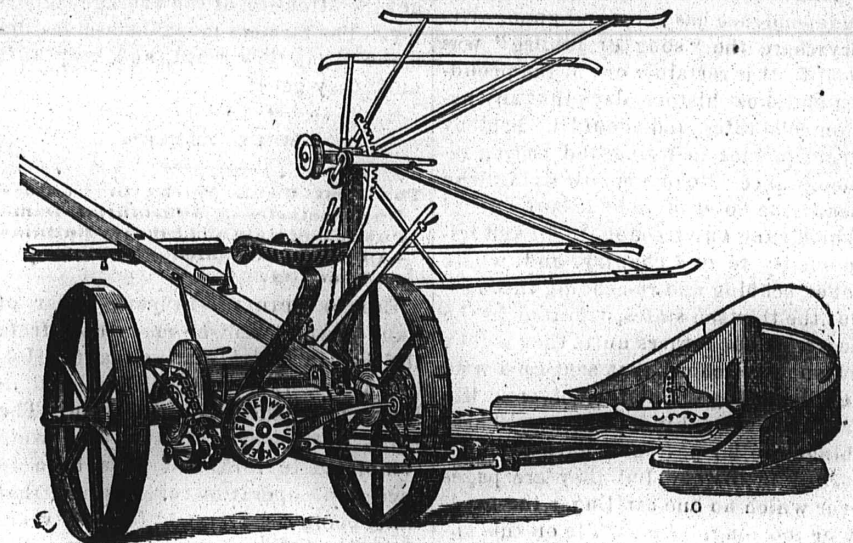
Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.

"DO LIKEWISE."—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, sent for the 'Medical Adviser,' and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

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

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

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Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddie'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.

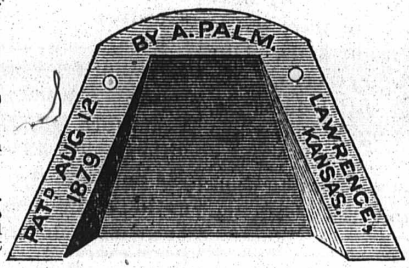
THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

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



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Waterrooms 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

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Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising Region and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Economy of Mode.

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

Powerful and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from 40 to 100 bushels capacity; 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 Vibration 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 our 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 7, 1880.

The ex-khedive of Egypt is about to take up his residence in Constantinople. The reasons assigned for his leaving Italy are two fold—first, the repugnance with which his harem is regarded renders the maintenance of that institution in any European country save Turkey extremely unpleasant; second, the Italian courts, not having the fear of deposed sovereignty ever before them, have condemned him to pay an old debt upon which he has been sued, like any ordinary mortal. His indignation at such treatment is aggravated, we presume, by the fact that the amount of the judgment is \$15,200, with 5 per cent. interest till paid, and all costs of suit.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Another anniversary of our national independence has come and gone. Everywhere the "song of jubilee" was heard. It is certainly one of the proudest and most historic days that any nation celebrates, and should be held by every patriot in living and lasting remembrance. No one is now living who heard the notes of the "Liberty Bell," which rung out freedom to all and immortality to our country, and whose tones, echoing and re-echoing throughout the thirteen states, vibrated in the hearts of our fathers until they awoke a responsive chord that sent up a wild and deafening shout for universal liberty and national independence. These things are all past, and have been recorded in history, but they are pages over which no one can linger too fondly or too long. And while on this anniversary we usually give ourselves up to mirth and noise, and adulations of America's greatness, we should not lose sight of the great principles that triumphed on the day we celebrate, and lie at the very foundations of all that we have to hope for in the future.

The Fourth of July was the birthday of this great republic. That day witnessed the baptism of a new nation. And in one century we have not only won our freedom, but we have made all the seas white with our sails. Our flag is respected everywhere. We have girt the continent with iron bands, and forced the lightning to carry our messages across the mighty deep. There is not a parallel to the triumphs won by our people since the world began.

While we would detract nothing from the enjoyment of our natal day—its mirth, its music, and its festivities—we would still hope that by a careful consideration of its memories we may not celebrate in vain; that by it we may as individuals and as a nation be reminded of the great events and the great principles it involves, and that through its lessons and its influences our citizens and our statesmen may rise to a higher level of social, moral and political integrity, so that our nation may pass through all difficulties with its principles unimpaired, its glory untarnished and its honor unstained.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Labor, either of muscle or mind, is the true source of wealth. It is not by gains of trade or successful speculation that the resources of a nation are increased, but by the harmonious, unimpeded labor of every person in the business for which he is fitted, and the equitable interchange of the products of manual skill, of inventive genius, and of mental toil.

Mental labor is properly included among the sources of national wealth because, though often deemed unproductive, it is the agency by which unskilled labor is directed aright and rendered valuable.

The moral and intellectual growth of a people is also a source of wealth, adding to material gains while it increases the ability to derive legitimate pleasure from abundance.

The foundations of our national wealth are laid upon agriculture, manufactures, commerce and mining. Of these agriculture is of first importance. It is that which feeds and clothes all other labor, which supplies the material to be transformed by the skill of the artist, and which freights our commerce, foreign and domestic. Agricultural labor is then the leading and most direct source of wealth. The skill of the mechanic may improve; the enterprise of the merchant may exchange; but the source of wealth is in the earth, and the cost and profit are alike determined

by the results of agriculture. No other branch of industry has stronger claims upon the fostering care of legislation; for not only upon its prosperity does that of the state now depend, but the future of the nation is closely bound up with its healthy and sustained progress. To the prosperity of agriculture we owe most of the increase in wealth, and the consequent civilization and refinement of the present age. This is so obvious that agricultural statistics are considered by the statesmen as a thermometer, indicating most unerringly the advance or decline of a nation's progress. If the agriculturists of this country would continually force these ideas before the minds of those who make our laws, both for state and nation, this great industry would soon assume its proper place. But our farmers must remember that it will take persistent and constant hammering to get the attention of the average legislator. The farmers must themselves demand what they want, and keep at it until they get it.

BLUE RAPIDS.

The First Water Works in Kansas—Manufactories—A Substantial Dam—Public Fountain and Library Building—A Place Where Saloons are Unknown—A Neat City.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your paper of June 30 you publish an extract from the *Eureka Herald* stating that the Holly water works recently completed in Emporia are the first in this state. The Holly water works of this city were completed in 1875, and have been in successful operation ever since that time, being the first, and for five years the only, water works in Kansas. We have also a woolen mill, which furnishes employment for 200 hands, and is the largest woolen mill west of the Missouri river; a flour mill with five sets of millstones, a gypsum mill, a large paper mill, a foundry and machine shop, cheese factory, and several carpenter and blacksmith shops. The woolen, flour, gypsum and paper mills are in spacious stone edifices, which are strong and ornamental.

I have examined the dams which were built for water power at Lawrence, Emporia, Neosho, Oswego, Frankfort, Marysville, Irving, Waterville and Blue Rapids, and the latter is the only one that is built on strict scientific and mechanical principles, being built with closely-fitting cut stone in the form of an arch and resting on a foundation of solid rock. It is a well-known fact that an arch is stronger when supporting a weight than it is when not supporting anything, consequently the Blue Rapids dam is stronger when subjected to the pressure of high water than it is when the water is low. There is a pretty and substantial iron bridge over the Big Blue river at this place, and I believe I am safe in saying that during my five months' residence in Lawrence last fall and winter there was more money expended in repairing the dam and bridge in that city than it would cost to build the dam and bridge in this city, although the river is over 200 feet wide.

In the center of this city there is a large ornamental iron fountain, which is supplied with water by the Holly water works and surrounded by a clean, tidy, little circular park filled with shade trees, which is inclosed with a fence and supplied with comfortable seats.

There is a public library and free reading-room in this city with a well-selected assortment of books and a large variety of the leading papers and magazines of the day. The library association owns and occupies a beautiful two-story stone building, which cost about \$3,000, and is paid for.

Blue Rapids has the only public fountain and public library building in Kansas.

There has never been a saloon in this city, and during my seven years' residence in this vicinity I have only seen three drunken men here. The school-house and churches are in keeping with the rest of the city. The place is filled with shade trees. Some of the residences are elegant and costly, and all are bright and cheerful looking; and the streets are cleaner and the sidewalks are kept in better repair than in any other city that I have seen in Kansas, and I have been in all of them except Topeka and Fort Scott.

I do not own a particle of property in Blue Rapids, and have no personal interest in the city, but while staying in Lawrence and other cities of East-

ern Kansas I found that there was a general impression that nobody lived west of the state capital except cattle herders and residents along the Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads, and as your paper is the "Spirit of Kansas" I would like to have you correct that wrong impression.

Plenty of rain here. Crops splendid.
H. G. REYNOLDS, JR.
BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., July 5, 1880.

General News.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 29.—The army-worm has made its appearance in myriads along the line of the Walkill Valley railroad, destroying everything that comes in its path. The farmers are all up in arms, using every method that they can devise to destroy the pest. In the districts in the lower town through which it has passed the devastation is terrible; most of the standing grain is, however, ready for the reaper, and that will escape. The vineyards in the lower part of the county, it is thought, will be entirely destroyed, as it leaves every other plant to attack the grape vine, ranging itself upon the leaves with the regularity of a rank of soldiers, consuming not only the leaves, but the fruit, young wood and tendrils. Various methods have been adopted by the farmers to stop the ravages of the pest. The commonest, and perhaps the easiest, is to plow a double furrow all around the field where the worm is feeding, fill the furrow with straw, and when they begin their onward march set fire to the straw, and keep it burning until they are all consumed. The other methods adopted to kill them are by crushing them with a heavy roller, but this, however, will not work on rough ground, and poisoning them by sprinkling a decoction of vitium sumac and London purple, Paris green, or arsenic over the plants with a sprinkling-pot. The berry crops have for the most part been harvested, and the farmers are turning all their energy toward saving their grapes and tree fruits. The loss among the Ulster vineyards and fruit farms, unless they are checked, will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

MILLFORD, Pa., June 29.—The army-worms have made their appearance in Pike county, Pa., and are doing much damage to the corn crop at Rosetown, where they were first discovered yesterday. A few have also been seen in rye fields. As wheat and rye are about ripe, farmers will begin gathering at once, hoping to get their crops housed before any great damage can be done. Reports from Monroe, Northampton and other counties bordering on the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware river say the pests are making their appearance in great numbers, and entire fields of wheat, rye, corn and grass are being destroyed. The farmers throughout the entire Delaware valley express much alarm.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Frequent and heavy showers throughout the Northwest have already greatly delayed the harvest of wheat and impeded the cultivation of corn and hay making in Central Illinois. Last night there were heavy rains, which damaged grain already cut and made it impossible to get into the ripening fields for some days unless the weather clears and remains dry. Damage equal to that of last year may result. Damaging reports from Minnesota are received, but they are not verified as yet.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here this morning, and after a rest proceeded to Merriam park, nine miles out on the Fort Scott road, where he was received by about fifteen hundred people of Kansas. Notwithstanding the poor arrangements made by the manager of the park for his reception, everything passed off pleasantly. In response to an address of welcome by Gov. St. John, Gen. Grant said: I have been taken a little by surprise, though I do not know that it makes any great difference to me, as I am not in the habit of speaking to any great extent. I feel under many obligations to such citizens of Kansas as are here present, and to the million that have been spoken of by your worthy governor for their respect and esteem. I assure you that to a soldier there is nothing so gratifying as to have the good will and the respect of the people whom he has served or tried to serve. In the positions that I have been in, both military and civil, it has been my effort to render the very best service in my power for the whole people, and as Gov. St. John has said, without respect to race, color, previous condition or political affiliation. [Great applause.] I am not aware of having committed an act in my life, or having said a word, which was intended to affect my own standard one way or the other, and certainly not in a political way. I have indeed belonged to one of the great political parties of the country, because on the whole I believe it is much nearer the right than the other [applause], but I claim to have as much good feeling and friendship for the party opposed to me as for the party which has heretofore conferred favors upon me. I have always believed that what was best for the entire country was going to help both political parties in the end, for we are citizens in common of one great nation and the greatest nation the sun shines on to-day. [Great applause.] This young state which I visit to-day I have frequently visited

before, and I have seen it grow up from having but one delegate in congress till it now has three, and entitled probably to seven. Congratulating you upon the growth of your state, the intelligence of its citizens and its bright prospective future, I thank you for the welcome you have so generously accorded me. [Prolonged applause.] Speeches were also made by Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, and others, and a grand picnic banquet followed.

Gen. Grant returned to Kansas City at an early hour, and after walking about the streets for some time held a reception at his hotel. A grand banquet followed, tendered by the citizens of Kansas City. The city is already filled with visitors, and the streets were thronged to a late hour.

The Topeka Flambeau club paraded the streets at 9 o'clock, and made a brilliant display, which was witnessed by many thousand people. Kansas City was never so gaily decked as now, and never has seen such a multitude of people as will be gathered here to-morrow to witness the demonstrations in honor of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The June report of the Department of Agriculture shows the following condition of crops: Oats—An increase over 1879 of 2 per cent.; condition of the crop is much better than last year, and 93 against 81 in June, 1879.

Rye.—For several years there has been a general reduction of area devoted to this crop. Its condition June 1 averaged 95 against 91 last year; the present promise of crop is about equal in the aggregate production to that of last year, notwithstanding the reduced acreage.

Barley.—Area in barley has decreased about 10 per cent. compared with last year; average condition June 1 was 99 against 91 in 1879, and 102 in 1878.

Clover.—Acreage of clover shows no very material change from that of last year, the only change being noticeable is an increase in the cotton-growing states and the Pacific slope; condition is low for all the country except in New England and the Gulf states and the Pacific coast.

The prospects for a good fruit season are very favorable.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—The Greenback state convention nominated, for governor, Henry C. Baldwin; lieutenant-governor, F. S. Sterling; secretary of state, L. D. Pinney; treasurer, Thomas E. Ryan; controller, H. R. Wright. A resolution was passed repudiating the attempt to bring about a coalition with either the Democratic or Republican party. The platform indorses the action of the Chicago Labor Greenback convention.

WHEELING, W. V., July 5.—Independence day was generally observed to-day. Business houses were closed, and also the public buildings. The display of bunting was generous. No accidents worth note happened, despite the fact that gun powder and fire crackers were freely burned. Many of the people sought the groves near the city, where picnics were being held, but the weather proved to be very unpropitious for this kind of enjoyment, as it rained heavily in the morning, and in the evening there was a tremendous rain.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Independence day was celebrated very quietly here to-day. The day opened cloudy and threatening, and in the afternoon and evening there was a heavy rainfall. Tammany society and the Society of Cincinnati had their celebrations, and the veterans of 1812 enjoyed dinner at the Sturtevant house. The Sixty-ninth regiment had a picnic at Jones's wood and were presented with a flag. There was no parade and no public display of fireworks. Salutes were fired at sunrise and chimes of Trinity church were rung. The storm was so severe that nearly all the excursion boats were behind time in reaching their piers. Brooklyn had an old-fashioned observance of the day. In the morning everybody crowded to Tompkins's park, where Mr. Andrew McLeon, of the Brooklyn Eagle, delivered the oration.

EMPORIA, Kans., July 5.—Fifteen thousand people turned out to-day to welcome Gen. Grant and to celebrate the nation's birthday. It had been raining for a week, or there would have been ten thousand more. The procession was the finest ever seen in Southern Kansas. The Council Grove Guards and Emporia Rifles and a company of one hundred uniformed boys did the military honors. Excursions came on all the roads. The Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias turned out in full uniform, the first named mounted upon black and the latter mounted upon white horses. An immense arch of evergreen, bearing a banner with "Welcome to Grant," spanned Commercial street, and the town was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags. An immense car filled with school children attracted the general's attention. At the grove Gen. Grant was introduced by H. C. Cross, and responded briefly. He seemed well pleased with the demonstration here. The people were glad of the opportunity to honor the greatest American citizen. The celebration closed to-night with a fine display of fireworks.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 5.—The Fourth of July, 1880, will be a memorable date in the history of Sny island. At 12:15 o'clock last night, the same hour at which the Sny levee broke ten miles below here one night last week, the embankment of the Wabash railway,

which forms a part of the levee for a distance of several miles, gave way before the raging waters of the Mississippi. The watchman detailed to patrol that part of the levee had just passed the treacherous spot, and was about to continue on his midnight beat, when he heard a faint trickling on the side of the levee inward from the river. He had hastily turned around when the faint trickling increased to a roar, and eight feet of the embankment was tossed on the breast of a wave. The eight-foot hole soon widened to a 125-foot gap, and the rich lands and comfortable homes of thousands of Sny island farmers were at the mercy of the waters. The sweeping waters sounded their own alarm to the terror-stricken inhabitants of the island, who expected every moment to feel their houses riding along on the top of the advancing water. But fortunately there were no houses directly in its path, and no habitation has been carried away. The break occurred at a point directly opposite Hannibal, 100 yards north of Shepherd's grain elevator. The waters bound through the crevasses with a rush and a roar that can be heard a long distance. This break occurred at a place where no danger was feared. Huge trees were taken up by the roots from the ground in the vicinity of the crevasse, and those that remain are swayed in the direction of the advancing flood. The force of the water was so great that the bottom of the river has been dug out in a slanting direction, the lowest point being, of course, the place formerly covered by the levee, where the water has a depth of forty feet, which is only five feet less than the depth of water at the pivot pier of the bridge. The entire hundred thousand acres formerly protected by the Sny levee is now under water. The damage by this overflow is not less than a million dollars. Many farmers who had under cultivation from 25 to 150 acres have lost their all. A large proportion of the land is cultivated by tenants on farms owned by capitalists who have saved nothing—absolutely nothing except their live stock—and have not enough to keep their horses and cattle. These they will be compelled to sell in order to keep their families from becoming objects of charity. Some have been driven almost insane by their losses, and one old man insisted that his farm was six miles down the river, and tried to show where it was located by pointing in the opposite direction. He had had no sleep for four days and nights, he said, and his wheat and corn crops were under water. Water was flowing through the windows of his house, and he offered a sewing machine to any one who would take the trouble to get it out of the house. In one house on the island a child died three days ago and lies still unburied. The people have been too busy in caring for the living to prepare the dead for burial. No loss of life has yet occurred from the overflow. All day long men have rowed skiffs over the bottom lands taking out families who were disposed to leave. On the lowest land the water is, of course, the deepest, and in some instances the water reached to the tops of the doors of houses. Quite a number of families were taken off the roofs of their houses. The Mississippi river at Hannibal and below here is now from eight to eleven miles wide, stretching from the Missouri shore eastward to the bluffs. Amos J. Stillwell estimates that nineteen-twentieths of the wheat crop is lost, and that corn and oats are a total failure. Mr. Stillwell is one of the heaviest owners of Sny island land, and saved his entire wheat crop. His buildings are safe, but none of his corn will be worth cutting.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The executive committee of the National Greenback-Labor party met here to-day, Thompson H. Murch, of Maine, chairman; Lee Randall Washington, secretary; E. Howe, of New York; Col. George E. Jones, of Albany; and Jesse Harper, of Illinois; and Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, candidate for president, were also present. Measures were discussed looking to an active campaign. Gen. Weaver starts on a Southern tour in a few days, and will open the campaign at Dallas, Tex.

ATCHISON, Kans., July 6.—The census enumerators of this city have closed their labors. The total population of the city foots up at 15,130, a gain of 8,176 over the census of 1870. This does not include any of the suburbs of the city, which properly belong to it, but are outside of the corporation limits. The county enumerators have not yet filed their returns with the county clerk. It is estimated that their figures will bring the population of the county, including the city, to 30,000. These returns give the city a population entitling it to organize as a city of the first class.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 6.—Reliable information from Troy Mills, a small village in the country, gives the details of a terrible fight during the celebration last Saturday. The cause of the fight, in which over three hundred persons were engaged, was bad blood engendered several years ago, involving tax for a railroad. The row began by the marshal of the day striking a man for insulting a woman, and the blow was the signal for a free fight, lasting two hours, and in which every conceivable weapon was used. The result was four men probably fatally wounded, and serious injury to twenty or twenty-five others. The Irish element were the aggressors, and they were badly worsted. The best citizens of Troy Mills participated.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW. The courts have decided that—First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay. Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearsages, 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.

A School Teacher Robbed.

Miss Kate Whittier took the A., T. & S. F. train Friday afternoon to go to her home in Eudora. Immediately after taking her seat, a lady who was sitting just behind Miss Whittier asked her if that was her handkerchief lying on the floor. She answered yes, and on returning it to her pocket missed her purse, which contained \$120 in bills and a certificate of deposit at the National bank for \$100 more, being Miss Whittier's earnings. Miss W. said: "I have lost my purse;" when a lady sitting near said: "I heard a colored lady say she saw a man put his hand in a lady's pocket," and at Miss W.'s suggestion they found the colored lady, who said she and her husband would recognize the man. While searching the train they came to a man in the last coach, when the colored lady said: "That's the man." Subsequently her husband was sent in, and recognized the same party as being the man he had seen put his hand in two other ladies' pockets, when he called out: "Pickpocket; look out for your money!" and the man in question dodged out of sight in the crowd. On the arrival of the train the rascal was arrested by the city marshal.

A preliminary examination was had before Hon. O. G. Richards, justice of the peace. The prisoner said he was twenty-one years old next September; that he lived in Illinois, but declined to say what part on account of his parents; said his name was Charles Harrison. He is about five feet six inches high, has black eyes and hair, and wears a blue cloth suit. The witnesses sworn were Miss Kate Whittier, Mr. K. M. Nichols and Mrs. Florence Nichols (his wife), of Garnett, Kans. From the evidence as above, his honor bound Mr. Harrison over to the next term of the district court in the sum of \$500.

A BUSY LIFE.

The World's Dispensary at Buffalo, N. Y., is a great institution, having its auxiliary Invalid's Hotel for accommodation of patients, costing its founder nearly half a million of dollars, and its branch in London, England, of similar proportions, where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Pleasant Purgative Pellets and other remedies are manufactured for the foreign trade, which extends to the East Indies, China and other far-distant countries. All this mammoth business has been organized, systematized and built up by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has associated with himself as a Faculty, under the name of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, a most competent staff of physicians and surgeons, who annually treat many thousands of cases of chronic diseases, not by using all such specific remedies as have, in a large experience, been found most efficacious. Besides organizing and directing this mammoth business of world-wide proportions, Dr. Pierce has found time to write a work on domestic medicine, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, selling at \$1.50, and also to serve as a term as state senator and later as member of congress. "Surely, he must be competent if he were to take the lecture platform to discourse upon the 'recollections of a busy life.'—National Republican.

The Mammoth Ox.

In my researches for the most extravagant productions of the world, I fortunately discovered this wonder of wonders, and at a fabulous outlay finally succeeded in adding him to my vast collection of animated and mammoth prodigies. This Atlantean specimen of the bovine race has never had an equal, either in point of size or beauty, and from statistics gathered by noted stock growers this beast outrivals anything of his kind that has ever lived. At the great International Stock show held at Chicago in 1879 there were upon exhibition some of the largest cattle in the world in competition for the grand sweepstakes prize, and as reported by the *National Live-Stock Journal* there were two animals of the entire lot whose weight exceeded 2,800 pounds, while this monstrous brute turned the scale at 3,100 pounds and measured nearly one foot more in height than any animal on exhibition. From the tip of his nose to buttock his length is 12 feet 6 inches, and is well proportioned in every point. So satisfied do I feel upon the fact of his being not only the largest, but most extraordinary specimen of the cattle kind, I will make a standing offer of \$5,000 for his equal. It should be borne in mind that this feature is not a side-show attraction, but will be seen in the main tent of my great shows without extra charge. The mammoth ox, Kansas, was raised upon the farm of J. S. Metzler, near Burlington, Kans.; is 5 years old, 6 feet in height and weighs 3,100 pounds; is most positively the largest beef on earth.

[This mammoth ox is with the world-renowned show of W. W. Cole, and will be seen with that show in Lawrence on Saturday, July 17.—Ed.]

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

LEIS'

Dandelion Tonic.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—

Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.

THOSE who have subscribed to the fund for a county display at Bismarck grove are requested to meet at the court-house in 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.

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 Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

QUAL 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.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if you set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

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, half of the usual cost of solid cases, 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.

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.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Patrons' Cooperative 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.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the finest reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and material. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the present passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe line, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 26.



Dr. H. W. Howe,

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over
Newmark's Dry
Goods store.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.
JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

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 the Commercial Insurance Company, as defendant, in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that said Charlton on account of certain unearned premiums purchased and owned by him upon a number of policies of insurance which had been issued by said company and had not expired at the time said defendant failed and ceased to do business on or about June 1, 1877, and that the amount so due him is \$388.45, with interest thereon from June 15, 1877, and praying judgment against said defendant for said amount. Also that the following real estate belonging to defendant and which was 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. THACHER,
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.

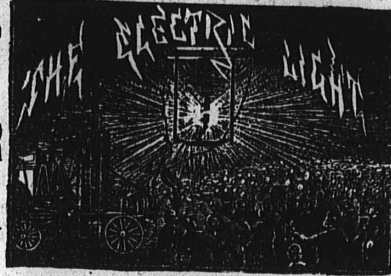
Another Sun Discovered.

[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 cyclopean array of the world's most choice wonders, is one VAST OBJECT-TEACHING ACADEMY.

W. W. COLE, Sole Proprietor.

Who personally dictates each and every movement of this gigantic enterprise, a fact that is sufficient to guarantee an entertainment pure and perfect to a degree so eminently distinct from the usual routine of canvas exhibitions, that nothing objectionable or indecorous is ever discovered in this

NEW AND TRULY MASSIVE SHOW.

One hundred daring Equestrians, five funny Clowns, two hundred beautiful Horses, five hundred Men, Women and Children. Travels only by rail, using its own cars. Costly and gorgeous Ward-rob. Astounding effects.

30 Dens of Zoological Wonders 30

From the upper and lower seas. I have also secured, at an expense exceeding \$20,000 for the season,

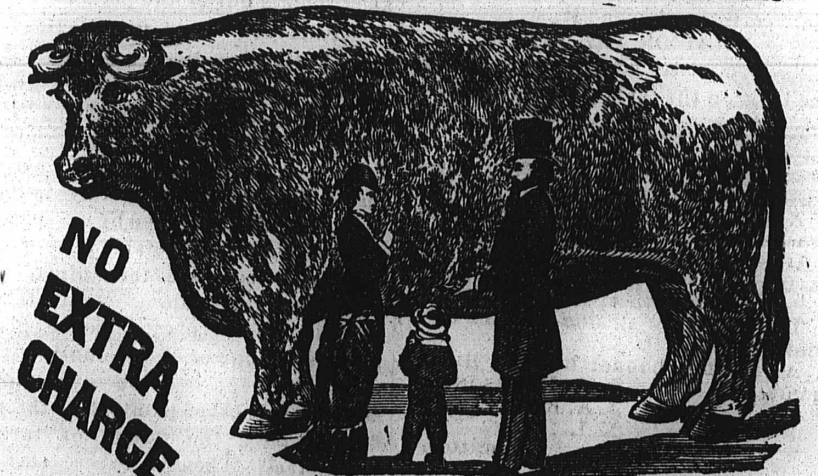
TWO TOWERING GIANTS,

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 equal in point of size and beauty.

ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY JUST SECURED,

THE MAMMOTH KANSAS OX: 6 FEET HIGH



THE LARGEST ON EARTH 3100 Lbs.

An Atlantean 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.

I have just added, as special attractions for 1880, the

WONDERFUL LEAPING HORSE

—AND—

SIX FAMOUS TRICK STALLIONS.

The most wonderful and best performing Stallions in the world. They waltz 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.

June Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this society took place on Saturday, the 19th of June, pursuant to adjournment, in the beautiful walnut grove of Mr. Jos. Savage.

As some of the members were busy harvesting, and others marketing their cherries and raspberries, the meeting was not quite as large as the previous one; but nevertheless the attendance was very good.

As usual, the members were called to order before the announcement of dinner, and the usual order of exercises commenced. The minutes of the last meeting having been disposed of in the usual way, the report on

ORCHARDS

was called for, and the leading orchardists present interrogated on the condition of orchards throughout the county and the crop prospects of the different varieties. From the verbal reports presented it seems that apple trees generally are in a healthy condition, with the exception of a little blight manifesting itself in certain localities. It appears also that the crown borer is doing less damage this season, so far, than heretofore. The prospect for a large crop of fruit is no less bright now than at the last meeting. Although a large quantity of young fruit has been blown off the trees by the recent high winds, yet enough remains on nearly all varieties of trees to produce a full crop. It is a fact to be noted, however, that where orchards have been well cultivated fruit has dropped off but little. W. E. Barnes never before had so fine a prospect for a full crop. T. M. Pierson will have a full crop on all varieties, except the Fameuse, Buckingham, and Seek-no-Further, and these will bear a partial crop.

S. W. Pearson called attention to the fact that he has six trees of the Hoop variety whose bloom was killed some four years ago by a cold northeast wind on that side of the trees, the southwest side bearing full. Since that time each half of the trees has borne alternately, giving him half a crop every year.

The pear fails to give satisfactory results on account of its liability to blight. Several members expressed a determination to discontinue its culture, while others more hopeful believe that the true way is to keep on trying till we obtain varieties that are suited to our climate and soil, and blight-proof. Mr. Barnes, whose pear orchards are underlaid with a stratum of sandstone, seems to be an exception to the rest of the county, as he has had no blight in his orchard since 1873, and will gather a large crop of fruit the present year.

Jos. Savage desired to retract what he said against the Early Harvest apple at a previous meeting. The variety is bearing so well this year that he is now inclined to recommend it.

FRUIT ON THE TABLE.

The committee appointed to examine the fruit on the table reported thus:

A. C. Griesa: Wild Goose plum, Juneberry, Amesen and Alexander peaches. The Alexander peach was at least one-half larger than the Amesen. Albert Messenger: Apples—Red Astrachan and Early Harvest.

D. G. Watt: Apples—Red June and Astrachan. Strawberries—Wilson's Albany, and another, name unknown.

The fruits are all fine both in color and size.

Also a fine bouquet by Mrs. Burlington. S. W. PEARSON, J. A. KELLY, M. L. MACY, Committee.

SMALL FRUITS.

S. W. Pearson strongly recommends the planting of the raspberry in young apple orchards, as the shade is beneficial to the canes, and the extra cultivation required is very helpful to the young orchard. Both do better thus planted.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

As ex-President Sedgwick is considered an adept in this department of horticulture, he was called upon for remarks. He said, in substance, in his humorous way, that there were three kinds of gardeners:

First—The gardener for pleasure is generally of one of the learned professions; lives in a fine house with handsome surroundings. He does all his work by proxy, for if he did it with his own hands it would mar the pleasure and be likely to soil his kid gloves and damage his embroidered slippers.

You see him light his cigar and stroll through the garden. He sits down in a rustic chair under the grape vine, puffs away at his Havana and oversees his proxy. Now smoking in the garden is a very useful thing; it keeps the gnats and mosquitoes off one's face, and the tobacco ashes are good to kill cucumber bugs. Smoking in the garden, therefore, combines business with pleasure. He then walks leisurely over the garden, eats a raw onion to spite his wife, picks a bouquet for the hired girl and walks back to the house.

Second—The gardener for profit must be a man of prudence, energy and industry, and must be never weary in well-doing. He must be willing to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning and work till 9 o'clock at night in order to supply Mrs. B. with two bunches of asparagus and three of onions by 5 o'clock in the morning. This he must do or lose his trade; for, bear in mind, he is gardening for profit. Some people think that any cabbage-headed, squash-brained man can be a good gardener, but in this they are mistaken. He should at least be a man who knows beans, and minds his peas and cucumbers; and though he may often deal in beets, he should be no dead beat himself; and though he often deals in green corn, he should never be green enough to get corned himself, as that would cause his nose to become a little reddish, and his eyes to look like ripe tomatoes, and he would have more vegetables on hand than he could take care of. A good gardener will never be a Micawber, sitting around waiting for something to turn up, but will go to work and raise his own turnips. He should also be a man who can get a large amount of work from a small amount of hired help. Again, he should be well versed in scripture. For instance, if his men who are hoeing in the garden become very thirsty before noon, he should teach them to obey that divine injunction, "Ho, every one that thirsteth!"

Third—The man who gardens for home use differs entirely from the two just mentioned, because he is generally a woman. The home garden is made something like this: In early spring, as soon as the frost gets out of the ground, without waiting for it to dry, the garden is plowed and planted. This is done in order to have vegetables very early. The garden is not thought of again till about the first of May. Then nothing is up except what the dogs and hens have scratched up. So they go to work and plow and plant it over again. The garden is left again till the weeds take possession. The home gardener hoes a little around the hills and mows a little between the hills, but soon tiring of this it is concluded that the vegetables will be so late they will not be worth having this year, but next year they will have a good garden and have it as early as anybody else. So the home garden goes by default.

Recipe.—Catnip is a good herb to keep rabbits out of the garden.

HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Prof. Patrick being present was called upon for an address. He very kindly responded, taking for his theme "Horticultural Chemistry." I shall not attempt a report of this scientific and interesting address, but merely indicate the line of thought taken by the speaker.

To understand vegetable phenomena, it is best to compare the animal with the vegetable kingdom. Animals take in food; so do plants. Some plants possess the power of locomotion to a certain extent. These are mostly aquatic; yet other plants, like the sunflower, have the power of turning themselves. Then there are carnivorous plants, which seem to watch for certain insects, capture and live upon them. Animals go to rest; so do plants stop feeding at night and go to rest. Animals inhale oxygen, and could not live without it. The fact has been fully established that plants would die without the presence of this gas.

The professor explained how force or energy, like matter, was indestructible. Animals receive their energy from food, while plants from the solar influences. The province of plants is to take in force and hold it latent, to be used by man for service in the world. The professor explained at some length the composition, structure and growth of plants, and the different processes through which fruit passes up to the stage of ripening.

The above is but a crude outline of the interesting address.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Griesa, Barnes and Reed, was appointed to examine the fruits on the premises and report; but the members of this committee were so attracted by the picnic dinner and so captivated by the exercises that they could not leave the grove. The secretary, being well acquainted with the premises, will come to the rescue. Mr. Savage has over twenty-five acres in bearing apple orchards, all in excellent condition, from which he will gather from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels the present year. Besides these, he has plantations of all the other kinds of fruit grown in Kansas. For the last twelve years he has made a business of horticulture, and now the harvest is ripening and the reward is at hand.

Judge Thacher entertained the meeting with pleasant remarks, ending by inviting the society to visit his vineyard.

MUSIC.

A beautiful and fine-toned organ from the firm of Carpenter & Neill was brought to the grove, which, with Mr. F. Savage's cornet, furnished the music.

After a vote of thanks to Prof. Patrick and Mr. and Mrs. Savage, the meeting adjourned.

The July meeting will be held at the residence of W. E. Barnes, Vinland. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Organizing a Horticultural Society in Greenwood County.

A number of persons met at Judge McKenney's office last Saturday afternoon and formed the nucleus of a horticultural society, by adopting a constitution and electing officers for the first year. Colonel John Foley was elected president, Mr. G. H. Martz vice-president, W. E. Doud secretary, and H. C. Rizer treasurer. The first Monday in January in each year was made the date for the annual meeting and for the election of officers. Other regular meetings are appointed for the first Tuesday in April, the third Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in October of each year. Special meetings may be had upon the call of the president and secretary. Any one may become a member by subscribing to the constitution and paying a fee of fifty cents, which sum each member is required to pay annually to defray necessary expenses. A number of people throughout the county have intimated a desire to become members of this society, but many were unable to attend this first meeting owing to the press of work at home, harvest having commenced in various parts of the county the latter part of last week. An earnest interest is manifested on the part of the promoters of the society and others friendly to it, and there is no reason it should not be made a success. It is the intention to unite with the agricultural association and make a special display at each annual fair. We hope an effort will be made this year to make this department more attractive than it has ever been at our fair.—*Eureka Herald.*

Mulching Fruit.

It may not be generally known, especially by farmers or those engaged in pursuits foreign to fruit growing, that many varieties of fruits, plants, vines and trees require, to obtain the best results, a large amount of mulching and manuring. The grape vine is a great feeder, requiring before planting a deep preparation of the soil, good cultivation and frequent applications of manure to surface after. Currants and gooseberries require very frequent mulching to keep out the blue grass, keep down weeds, and to promote luxuriant growth. The Doolittle Black Cap raspberry, which every family should have in abundance, cannot be grown successfully on any soil without manuring, and should be cultivated both ways like corn, and no tips allowed to grow. The strawberry bed also requires a frequent top-dressing of well-rotted compost, and plants kept thin on the ground. Cherry trees old enough to bear, by heavily manuring will produce nearly double the number of bushels, much larger and sweeter, and from ten days to two weeks earlier. It has been a theory with fruit growers, and has generally been conceded, that apple orchards, even when down in grass, are better off without manure. When an orchard is not in cultivation and is old enough to bear a good mulching in the fall or winter will, in nine cases out of ten, result in a fair crop of apples the next season.—*Western Agriculturist.*

The Household.

Letter from Aunt Sally.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Several weeks since Mattie became a little alarmed about our "Household" contributions, and aroused herself sufficiently to give us one of her ever welcome letters. Though only our occasional contributor, she always brings something refreshing. I feel as if I could enjoy one of her hammocks. I think it would be a nice place to lounge when too sick to work and yet not sick enough to stay in bed—just sick enough to feel miserable. Mattie thought that in all probability I stood on etiquette, to which I would say I do in a controversy.

I feel pleased to have Old Bach, with us once more. I feared that some of us through our bluntness had trod on his toes, or that perhaps he had died of old age. Bach says he has no ambition to make himself known, or to improve his hand writing, or to exercise his mind. I don't quite understand how he writes without exercising his mind. Does he leave it all for the spirit, without any effort on his part? Again, he does not like to be fencied in. I suppose that is saying he does not like to speak on one particular subject. He also says he has no creed, neither religious, political nor social, and yet he would like to lift off or help bear some of the heavy burdens which men carry. Now let me ask, what is there outside the christian religion for an old bach, to lift off or help bear, unless he has plenty of this world's goods whereby he may relieve the suffering poor? But were he a christian he might administer the balm of Gilead to hungry waiting souls.

Common Sense gives us the whole secret of a pleasant home in a nutshell. It is the grace of God in the heart that makes a happy home. It is the love of God that enables us to love our fellow-beings, and to bear with each other's shortcomings.

Thank you, A. V., very much for your sentiments concerning the amusements of young folks. They accord with mine. Young folks need some recreation, some social entertainment, or they will grow stupid and unsocial. But the world is so full of traps and snares, and society so vulgar and corrupt, that I don't know how to manage. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom is the admonition. But how can we so instill it into his heart that he will heed the training?

My paper is out, so I will drop off.

AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., July 1, 1880.

Letter from E. E. C.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Having often been invited to step into your charmed circle, I respond this evening by entering. I step reverently, for the household is sacred to every true man and woman. And so I greet you as the twilight shadows steal about us, for that is usually my time of reunion with kindred souls.

I see many sisters sitting around, and but one brother, and he an aged bachelor—one who has never had a household of his own, and who has outlived his days of strength, and now comes to warm his desolate life, crowned with "nothing but leaves," in the sweet sunshine of THE SPIRIT'S "Household." I have read and noted the articles of this gentleman, who seemingly knows so well the needs of the household, and I have thought to how little purpose he has lived! For while precept is good, example is better. And in the department of this one man what a sermon might have been preached by showing husbands how to treat their wives, and teaching fathers how to manage their children, and to provide for the wants of the household generally. But he preferred his own ease, and in gratifying his indolent, selfish heart he has robbed the world of much that was its due, and brought upon himself the anathema of the slothful—"Ye knew your duty but ye did it not." And yet he no doubt was a member of his father's household. I wonder if he was the dutiful son and charitable brother that he ought to have been, if we may reason from his own sayings? Perhaps he can give us some articles of experience on these points. No doubt he was left an orphan at a very tender age, and separated from his natural brothers and sisters by cruel distances. But I will not anticipate him.

Dear friends, you, no doubt, with me,

have found out that every house brings its work, and that some one has to oversee and plan and arrange that work or the household wheels will clog painfully. This generally falls upon the mistress of the home. And this is as it should be; for it certainly is the wife's place to care for, preserve and utilize for the best what the husband brings in or provides. There should be only such wives of whom it can be said, "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil." And the proverb should hold equally good the other way; for how can a wife reverence the husband she cannot trust, and safely trust, too? As a rule, we believe husbands oftener fail of this trust, while the wife generally does to the best of her ability agreeably to the circumstances in which she is placed. And while I would not underrate one single word or thought that will make woman a better wife and mother (for every woman should be pure and true and loving, otherwise she is no woman, but a monster), yet in purifying the household I would begin at the *householder*, the head, the man. I have radical views on this point, and I would that every woman in the world had just as radical. Surely, no man has a right to take upon himself the fearful responsibility of setting up for himself a household until he has purified himself from all uncleanness, becoming as near perfect physically and spiritually as possible, so that he may be able to direct his own ways and that of his household as will best promote the glory of our dear Father in heaven; for unless he shall do this, no matter how pure and loving and true the wife may be that he takes into his bosom to love and cherish and protect, it will be a home of solitude and care. How carefully the husbandman selects perfect grains of corn to plant, that he may have a satisfactory harvest; for he knows that otherwise, no matter how fertile the soil, the yield would be imperfect. E. E. C. LAWRENCE, Kans., July 2, 1880.

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HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces,
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Plum Trees, Evergreens,
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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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Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

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Farm and Stock.

This Side and That.
Good, sweet, nutty-flavored butter is not made by every housewife, but there are those who can and do make butter of as fine quality as the finest creameries can produce. We have in mind now a number of ladies whose make of butter is par excellence, made in the "old-fashioned way," and we recall others—some of whom have passed to rest—whose butter was as rich and delicious as the premium packages of the most renowned butter dairies in the land. Such butter can always command a high price, and generally does; but this is not always the case. The honest dealer will not take advantage of a producer of a good article by disparaging its quality or by misrepresenting the condition of the market. It is a sad commentary, however, upon human nature to be compelled to admit that there are very many who drive the best bargain they can in buying and selling country butter, looking upon any pecuniary advantage thus ob-

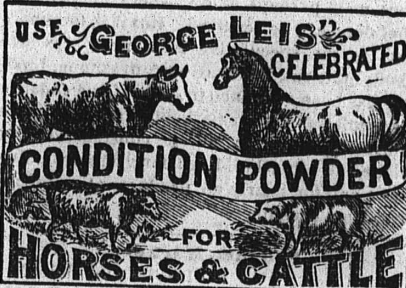
the tone; the mellowness, the aroma—equal to cream candy any time. What do you think of it, Richinger?"
"What's the price, Nipper?"
"Twenty-five cents to an old customer."
"Pretty high, isn't it?"
"That depends on what ye're buyin'. Grease is grease, and butter is butter. If ye want grease I can sell for less, but if ye want to lay in the best grade, the gilt-edged, the gold-leaf, as it were, June butter—butter that'll keep, mind ye—ye might go further and fare worse. Let me tell ye that butter is on the rise; the town is cleaned out, and them New York chaps are out looking up round lots. That means a foreign demand and great scarcity, sir—great scarcity."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Handling Sheep on the Prairies.
Feeding usually commences about November. The lambs are kept to themselves and fed shock corn, millet, etc. Some persons put all their old sheep with their lambs and make only one division of their sheep. Others

turage for the bees. After having thus spent three months upon the Nile, the hives are returned to the proprietors; and after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having transported his hives from one end of the river to the other, he finds himself suddenly enriched with a quantity of honey and wax, which is immediately sent to market. This species of industry procures for the Egyptians an abundance of the productions of the bee, which they export in considerable quantities to foreign lands. In the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in England, when the moors are covered with a species of heather called ling, and which blooms in August, covering these barren heath with a beauty scarcely equaled in any other country, distant bee-keepers load their hives into wagons, and having previously engaged quarters for them with the farmers who dwell on the confines of the moor, the hives are conveyed to their ranges, where they remain a month or six weeks. Comparatively empty hives when carried away

stop when you tell him to. Teach him to back, go ahead, and not to be afraid of the tugs, even if they are drawn between his hind legs. Do not whip him unless it is actually necessary. Better caress then whip, especially if he is of a nervous temperament. Add all the style you can, for that is what sells for money. If your horse is broke as he should be, you know when and where you can trust him without being kicked or run away with, and if broken in a slouchy way you can never trust him. Some like to see nice horses but are too "shiftless" to have any of their own. They are either too lazy to take care of them or are too big slouches to hitch them up as they should be to drive well. Some yell at their horses as though they were deaf. This does no good, as it only aggravates them and makes them worse. Be gentle with your horse and he will be gentle with you. Do not jerk him as though he had no feeling. Imagine yourself in his place, with an iron bit in your mouth and somebody jerking at the rate of

sliced carrot (which latter are peculiarly suited for this ailment), with small quantities of ground oats, form the best food. The hay (which should not be timothy) as well as the drinking water should never be given in large quantities at a time. In proper season, green food or pasturage will be preferable to dry, because it soon passes out of the stomach. Steady, regular work will often keep the animal in such a state that it can manage to carry on breathing tolerably well, but heavy or fast work, or entire idleness in the stable, has an equally prejudicial effect. The drugs or nostrums used by jockeys and horse dealers, as well as the various tricks practiced by the gentry, for the purpose of causing a temporary abatement of the prominent symptoms of heaves in horses, and thereby to deceive unsophisticated buyers, we will not mention here.—*Prairie Farmer.*



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any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Pustula, Polt-Evil, Hile-Round, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Etc., from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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ows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to keep them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by the use of Leis' Condition Powder it is greatly increased, and the milk is greatly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are removed. For Sore Udders, apply Leis' Condition Powder. Your CATTLE also require an alternative aperient. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, which young stock are infected in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs, and will induce a prompt and healthy secretion of milk for the various diseases to which they are subject; is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Evers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent tin of Leis' Condition Powder, is a certain cure to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain cure. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, before the USE ANTI-PUER FOR FATTENING HOGS.

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REV. EDWARD ANDERSON,
First Lecture, Sept. 3, 1880.

J. H. RALSTON, Esq.,
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HOURS OF STUDY.—Morning session from 9 to 12. Afternoon session from 1:30 to 4.

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CLASS INSTRUCTION.—There are classes and daily recitations in all the branches taught in this Institution, except book-keeping, which is taught to each student personally at his desk, and in lectures and reviews in the recitation room. In several of the branches it has been found necessary to have two classes, —a beginning class and an advanced class —so that pupils may enter at any time and be accommodated to classes to suit their advancement.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTERING.—An ordinary common school education is all that is required to enter this Institution.

THE COST.—The cost of an education, like any other commodity, bears a certain ratio to the amount of services expended in producing it. Inferior instruction, combined with a short and imperfect course, is worthless, consequently dear at any price. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the facilities for imparting an education are the same in all schools pretending to be Business Colleges. Our facilities are ample, and our experience in actual business life, and as teachers, has been sufficient to enable us to give instruction at the lowest rates. A full Business Course at this College need not exceed \$155, including scholarship, board, washing, books and stationery. There are no other incidentals.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.—We have a conveniently arranged Department, separated from the main hall by a partition, for ladies desiring to study Book-keeping and the Business Course, or any other of the branches of the school. This department was well represented the past year, with a much larger number in attendance than at any previous time.

EVENING SCHOOL.—Those who are employed during the day can, by attending the evening school, obtain a reliable business education. Evening classes from 7 to 9, from October 1 to March 1.

DIPLOMAS.—A beautiful engraved Diploma will be awarded, free, to all students who complete the full Business Course, and pass the final examination in a satisfactory manner.

The Branches comprising the Business Course, and which are necessary to obtain the full business Course Diploma, are: Book-keeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Business Letter Writing. The grade required is 90 per cent.

A beautiful written Diploma will be given to each graduate of the Penmanship Department. There are no better passports to business, and paying positions than the Diplomas of this Institution.

OUR GRADUATES are now to be found in responsible and lucrative positions throughout all this section of the country, to whom we point with pride as references as to what our school can do for young men. They are employed in many of the banks and business houses in this city, and are everywhere successful in giving satisfaction to their employers.

OUR SCHOOL ROOMS are large and well-lighted and ventilated, and pleasant in every respect. Our furniture is well adapted to the purpose intended; and in every department we can offer first-class accommodations to our pupils.

THE LECTURE COURSE, for the past three seasons, has included John B. Gough, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Prof. David Swing, Will Carleton, A. P. Burbank, Mina G. Slayton, Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, Rev. Dr. Whiting, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Rev. Edward Anderson, Rev. Horace Reed and others.

These lectures are for the benefit of our students, and all of which they attend free of charge. The ensuing year we expect the course to include a number of lectures by prominent men from home and abroad.

DEPOSITS FOR PUPILS.—Parents or guardians can deposit with us the money for the necessary expenses of the pupils, and it will be paid out to them at such times, and in such sums, as may be requested.

Students may also deposit their money with the principal, who will give them a pass book and they may draw their money in sums to suit their convenience in paying their expenses, &c.

SITUATIONS.—No institution can honorably guarantee situations to all its students. We take special pains to secure good positions for meritorious graduates who desire them, and have been so far eminently successful. Those who come forward and qualify themselves at no loss for an opportunity to labor. What we do guarantee is a thorough and practical preparation for business life.

DEPORTMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—All students are treated as gentlemen, and are at all times expected to deport themselves in a gentlemanly manner. As the school rooms are sacred to the purposes of instruction, students who can not conform to the regulations are respectfully constrained to vacate their seats for those who can.

WILL IT PAY.—It is impossible for a young man to invest his money in any other way that will bring him as great returns, as that spent in obtaining a business education at a first-class institution. An education can not be lost,—it is capital in hand, and its value increases every year of a man's life. It is a treasure; don't fail to secure it.

ATTENDANCE.—Pupils are required to be punctual in attendance. In case of absence, all pupils, under age, are expected to bring written excuses from their parents or guardians. A complete record is kept for each student, showing number of times absent, tardy, etc. No pupil is allowed to leave the school room without permission. In regularity of attendance and discipline, our school is second to none in the state.

ROLL CALL.—The roll is regularly called twice each day. Every student is expected to be present to answer to his name, unless previously excused. Those not answering to their names are marked absent;

if they come in after roll call, they are changed to tardy, and so appears on the roll sent to the parents.

REPORTS.—A complete record is kept for each student, showing the number of times absent or tardy, the condition of his work at each examination, his general deportment while in school, conduct at boarding, etc., which will be sent to parents at one month.

Parents can send young pupils to us without fear of them contracting habits of irregularity.

PENMANSHIP.—At no College in the country will the student find better facilities for this Institution for Business and Ornamental Penmanship. Practical Penmanship is taught daily to all the students of the Business Department, the design being to secure a business hand by the time he has finished the course.

In the Normal Penmanship Department, instructions are given in all departments of the art, including plain writing and branches of ornamental work. Special attention is given to those desiring to teach, branch, and to the preparation of beautiful specimens of Penmanship for the organization of classes.

We make it our especial business to prepare our graduates of this department situations in good Business Colleges, and seldom fail. In fact, there are usually more applications than we can fill.

TIME REQUIRED.—The average time to complete the Business Course may be estimated at six months. A few complete it in a shorter time. It depends much upon the student's ability and application. Our course is thorough and practical, and it takes more time than if we were to give only a smattering of the branches taught. Our students are our best recommendations, and we can not afford to have them superficial in their work.

The school that advertises to give a complete business course in ten or twelve weeks, is a deception and should be avoided. A short, superficial course is worthless, and is, therefore, dear at any price, no matter how cheaply you may obtain it.

BOARDING.

At no city in the West will students find as cheap boarding as in Quincy. In the College Boarding House the students will get good board for \$2.50 per week and furnished room for 50c. per week, making a total cost of \$3.00 per week for good Board and Lodging.

We also procure Board and Lodging in good private families at from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

On arriving in the city, students will please leave their baggage at the depot, retaining their check for the same, and come direct to the College, when we will direct them to a Boarding House and send the College Janitor for their baggage.

A widow, intending to succeed her husband in the management of a hotel, advertised that "the hotel will be kept by the widow of the landlord, Mr. Brown who died last summer on a new and improved plan." A coroner's verdict reads thus: "The deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the mind of the jury." A country paper says: "A child was run over by a wagon three years old, and cross-eyed, with pantalons on."

Farm and Stock.

This Side and That.

Good, sweet, nutty-flavored butter is not made by every housewife, but there are those who can and do make butter of as fine quality as the finest creameries can produce. We have in mind now a number of ladies whose make of butter is par excellence, made in the "old-fashioned way," and we recall others—some of whom have passed to rest—whose butter was as rich and delicious as the premium packages of the most renowned butter dairies in the land. Such butter can always command a high price, and generally does; but this is not always the case. The honest dealer will not take advantage of a producer of a good article by disparaging its quality or by misrepresenting the condition of the market. It is a sad commentary, however, upon human nature to be compelled to admit that there are very many who drive the best bargain they can in buying and selling country butter, looking upon any pecuniary advantage thus obtained as not only proper, but as an exhibition of shrewd business talent. But the man who will thus take advantage of his fellows is not to be trusted; he will bear watching.

Not long since one of our Eastern exchanges gave an illustration of this matter, which is worth reproducing, and we give it room in this connection with the single suggestion that it shows the necessity of taking a reliable paper containing the current market reports, and of carefully reading them every week.

BUYING.

"Here comes Robby from Sleepy Hollow with a load of butter. We're short, aren't we, Jonas?"

"Yes; all gone but the bad lot, and they are all calling for something good."

Robby (from his wagon)—"Nipper, I've got some butter for ye."

Nipper is busy and does not hear.

"Ha! Ho, there, Nipper, come and see this butter."

Nipper slowly closes his order book, directs the delivery boy to hop around with the codfish, shifts a yellow ham near the door from one peg to another, cocks his stovepipe on the back of his head, thrusts a thumb in each armhole of his vest, and shuffles slowly toward the street as though about to squint at the state of the weather.

"Why, Robby, what have you got there?"

"Butter, Mr. Nipper."

"Butter, hey? Now, if ye had eggs I might buy. Butter's dull, Robby."

"Is that so? Daisy heard that it had gone up."

"Gone up!—well, yes; gone up the spout. Dick, take them turnips up to Richfinger," turning away.

"Won't ye look at this lot, Mr. Nipper?"

"Robby, we're full. Jonas was just saying he couldn't store another tub. The town's glutted, and heaps of it is spoiling in New York, and there are no buyers."

"But this is an extra lot, from the best pasture with the spring brook in it, where you used to catch trout, Mr. Nipper, and Daisy made it with her own hands."

"Yes, yes; but it looks salvy-like—worked too much—no texture you see, and full of buttermilk; won't keep, Robby, won't keep. Then it lacks the gilt-edge tone and flavor. What do you ask for it?"

"Well, Daisy thought as how she ought to have fifteen cents."

"Too high, too high; can't buy; good morning."

"See here, Nipper, what'll ye give?"

"Well, Robby, if I give you ten cents for that butter Jonas will be mad as a boiled lobster; Jonas will swear and make things lively. But you're an old friend, and I'm going to do it, and take the consequences."

SELLING.

"Richfinger, come this way; I can show you an awful nice lot of butter; there it is. That's what I call elegant; made by Daisy Buttercup, the neatest and prettiest girl in the country. I used to spunk her mother before she married. She's dead now; old friends, you know, and can't help deaden. Look at the color—there's dandelions and buttercups. Look at the texture—as free from salve as snowflake, and if ye find a hair or bug I'll make ye a present of it. I dare say ye can scent the clover blossoms. Taste of it; notice

the tone; the mellowness, the aroma—equal to cream candy any time. What do you think of it, Richfinger?"

"What's the price, Nipper?"

"Twenty-five cents to an old customer."

"Pretty high, isn't it?"

"That depends on what ye're buyin'. Grease is grease, and butter is butter. If ye want grease I can sell for less, but if ye want to lay in the best grade, the gilt-edged, the gold-leaf, as it were, June butter—butter that'll keep, mind ye—ye might go further and fare worse. Let me tell ye that butter is on the rise; the town is cleaned out, and them New York chaps are out looking up round lots. That means a foreign demand and great scarcity, sir—great scarcity."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Handling Sheep on the Prairies.

Feeding usually commences about November. The lambs are kept to themselves and fed shock corn, millet, etc. Some persons put all their old sheep with their lambs and make only one division of their sheep. Others separate them into three flocks—lambs and old sheep in one, wethers in another, and all the balance running together—making three separate divisions. The principal feed is shock corn and millet. Both German and common millet are fed. A small amount of prairie grass is given to all of them every day. In winter the lambs and old sheep are usually fed shelled corn and corn fodder. Most all shepherds have stone corrals built about five or six feet high and a shed built of crotches set in the ground, then putting poles on, cover them with some hay the entire length of the corral on the north, and sometimes on the west and east sides also. The divisions in the corral are made of lumber or stone. These corrals are usually built close by some creek or branch. Some dig wells and pump water. I do, as I believe sheep will do better to have warm well water every day than to run to a creek that is all frozen over to drink from a hole out in the ice, and fill themselves, if thirsty, with ice cold water and get chilled.

Now I will tell the readers how dogs and wolves are kept out of the corrals, and it has proven satisfactory to all the sheep men in this portion of Kansas. In nearly every corral is a high post set in the center, and every night a kerosene lamp is hung upon this post. The above is said by many of the oldest shepherds to be sufficient for wolves; but most all of our flocks have more or less bells among them, and a fence wire run all around the corral at the top of the fence and about eight or ten inches above the fence or wall, as the case may be, so that a dog jumping up to get over the fence strikes the wire, sees the light and hears the bells and is usually bounded back in despair, and will scarcely ever make a second attempt. A friend of mine, Mr. L. V. Harkness, has a bunch of 900 high-grade Merinoes, and keeps his sheep every summer in a portable corral made of four fence boards (one by four inch stuff) and not over three feet high, and has never lost a sheep by wolves yet, and he uses only the lamp and sheep bells, and there are plenty of wolves all around him. In winter the wolves, and occasionally a dog, are caught by putting out strychnine crystals mixed with lard in a cow's horn, which is set in the ground with the small end, and the large open end filled with this poisonous lard. These put upon all sides of the corral usually bring the game.

As the readers are all tired of this article, I will only add it is impracticable to raise sheep here as is done in the Eastern states—that is, making pastures, etc., and allowing them to run unprotected in those pastures—as the wolves would get every one of them, even in day time, within six months. It only pays to have enough sheep to employ a herder. Their wages are usually \$3 per month; from \$5 to \$10 per month for boys, and \$10 to \$15 for young men.

—*Dr. F. S. Peck, in Colman's Rural.*

Something About Bees.

The Egyptians exhibit great skill in their manner of cultivating the bee. As the flowers and harvest are much earlier in Upper Egypt than in Lower, the inhabitants profit by the circumstance in regard to their bees. They collect the hives of different villages on large barges, and every proprietor attaches a particular mark to his hives. When the boat is loaded the conductors descend the river slowly, stopping at all places where they can find pas-

turage for the bees. After having thus spent three months upon the Nile, the hives are returned to the proprietors; and after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having transported his hives from one end of the river to the other, he finds himself suddenly enriched with a quantity of honey and wax, which is immediately sent to market. This species of industry procures for the Egyptians an abundance of the productions of the bee, which they export in considerable quantities to foreign lands. In the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in England, when the moors are covered with a species of heather called ling, and which blooms in August, covering these barren heath with a beauty scarcely equalled in any other country, distant bee-keepers load their hives into wagons, and having previously engaged quarters for them with the farmers who dwell on the confines of the moor, the hives are conveyed to their ranges, where they remain a month or six weeks. Comparatively empty hives when carried away are brought back full of honey, and many weak hives are thus enabled to winter over without loss, while the best ones have large quantities of honey and wax removed from them, the product of about two months in the year. The hum of the busy bees and the blooming of ling enliven a scene which during the other ten months of the year appears but a dreary waste—at the best but a pasture for the black-faced heath sheep, or a breeding place for grouse, hares and foxes, and hunting ground for England's aristocracy. Of late years many of these moors have been inclosed, the lands cultivated, and are producing an abundance of potatoes, oats, barley and grass.—*American Cultivator.*

Keep Them from Swarming.

If you want honey, have no swarms. It is evident that when the honey-gathering season is at its height, if many thousands of the honey harvesters leave a hive the storing of honey will be for a time suspended for that colony, and such interruptions often cause nice honey-boxes to be left provokingly unfinished.

The general rule is that bees in small hives will swarm a good deal more than those in roomy quarters.

Therefore, as soon as harvesting time comes, the bees should be allowed as much space as the hive can give them; surplus boxes, side combs, etc., should be well within their reach, and even though they have no honey to store in them they will use them to hang in instead of clustering outside. An experienced bee-keeper with only a few colonies to manage can control swarming almost altogether, by giving the bees room in time to prevent what is called "swarming fever," and also by dividing in case queen cells are started and the bees have fairly made up their minds.

With hives of a sufficient capacity, one can, by timely interference, at least dispense with the inconvenience of after-swarms, even though there be one hundred or more hives to manage. The real condition of a hive can only be ascertained by looking through it carefully. If capped queen cells are found it may be expected to swarm at any moment. In such a case the destruction of a queen's cell will only retard the swarm for a few days unless the crop stops short.

We always try to have very prolific queens; our hives are quite large; the result is that we not seldom gather clusters of bees that would about fill a half-bushel measure. Our swarms always come later than those of our neighbors, and second swarms are quite rare. On the other hand, our crop of honey is a matter of great surprise to those whose bees have the same pasturage as ours, but not the same size of hive nor the same treatment.—*Worker Bee, in Prairie Farmer.*

Driving Horses.

Driving horses begins with the colt, and as he is broken, that is the kind of a horse he will make. If he is broke as a slouch, that is the kind of a horse he will be. It is just as easy to break a colt right as any other way. Some are in too big a hurry. They will take a green colt, hitch him up and spend as much time in fooling around with him as it would take to break him as he should be. My idea is to have the colt thoroughly broke before you attempt to hitch him up—that is, get him so he is not afraid of the harness, so he will

stop when you tell him to. Teach him to back, go ahead, and not to be afraid of the tugs, even if they are drawn between his hind legs. Do not whip him unless it is actually necessary. Better caress than whip, especially if he is of a nervous temperament. Add all the style you can, for that is what sells for money. If your horse is broke as he should be, you know when and where you can trust him without being kicked or run away with, and if broken in a slouchy way you can never trust him. Some like to see nice horses but are too "shiftless" to have any of their own. They are either too lazy to take care of them or are too big slouches to hitch them up as they should be to drive well. Some yell at their horses as though they were deaf. This does no good, as it only aggravates them and makes them worse. Be gentle with your horse and he will be gentle with you. Do not jerk him as though he had no feeling. Imagine yourself in his place, with an iron bit in your mouth and somebody jerking at the rate of five hundred pounds a minute, as some of them do when they get mad, and swear because the horse has got out of his place. Stop and think—is it the horse or you that is to blame?—*Ohio Farmer.*

Veterinary Department.

Influenza.

One of my horses has been ailing for some time, and in spite of all I can do he gets no better; his appetite is poor, coat rough, and he steadily falls away, notwithstanding I change his food and take the best care of him. He has a slight cough, and when driven he keeps continually dropping a little of his manure, instead of doing it all at one time as horses in good health usually do. His bowels are constive. If you can, from this irregular description, give advice, you will greatly oblige.

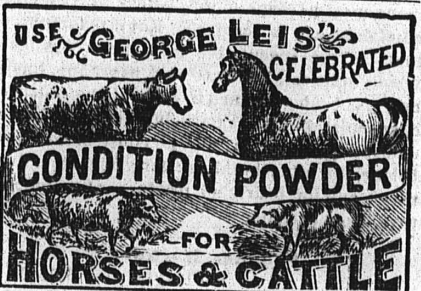
ANSWER.—Your horse has influenza, a disease usually characterized by its effect upon the visible mucous membranes, but this form has an exception to the rule, and excepting a slight cough there is no other symptom of its having affected those parts. Treatment: Since this malady is characterized by the lowering of the vital forces, and having a course to run, it is clearly indicated to husband the patient's strength and endeavor to wear the disease out if possible. Therefore we would advise, if there is much depression of spirits and general debility, to give liberally of stimulants, such as carbonate of ammonia and gum camphor; and since the former, if allowed to come in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth, will be pretty sure to excoriate, we would advise giving in balls composed of two drachms of the ammonia and one of camphor, with enough gentian root pulverized to act as a vehicle—one ball to be given morning and night until the animal's spirits become aroused, when the treatment should be changed to vegetable tonics, gentian, chincona, etc. It will be important to regulate the bowels by giving sloppy food if he will take it; if not, give a liberal supply of grass, and see that he has the advantage of pure air and is in no way exposed to atmospherical changes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Heaves in Horses.

I wish to ask you if heaves in horses can be cured, and how to do it, or if it can be helped?

ANSWER.—Farm horses, as well as horses used in the cities, are liable to the complaint commonly called heaves. The causes of this anomaly are various. Thus overwork, in a peculiar state of condition, may produce it; also overloading the stomach, either with food or water, especially immediately before or after fast or exhausting work. It is supposed also to be hereditary. Frequently it follows cases of chronic cough, and appears to be more frequent in mares than in geldings. It is also supposed to be due to a deranged state of some of the nerves or nervous centers, most probably of the paravagum, which supposition is borne out by the fact that, when the paravagum from some cause becomes paralyzed, the functions of the bronchial tubes and lungs, to which it is abundantly distributed, are disturbed, and evince symptoms similar to heaves. Concerning treatment, very little can be said, and no remedy will effect a permanent cure. The condition may, however, be materially relieved by special attention to the animal's diet. The food should always be given in small quantities and at frequent short intervals. Mash of bran with

sliced carrot (which latter are peculiarly suited for this ailment), with small quantities of ground oats, form the best food. The hay (which should not be timothy) as well as the drinking water should never be given in large quantities at a time. In proper season, green food or pasturage will be preferable to dry, because it soon passes out of the stomach. Steady, regular work will often keep the animal in such a state that it can manage to carry on breathing tolerably well, but heavy or fast work, or entire idleness in the stable, has an equally prejudicial effect. The drugs or nostrums used by jockeys and horse dealers, as well as the various tricks practiced by the gentry, for the purpose of causing a temporary abatement of the prominent symptoms of heaves in horses, and thereby to deceive unsophisticated buyers, we will not mention here.—*Prairie Farmer.*



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF Any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Ringbone, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from hard labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries you hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Dypent, and other diseases. These diseases, if not cured, will kill a small quantity of Leis' Condition Powder will cure them. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

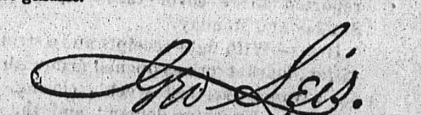


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder it is a flow of milk is greatly increased, and feed twice a day. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Fowls, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an abundance of food and stimulants. Using this Powder will expel all worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Throat, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in 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 \$5 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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Financial.

The Public reports as follows: "The third half year since resumption closes with much uncertainty in all the markets, much depression in some branches of business, and a general conviction that the country tried to recover a little too fast from its long prostration, but with a very large volume of business in progress, with solid and steady improvement in most departments of industry, and with generally satisfactory prospects for legitimate trade. The reaction from the excessive speculation of last year has been severe, and possibly we have not seen the end of it. But it is worthy of especial notice that exceedingly few commercial disasters have followed a most remarkable decline in prices, and this fact, with the magnitude of the business, which continues without check, bears testimony to the general health and strength of the commercial and industrial system. Failures have been mainly confined to persons or firms engaged in speculation, or basing their operations upon purely speculative prices. In the iron and coal trades, attempts to maintain artificial prices by combination have caused some serious disasters, and more may perhaps follow before all the mischief done can be repaired. But it is fortunate that, as the speculative movement was not wholly baseless, but was only overdone, business has been sustained in spite of the collapse of speculation, by a remarkably large legitimate demand for iron, in railroad construction and bridge and other building; for grain, from Europe; and for nearly all products of manufacture, from consumers."

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 1880.	
Flour—Family.....	\$4.75 @ 5.00
Choice.....	4.00 @ 5.05
Fancy.....	5.00 @ 5.60
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	89 @ 90
" " June.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
" " July.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	84 @ 85 1/2
No. 4.....	79 @ 80
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	33 @ 33 1/2
" " June.....	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Rye.....	70 @ 71
Pork.....	11.75 @ 12.00
Lard.....	6.40 @ 6.50
Butter—Dairy.....	14 @ 17
Country.....	12 @ 16
Eggs.....	9 @ 9 1/2

KANSAS CITY, July 6, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	79 @ 79 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	73 @ 73 1/2
" " June.....	72 @ 72 1/2
" " July.....	71 @ 71 1/2
" " August.....	68 1/2 @ 71
No. 4.....	62 @ 62 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	25 @ 27 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2

The flour market at Kansas City is weak and slow. Prices are quoted as follows: Fancy brands @ sack, \$2.60; choice, \$2.50; XXX, \$2.15; graham, \$2.60. Rye flour, \$2.25. Corn meal @ hundred, 60c.

In Kansas City butter sells at 12 1/2 @ 13c. for choice, medium 9 @ 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8 @ 9c.; eggs, 7 @ 9c.; poultry—ducks \$1.50 per doz., spring chickens \$1.50 @ 2.50, old hens \$2.25 @ 2.50, roosters \$1.50; hides—green 6 1/2c., green salted 9 1/2c., dry flint 15c.; flax seed, \$1.10; timothy, \$2.00; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 85c.; clover, \$4.25; millet, 70c.; hay, \$6.00 @ 9.50 for baled; potatoes—old, 50 @ 60c. per bu.; new, 30 @ 50c. per bu.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 1880.
CATTLE—Supply large, and of all grades; prices weak. Choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.65 @ 4.80; good to prime, \$4.40 @ 4.65; medium to fair, \$4.00 @ 4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 3.25; grass cattle range at \$2.10 @ 3.00. Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,800.

HOGS—Fairly active, and lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.00 @ 4.10; packing \$4.00 @ 4.10; heavy shipping, \$4.10 @ 4.20. Receipts, 14,200; shipments, 3,300.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1880.
CATTLE—Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 550. Exporters in good demand at \$4.80 @ 5.00; natives 5 to 10c. lower, \$4.20 @ 4.60; butchers', \$2.20 @ 3.70; grass Texans, 1.00 on sale, active, but 10c. lower, at \$2.40 @ 3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 38,000; shipments, 7,000. Market moderately active, but 5c. lower; mixed packing, \$4.10 @ 4.20; choice heavy, \$4.30 @ 4.45. Closed steadily; mostly sold.

SHEEP—Receipts and shipments, none. Market merely nominal. The *Drovers' Journal* reports: "Sheep and cattle better, and market 1c. higher. Best American steers, 16c."

KANSAS CITY, July 6, 1880.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,070; shipments, 945. A good portion of these cattle were throughs, and the offerings in this market were light. There were no new developments in the market, which continued to rule very dull. Only one sale of much importance was reported—that of a pen of light shipping steers 13 cwt. average, which brought \$3.80. There was little inquiry for any kind of stock. The receipts reported above cover three days—Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

HOGS—With light receipts and a strong provision market prices opened firm with a good 5c. advance over last week's closing. There was a good packing demand, and the greater portion of the offerings were driven out for slaughter here, four loads only being shipped away. Range of sales was \$3.85 @ 3.97 1/2, the bulk going at \$3.90 @ 3.95. The market closed strong with empty pens.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @ 12 1/2c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60 @ 75c.; corn, 23 @ 25c.; wheat—old 80 @ 85c., new 65c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.30 @ 3.40; cattle—feeders \$2.00, shippers \$2.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per ton.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

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CHARLES LEVY,

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

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GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

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MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

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WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has had the benefit of selecting from the largest and most complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices. Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained. And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

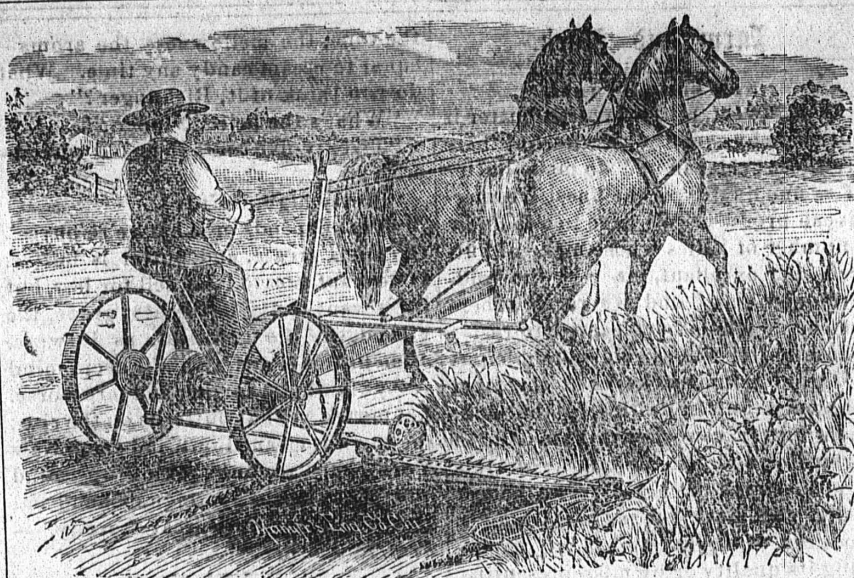
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Do not forget that we take orders for custom work, and a perfect fit guaranteed. A full line of samples to select from always on hand at

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We have the Marsh Harvester (twine and wire binders), Adams & French Harvesters, Mowers and Reapers, etc. We also have the Victor Scales and Windmills, which we are prepared to put up in workman-like manner. The Chicago Pitts Thrashers for sale. Give us a call.

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

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Sub-bass and octave coupler, boxed and shipped only \$95.75. New pianos \$195 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my midsummer offer, illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Healy, Washington, N. J.



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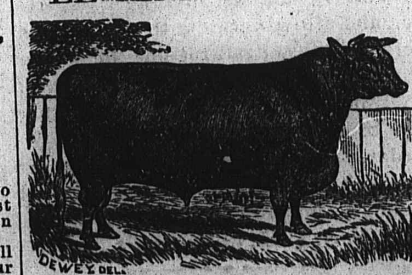
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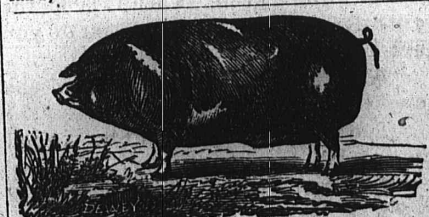
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KING OF THE PRAIRIE

17,465, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old.....	\$22 00
Three to five months old.....	33 00
Five to seven months old.....	42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.