

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 451.

THE LITTLE MOTHER.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

She is a little woman quite;
But few know such another
To cherish, comfort and delight
As she, the little mother.

Though fifty years upon her weigh,
She stands erect and cheery,
Her look is open as the day,
Her spirit never weary.

Whenever through the house she goes,
There goes a subtle essence
From which continual comfort flows
To all within her presence.

Our love and reverence keep her fair;
And, through their magic simple,
A halo crowns her simple hair,
Each wrinkle grows a dimple.

Before her there the work-box lies,
Where, armed with golden thimble,
Her hand so oft the needle plies
With stitches true and nimble.

She sees it not, nor aught around;
The present from her banished,
Her memory springs with sudden bound
To days and scenes long vanished.

Her heart goes back to other days,
And seeks the moments olden
When blossoms spread within her ways,
And skies were always golden.

She sees the scenes of later years,
The pure, domestic pleasures,
And partly blinded by her tears,
Her darling, living treasures.

The words of love that thrilled her heart,
Again she hears them spoken;
The solemn vow—"till death doth part"—
Kept sacredly unbroken.

The cooling of her baby boys;
Her little daughter's singing;
The thousand dear, familiar joys
From memory's storehouse bringing.

She sees amid the long-gone past
Even the woes and crosses,
But blurred by time, until at last
She does not deem them losses.

And then before the present flies,
The days of former gladness;
Emotion fills again her eyes
With tears, but not of sadness.

For o'er her bend her stalwart sons
In stature so above her;
Proud is she of those precious ones,
And happy that they love her;

Her husband stands her chair beside,
With glances kind and tender—
What ill or harm can now betide,
When such as these defend her?

She is a little woman quite;
But their experience teaches
Exactly to their hearts in height
The little mother reaches.

She reaches there, and there she grows,
And there, as they caress her,
A stream of feeling through them flows:
The little mother—bless her!

HISTORY OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

When the people of the United States come to elect a president, they are assisted in various ways by the law. The law directs when, where and how they shall vote, in whose presence and with what safeguards, also by whom the ballots shall be counted, reported and recorded. But in the much more difficult matter of nominating, the people are left without assistance from the law. They have had to invent methods, and they have had to change their methods with changing circumstances.

There was no great difficulty in nominating candidates for office so long as each colony or state was independent of the rest; nor was there any difficulty at all in nominating General Washington for the presidency, because he was the spontaneous choice of nearly every individual. But even at that first presidential election there was embarrassment and some delay in deciding upon a vice-president, and it was General Washington himself who settled that question. He wrote a letter to be shown to electors, in which he stated that he would be well pleased with the election of Mr. Adams to the second office. This was a return in kind to John Adams; for it was he who, fifteen years before, had nominated George Washington in the continental congress to be commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army.

As soon as parties were formed, the difficulty of selecting candidates arose; for the country was large, the population scattered, and the people of one state were little acquainted with those of any other. The task, however, was accomplished in the easiest, simplest and most natural manner. Members of congress at Philadelphia talked the matter over, and

came, at first, to a sort of understanding. I do not find any trace of a congressional caucus in 1796, which selected Mr. Adams as a candidate of the Federalists. There appears to have been simply an understanding among the leaders of the party that his name should be recommended to the electors. Nor does there appear to have been a binding agreement on the part of the Democrats to support Jefferson and Burr; though we find Burr complaining afterward that he had been betrayed by some of the Southern electors.

In 1800 the members of congress of each party met in caucus and agreed upon candidates; and that agreement was held to be sacred and binding. It was all arranged in the quietest and briefest manner. The caucus met without formal invitation, in the chamber of the house of representatives. They met in the evening, sat with closed doors, published no report of their proceedings, and kept no formal record. The business was usually done at a single session, and that of no great duration. Probably by 10 o'clock in the evening the task was accomplished, and the members were at home.

In this simple and inexpensive manner Jefferson and Burr were nominated in 1800; Jefferson and Clinton in 1804; Madison in 1808; Madison again in 1812; and Monroe in 1816 and 1820. Long before 1820, however, people began to see that, owing to the vast predominance of the Democratic party, a nomination was equivalent to an election, and that therefore it was not the people of the United States who elected a president, but a handful of members of congress, an irresponsible body, sitting in secret conclave, at the remote city of Washington.

The first man to distinctly rebel against this form of "the machine" was Aaron Burr, the creator of machine politics. In 1815, when he was living in New York a ruined man, practicing law a little for a subsistence, he wrote to his son-in-law, Governor Joseph Alston, of South Carolina, a long letter, in which he suggested a plan for breaking up the system of nominating by caucus. James Monroe, it was well known, was about to be nominated in the old way, and Burr opposed it on various grounds.

"A certain Junto," said he, "of actual and factitious Virginians, having had possession of the government for twenty-four years, consider the United States as their property, and by bawling, 'Support the administration,' have so long succeeded in duping the republican public."

He objected also to the coming candidate as a man "naturally dull and stupid, extremely illiterate, indecisive, pusillanimous, and, of course, hypocritical." Burr's plan was that Governor Alston should induce the legislature of South Carolina to put in nomination the most popular man in the United States, Andrew Jackson, who had won the battle of New Orleans only nine months before the nominating caucus met, and he counted upon other legislatures following the example.

"This suggestion," wrote Burr, "has not arisen from an exclusive attachment to Jackson. The object is to break down this vile combination which rules and degrades the United States."

Governor Alston wrote in reply that he agreed with his father-in-law in opinion, but that he lacked the health and spirits necessary to carry out the scheme. He was a stricken man. His only son had recently died, and his wife had just been lost at sea. He died himself soon after, and this letter lay among his papers many years without having produced any effect. Mr. Monroe was nominated by the caucus and elected by the people; then re-nominated and re-elected; and he enjoyed the most peaceful and, I may add, comfortable time in the presidency that any man has ever had before or since.

Colonel Burr speaks of the alleged combination of Virginians as "vile." In this he was utterly mistaken. We now know the interior politics of those days, and we can plainly see that the motives which governed the men whom he denounced were high and patriotic. The method of nominating by caucus had indeed been outgrown in 1824, and had become unpopular; but the statesmen who adhered to it did so for generous and good reasons. Colonel Burr once said that the best head in the United States was that of Albert Gallatin. Besides a good head, he had something else which usually goes with it, namely, good principles. He has placed on record the reason why he had endeavored to continue the caucus method, and to use it for the nomination of W. H. Crawford, of Georgia. In 1824 he thus wrote to his old Swiss schoolmate, Jean Badollet:

"During the twelve years that I was in the treasury I was anxiously looking for some man that could fill my place there, and in the general direction of the national concerns; for one, indeed, that could replace Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and myself."

He thought that he had found his man, at length, in the person of Mr. Crawford, who, he said, "united to a powerful mind a correct judgment and an inflexible integrity." For this reason and this alone he preferred Crawford, and adhered to the system of nominating by a caucus of members. Probably that method would have sufficed once more if Mr. Crawford had not been stricken with paralysis a few months before the meeting of the caucus.

In February, 1824, King Caucus was dethroned. Republican members were as usual invited to meet in the hall of the house; and on this occasion, for the first time, the public were admitted to the gallery. But only sixty members attended; and although they nominated Crawford and Gallatin, the party did not accept the nominations, and the people not succeeding in electing a president, the choice devolved on the house of representatives, which chose John Quincy Adams.

We hear no more of King Caucus after 1824. Andrew Jackson was nominated first by the legislature of Tennessee, and afterward by other legislatures or legislative caucuses. He was borne on a wave of popularity into the presidency, to the lasting discomfiture of all the men who were supposed to be in the line of advancement.

The next step was the national convention. At first it was only a device for carrying out the will of General Jackson, who had made up his mind that he would be succeeded in the presidential chair by Martin Van Buren. To accomplish that purpose, he consented to serve a second term, with Van Buren for vice-president. For his own renomination, the old machinery of legislative caucuses was employed again, and for the last time. Mr. Van Buren could not have been nominated in that way, for the requisite number of compliant legislatures could not have been found. To meet this difficulty, Major William B. Lewis, Jackson's neighbor, friend and chief manager, who lived in the White house during the general's presidency, suggested the plan of a national convention.

The Kitchen Cabinet took it up, and on the 21st of May, 1829, a Democratic convention of three hundred and twenty-six delegates met at the city of Baltimore.

This convention was "machine," pure and simple. It was composed almost wholly of men directly under the influence or control of the administration. It was not expected to perform one spontaneous action; for even a chairman was chosen beforehand—Judge Overton, of Tennessee—who, however, was prevented from presiding by sickness. It was a wonderfully harmonious convention, and its business was promptly transacted. Upon coming to a ballot for a candidate for the second office, Mr. Van Buren received 260 votes; P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, 40; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 26. The convention adjourned without issuing any address to the people.

From that time to the present, candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency have been nominated by national conventions. The plan has its advantages, and still appears to answer the purpose tolerably well. In time it will be outgrown, and will be superseded by a better. Finally, doubtless, every voter will have an opportunity to indicate his first choice; a nominating convention will consist of the entire party, and no one will "hire a hall."

Woman's Rights.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps recently gave the Boston Herald her views of the present state of the woman suffrage question. She says that she herself has been a convert to this "right" only about ten years, but thinks the cause is advancing rapidly. The main argument for suffrage is so simple that anybody and everybody can see it, admit it, and understand it, yet the great mass of people don't move to accomplish the work. She thinks that the public is like a dull child who has to be told and told and told till the simple truth is beat into its head. The great change is manifested in the "atmosphere" of the question more than what is actually accomplished. It used to be regarded as vulgar for cultivated people to discuss or even mention the subject. Now it is just the other way. No question is more dis-

cussed among them. It has become a fashionable question.

Another class of people which this question has begun to move is the religious class. This is the last in point of time, as it is the first in point of importance, to be stirred by the progressive movement of society. When they cometh a great moral current must follow. When they come the waves are near. They are the tide-gauge which, observed by experienced eyes, will indicate beyond a peradventure the advance of the flood. By observing this gauge she thinks the "flood" is near at hand.

The last and most important indication of a rapid advance toward the full enfranchisement of women is the powerful movement and activity among the temperance women. It may not be generally known outside of temperance and religious circles how largely the attention of women has been drawn to their own political condition by what is known as "liquor suffrage," whereby women may or ought to vote whether or not she wishes to have open rum-shops for her boys to be enticed into.

This form of suffrage brings the question right "home" to the hearts of women so strongly that this movement is well called "home protection." From this Miss Phelps judges that the first large class of women to insist on the right of the ballot will be composed of gentle wives and mothers who do not desire to be in congress; who still stitch and ruffle at their sewing machines; who take care of their own babies, and who can make sweet bread; who believe in their ministers, receive the four gospels and say their prayers.—*Portsmouth Weekly.*

A Detective's Story.

There is a story told of a lady and a gentleman traveling together on an English railroad. They were strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said:

"Madame, I will trouble you to look out of the window a few minutes; I am going to make some changes in my wearing apparel."

"Certainly, sir," she replied with great politeness, rising and turning her back upon him. In a short time he said:

"Now, madame, my change is completed, and you may resume your seat."

When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady with a heavy veil over her face.

"Now, sir, or madame, whichever you are," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madame," and the gentleman in lady's attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your seat."

To his great surprise, on resuming his seat, the gentleman in female attire found his lady companion transformed into a man. He laughed and said:

"It appears that we are both anxious to escape recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "I am Detective J., of Scotland yard, and in feminine apparel have shadowed you for two days. Now," drawing a revolver, "keep still."

For those Who Have Cried Over It.

There comes a day to every woman when she looks in the glass and sighs for the departure of youth. To some it arrives early, to some late; but it comes; and then begins (with the secret sighs and tears) the outward expression of the bitter knowledge that youth is gone. It is the woman who sees it earliest who shows her despair by going into dingy browns and drabs, leaving the feathers off of her bonnet, ceasing to crimp her hair, and wearing her wrapper in the evenings. It is the woman who sees it latest who flies to the rouge pot, buys a bottle of hair dye, pulls her corset strings tighter than she ought, and begins to dress gayer. One surrenders to old time; one fights him desperately; neither is sensible. Of one, people say, "What a dowdy!" Of the other they whisper, "Mutton dressed as a lamb fashion."

It is a difficult question, this matter of dress, after girlhood's bright eyes and dimpled cheeks have ceased to excite extravagances and compensate for Quaker-like plainness; but on the whole, no woman with means need despair of solving it. She has but to observe those of her own age to guess of the possibilities that remain for her. She will see that rouge only gives a consumptive look to a thin woman; that black lines under the eyes make her look as though she drank more than was good for

her; that golden dye is ghastly; and that black gives any one the effect of having a dirty face. In fact, she will see that arts which only make a pretty young woman look disreputable make a middle-aged or elderly one hideous. But leaving nature to herself, she may well choose fashions of robe and bonnet that are becoming, and find for her costume colors that improve a complexion. She will discover that this is the very time when she needs to dress carefully, and that a woman who does so may be stylish and elegant at any age.

I do not wish to shock any one, but perhaps it is better to overdress than to underdress after five-and-thirty. At all events, a mother should remember that though no daughter likes to see her parent lose the dignity of mature years in silly affectation of youth, many a daughter frets bitterly because "ma will never wear anything nice—never look like other folks."

It is easy enough to strike the just medium in these days when fabrics of all sorts are to be found in soft, dusky colors; when the glaring blues and reds, pinks and yellows of the past are changed for navy blue, sage and hunter's green, soft French grays and seal browns; and when black is so greatly used. A rich black dress is the safest for any one "not quite sure of her own taste," and with this moderately bright touches of color may be worn far into the autumn of life. My advice to a middle-aged woman would be to dress as well as possible, avoiding light colors, particularly in cheap materials, and especially if she grows stout.—*M. K. D.*

Losing Confidence in One's Self.
The explanation of the failure of many a man who has been expected to accomplish wonders is that he has lost confidence in himself.

The old New England idea used to be that self-confidence should always be discouraged. Make a child think little of himself, would seem to have been the prevailing idea of many a New England mother.

What has been the effect?
Not on one, but on many a boy, the influence has been to make him lose all confidence in himself, and make him utterly discouraged and hopeless. He is "snubbed" so much and so many times that he actually comes to think that he can never accomplish anything.

We think it is very unfortunate for a boy to be subjected to disheartening influences. It prevents the development of his true and whole nature.

Keep up courage in your children. That is one of the first and highest of paternal duties.

One of Ole Bull's tricks was, when he had diminished his tone to a nearly inaudible pianissimo, to continue the attitude, as if he was playing, but actually having drawn off the bow entirely from the violin, holding it in the air, and producing no tone whatever; while his audience, in raptures at the softness of his really inaudible sighs, made ear-trumpets of their hands and bent forward, eager to catch the sound which did not exist. Then the violinist, as if suddenly awakening from a trance, bowed to the enraptured audience.

George Peck, of Milwaukee, went to Chicago during the convulsion and fell in love with the Sir Knights' hats. He says that "next to the bearskin hat of a drum-major the chapeau of a Knight Templar is the grandest head-gear in the world. It is made after the pattern of an inverted coal scuttle that has been sat down on sideways by a fat man, and the top of it is covered with spring millinery. A commandery looks as though a millinery shop had exploded."

The Coney Island Jockey club keeps a beautiful flower girl who goes by the name of Florine. Saturday, after Spinaway won the bouquet stakes, Florine presented Mr. Lorillard with a magnificent bouquet formed of the choicest flowers. Florine was dressed from head to foot in Jerome colors, blue satin slippers and blue and white silk dress. Some of the younger members affirm that her feet are the smallest ever seen on the seashore.

An improved method of stopping engines has been devised by James Tate, the main object being to enable any child or unskilled person in any part of the mill to stop the engine in case of an accident. By touching a spring similar to the spring of an electric bell, an electric ball is set in motion, the ball drops and shuts one of the valves, which prevents the steam from escaping and the engine is brought to a standstill.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 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.
Hensley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—W. 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, Calamus, Linn county.

Order Out of Chaos.

We read in the Good Book that in the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth "that the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters;" the sea and the land were separated; darkness and light were parted; day and night were assigned their places; seed-time and harvest had their seasons; the sun, the moon, the planets and the stars fell into rank, and in their paths marked out have revolved through all ages. Where all was without form or order are now system, regularity, time and place. Order was brought out of chaos, and the great power that wrought the change made the laws that still guide and control the smallest atom or the grandest world still holds unbounded sway. The same law of gravity that causes the feather dropped from the smallest bird in its flight or the ripened autumn leaf loosed from its bough to fall toward its center, the earth, holds planets in their orbits, and causes solar systems that are but star-dust to our eyes to revolve around their center.

The position and condition of the farmers of our country was very much like that of the great world of space before creation's dawn. The spirit of the grange moved upon the waters and order came out of chaos. As individuals, and as a class, in neighborhoods and in the nation, we were without form and void—no order, no system, no plan; each individual farmer like an atom floating in the great ocean of space came and went, subject to no law of harmony, his feeble light shining for himself alone. In his knowledge of the laws of business and commerce, and in his business relations to the rest of the world, with the farmer all was chaos. In the social world, divided by neighborhood or religious prejudices and differences, there was no unity, no harmony—all was chaos. In the ways and the wherefores of his calling, in farm management, in a thorough understanding of the laws of nature, he was isolated and alone; hap-hazard and the old ways of the fathers were the rule—all was chaos. In efforts of strength to resist the encroachments of giant monopolies, to check the advance of unholy powers, themselves well organized, to say but to those who would enslave and rob us of our birthright of freedom, the farmers as a class were without form and void, and the dark night of chaos was upon us. In the duties of citizenship, in self-government, in self-protection and in performing his share of the work as a guardian of our free institutions, framing our laws or administering the affairs of the nation, the farmer and his class were without form and void; all was darkness; all indeed was chaos.

A long and terrible war had just ended; brother was still divided against brother, state against state, section against section; peace and harmony in home, in church, and in state existed not; the efforts and methods for peace and reconciliation were either improperly applied or misunderstood; darkness was upon the face of the nation; and very much the condition of our people was that of chaos. But just when most needed—not a day too soon, in the darkest hour that ever and always precedes the dawn—came the grange, came light, came harmony, came order out of chaos. In families, on the farm, in business, by giant corporations, in legislatures, in congress, in all the walks of life, its peaceful yet powerful influences are felt. Where all was dark we now find light; where all was discord we now find peace and harmony, order and system. Gentle, yet far-reaching. As the law that holds alike the grain and sand and the mighty planet in its place, so is the influence of our order felt by the little child or "the helm of state that does feel the farmer's hand." As it has united families and neighborhoods in sweet peace, so has it cemented in bonds of fraternal love the people of our whole country. Grand has been its work, noble and inspiring its future duties. As in all the works of nature, from smallest to greatest, we find the most perfect order and system, so our great order is performing its mission in bringing about order and system as well for the individual as for the nation. Bounded only by the eastern and western sea, the furthest northern and southern limit of a continent, may all people realize the important work of the grange and speed it on its way, and may we as a whole people heed the teachings of our order, and make our lives as sublimely beautiful and harmonious as are the works of nature."—Grange Bulletin.

In the Interest of Co-operation.

A meeting in the interest of co-operation was held at the Astor house yesterday to promote the organization and development of co-operative societies in New York and elsewhere. Among those present were Allen R. Foote, John Gledhill, William H. Sage, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryance, Courtland Palmer, J. P. Cranford, James Bishop, John G. Drew, John Roebuck, A. Van Brakle, W. E. Tanner and James H. Whitehouse. Dr. Ryance occupied the

chair. In opening the meeting, he said that its object was to do something toward solidifying the interests of co-operative societies, and to plant societies in favorable districts and assist in their development.

A paper was read by Allen R. Foote on "A Sound Basis for Co-operative Societies." Mr. Foote stated that the by-laws contained in the report published May 8, 1880, had been approved by many prominent men connected with the co-operative movement in England and this country. The movement in the United States was also most heartily approved by them. "Such approvals," he continued, "give assurance to the public that in promoting societies we will proceed on a sound basis. The work before us now is that of organization. Great as are the visible benefits to be derived from the co-operative system of trading, the fact must not be lost sight of that the great mass of people are ignorant of its principles and methods, or incredulous as to its benefits and results. The development of the co-operative system of business is in the nature of growth. That we may work with the greatest effect our first necessity is to form a center from which to project the movement. The ideal for such a center is the wholesale society, but we cannot realize that at once. The way must be prepared by organizing several retail societies whose representatives can come together, and—with others from its membership—create it an incorporate body. It is of first importance, however, that such retail societies have a uniform organization, and that they be sustained from a center with a view of their being ultimately united together. To accomplish this it is proposed to have a standing committee known as a central co-operative board. Such a board can prepare the way for a wholesale society, and make its final form and efficiency more perfect than it would otherwise be. The work we have done so far has received a fair recognition from the public; and with a compact working body there need be no fears of success."

Resolutions in favor of appointing the board and proceeding at once to establish co-operative societies in New York and vicinity were adopted. The following were chosen to constitute the central co-operative board: Felix Adler, James Bishop, J. P. Cranford, Colonel Edward Daniels, John Gledhill, I. Hodgson, W. P. Libby, General John T. Lockman, Samuel Marples, George S. McWaters, the Rev. R. H. Newton, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryance, Bradford Rhodes, J. Angus Shaw, E. V. Smalley, W. H. Sage, Spencer Trask and Benjamin Urner.

It was announced that a movement would be started at once to establish a large retail co-operative society in New York. A public reception is to be given to Thomas Hughes upon his return to this city by many industrial and benevolent societies of New York and vicinity. The first meeting of the co-operative board took place on Monday, the 20th inst., at No. 291 Broadway.—New York Tribune.

Grange Notes.

Hillsboro county, Flor., is preparing to organize a Pomona grange.

Union grange, New Hampshire, took in ten new members at their meeting August 14.

Grass Valley grange, California, will hold a "camping picnic" for three days this month.

Athens grange, No. 304, Crawford county, Pa., has lately dedicated a handsome new hall. Patrons from thirty-two counties in Michigan attended their annual State grange picnic in August.

Morencie grange, Michigan, lately conferred the fourth degree upon twelve candidates at one meeting.

More new members are being initiated into the granges of Illinois this year than for any year since 1876.

Portsmouth grange, New Hampshire, reports two new members last month, and two more good applications in.

A new grange has just been organized in Christian county, Mo., with twenty-five charter members, and called Mayflower grange.

Salado grange, No. 1, of Texas, reports "from two to six petitions are being acted upon at each meeting, and all of good material."

The Patrons of Youngport, Tex., have taken hold of the work again with renewed vigor, and have the lumber on the ground for a new building.

Bro. Put. Darden, master of the Mississippi State grange, is filling a large number of appointments in his state, and, as usual, is doing excellent work.

Bro. A. J. Rose, the overseer, and since the resignation of Bro. Lang the acting master, of the Texas State grange, is, as usual, hard at work in the lecture field.

Bro. John T. Jones, of Arkansas, past-master of the National grange, will spend all the month of September addressing grange meetings in different parts of the state.

Bro. H. Eshbaugh, the worthy master, and Jasper Needham, the worthy lecturer, of the Missouri State grange, are doing active work at grange picnics and harvest homes in that state.

Bro. B. R. Spilman, worthy master of the California State grange, had appointments for every day in August, and will continue in the field until the session of the State grange in October.

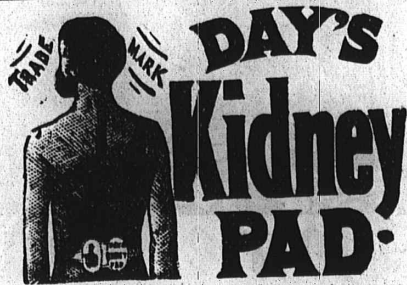
Locktown grange, No. 88, of New Jersey, have built themselves a fine new hall, and show their colors in a sign on the building that says: "Locktown Grange, No. 88, P. of H. Organized March 5, 1875."

The annual agricultural fair that has been held for four years under the auspices of the Northampton (N. C.) Pomona grange has extended its field, and will hereafter be known as the Roanoke District Grange fair.

A. M. Keller, one of the lecturers and workers in Texas, who has just returned from Milan

county, says: "The grange was never so promising as at present. There is a grand forward movement all over the county. I shall in my next trip organize several new granges."

Bro. Blanton, master of the Virginia State grange, has lately attended six meetings in Frederick county, and says: "More and deeper interest we have never seen expressed. The order has been steadily increasing in the beautiful Shenandoah valley. It was refreshing indeed to see such earnestness displayed in the work of the order."



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

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickteem, Deposit, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weaknesses and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing.

DELICATE FEMALES, or victims of wasted and prostrated energies, caused by irregular habits, the abuse of nature and mental or physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and avoid all kidney medicines which are taken in and restore the vigor of health.

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

YOUNG MEN suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business or work, may be restored and manhood regained.

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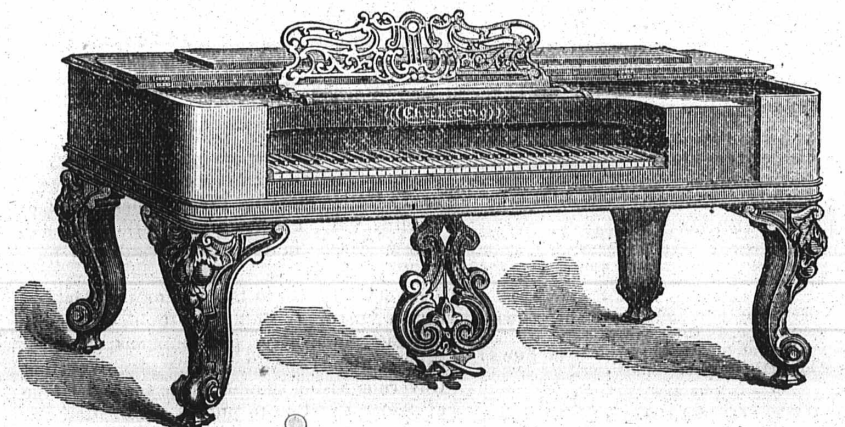
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Serious Stabbing Affray.

[Atchison Patriot.]

A serious stabbing affray occurred on the last returning fair train Saturday evening, the result of a little fun the boys were having with a drunken man, in which one Jack Higgins was stabbed in close proximity to the heart by a Muscotah blacksmith named T. D. Prindle. The man Prindle is about sixty years of age, and was in town all day yesterday, spending a good deal of his time in the saloons, a portion of it riding on the trains between the city and the fair grounds, and the rest of the day on the grounds. He was pretty drunk all day, and when he arrived at the platform to take the train for town he had not begun to sober off. Just before he boarded the train he exhibited a large iron-handled jack-knife and also a smaller one with a brass handle, which he flourished freely. However, he was considered a harmless old creature, and nothing was thought of his actions. On board the train a crowd of men gathered about his seat, and by pulling and hauling him around annoyed him greatly. The old man drew his big knife and threatened to use it, and in a second, Jack Higgins, who was an innocent spectator, was pushed by some one behind in front of the old man, and received a deep stab in the region of the heart. It was all done in a brief second, and those who stood or sat near did not know that the little comedy had ended so tragically. After receiving the wound, Higgins, without saying a word, walked to the platform of the car and began a conversation with a friend, and in three minutes a flow of blood gushed out of the wound, and he fell against the car door. None of his friends knew until they saw the blood that he had been wounded. And no one knows whether he fell against the knife or was stabbed. Officers Taylor and Dobbs, who were on board the train, were notified of the affair, and took old Prindle in charge. When the train reached the Sixth street depot a litter was hastily prepared, and Higgins, who had now become unconscious, was conveyed to Chapman's drug store, and Dr. J. M. Linley summoned. The man seemed to be bleeding internally, and the doctors pronounced the stab fatal. He was given all the attention possible, and at 10 o'clock his friends carried him to the New York house, where he boards. He was feeling stronger and seemed brighter at 11 o'clock, but it is thought he has received his death wound. He has been here the most of the summer, and lately has been employed on the fair ground. He was a sober, industrious fellow, always attended to his own business, was not concerned in the devilry going on in the car, and it seems hard that he should have been made the victim of the old man's anger. He came here from Fairbury, Neb., where he has a little boy living. He is about thirty-five years old.

A Sad Case.

[Manhattan Nationalist.]

Last week, a family from Russell county, consisting of a man, woman and seven children, reached this place in a most pitiable condition. They were utterly destitute—obliged to leave their home, where only starvation was before them. Having a large family and but one team, they were not able to bring the little they had there. Several of the children were at death's door with that fearful disease, diphtheria. One, a bright boy of twelve years, died on Friday; and for the others, although very sick, there is some hope of recovery. Mrs. Norcross interested herself in their behalf by soliciting and obtaining help. Mrs. Wm. Higginbotham, whose heart is always full of sympathy for the poor and sick, immediately sent a good supply of cooked provisions, and other ladies have been equally kind. Coming in contact with such wretchedness and misery is apt to make one realize and better appreciate our blessings and surroundings, though they may not be just what we desire.

LATER.—Since the above was written another child, just fifteen years old, has died; and also a younger one.

Nefarious Outrage.

[Galena Miner.]

About half past 8 o'clock yesterday evening while an outdoor service was in progress by the Protestant Methodists near the spring south of town, a dastardly, cowardly, wicked attempt was made to break up the meeting. When the minister was speaking, an explosion occurred about fifty steps distant which caused quite an alarm in the congregation and shook the seats upon which some of the audience were seated. The speaker was interrupted, and great consternation and commotion followed. A sick lady in a house near by was severely shocked. Her life seemed to be on a balance for a while. Inquiry has since developed certain circumstances which lead to the belief that a stick of giant powder was purposely exploded, and a train of connecting occurrences has been noted to give a clue to the offending parties. It is hoped that the real perpetrators will be discovered and their wicked motives exposed, so that further outrage and annoyance may be prevented.

Dissipation and Suicide.

[Emporia Ledger.]

A man by the name of Felix Baird, who had been working in several harness shops in our city for some time past, took a large dose of morphine on Monday last and died during the day. He was subject to fits of despondency, brought on through an indulgence in habits of dissipation, and recently he was relieved of \$200 or \$300 while on a spree. At last, becoming disgusted with his life to an unbearable degree, he informed some of his friends of his determination to commit suicide. On Monday morning he lay down in Phil. Hellman's harness shop as if for a sleep, and it was not until the morphine had taken an everlasting effect that it was suspected he had put his awful threat into execution. He breathed his last at about half past 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Red-Hot Caldwell.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Last Thursday afternoon the city of Caldwell was enlivened by a little shooting scrape, the particulars of which we gather from the Post. It seems that one W. F. Smith, a herder, had lugged up pretty freely, so that the ordinances of the quiet city of Caldwell became a myth and the police entirely forgotten. He rode around the town, now and then flourishing his revolver, believing, no doubt, he was lord and master of all he surveyed. Of course he struck the "red light." They all do it. Then he commenced firing a salute. But that was a sufficient signal for the police to appear on the scene and take a hand in the matinee. When they came our valiant cow-boy went off; but his arrest being determined upon, the police started out to effect the same. They were told that Smith was a "bad" one and quite on the shoot. He was the same who made things lively over in Hunnewell some weeks ago. Policeman Hunt met him about George's stable and ordered him to halt. In reply he drew his revolver, when Frank elevated his shotgun and lodged a buckshot in Mr. Smith's knee, and killing his horse. A great deal of sympathy was expressed for the horse. Smith was taken to the police court, where he pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and paid his fine, after which he was taken in hand by Dr. Noble. We are very sorry that some of the cow-boys who come in here allow whisky to get the better of them; because when sober, they are, the majority of them, as nice fellows as ever lived. We expect them to have all the fun they can get, but they must acknowledge that the citizens of our town have a right to insist upon a strict compliance with the city laws. Visitors had better bear that in mind, and also the fact that we have a police force determined to do their duty. This state of affairs is as profitable for people visiting our city as for ourselves.

Rowdism.

[Columbus Times.]

There seems to be an inclination to rowdism among a certain class of young men in this country. As a rule, country boys are more civil than those in the towns, but there seems to be a few exceptions in this country. A few weeks ago, several young men who reside north of Columbus somewhere—we do not know their names; if we did we would publish them—came to town, and from their conduct while leaving town we think they had filled up with drug-store whisky. They left town in a wagon and on horses in a dead run, whooping and yelling like Comanche Indians, and firing pistols, one ball from which struck a window casing in the Odd Fellows' hall, which was lighted and occupied at the time. The gentlemen who were sitting at the window and were looking out say the ball did not miss them more than four inches. Last Saturday night, a lot of young fellows left town going east, and when just past Hoyt & Kleinfield's store they commenced yelling and firing their revolvers, and went out of town in that way.

Seriously Injured by Being Thrown from a Hack.

[Olathe Advance.]

On Friday evening of last week, as Rev. C. W. Price was bringing his sister, Mrs. J. F. True, from Cherokee, Kans., in passing over a rough place in the road they were both thrown out of the hack, Mrs. True falling upon the back of her neck, producing entire paralysis of the body from the region of the heart down. Her baby some nine months old sitting on her lap was uninjured. Mrs. True has been lying very low since the accident, at the residence of Col. True, her brother-in-law, but showed recently some signs of improvement. Her husband was telegraphed at his home near Topeka, and came down the last of the week. Very little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Valuable Mineral Well.

[Douglass Index.]

On Saturday last Mr. Charles Dunnells, a farmer living near Douglass, brought in a jugful of water from his deep mineral well, which he believes contains great medicinal properties. This water was analyzed by two doctors in Douglass some time ago, no one knowing the result. Since then several parties have been trying to purchase Mr. Dunnells' property, offering from seven to ten thousand dollars. We understand a company of capitalists have been organized, of which these two medical men are members. On Saturday last they offered Mr. Dunnells one hundred thousand dollars for his well and ten acres around it. Mr. Dunnells refused the money, saying that if it was worth that to any one it was to him. He will send some water to New York in a few days to have it analyzed.

Railroad Completed to Harper.

[Harper County Times.]

Last Friday afternoon the track-layers reached town. Harper is now the terminus of one of the best roads in the West. We have direct communication with all the east without the delay and inconvenience we have heretofore experienced. All shipments for the West, North and Southwest must come to this point, and our merchants will furnish all this vast region with goods. The immense wholesale and most of the local trade that has been done at Wellington for the past year will now be transferred to Harper. To business men wanting a splendid location no point in the Southwest can offer the inducements that Harper can at the present time.

Some Kansas Crops.

[Emporia News.]

We are informed by Will. Sevey that six hundred acres of corn on his father's farm at Reaeding will average sixty bushels to the acre, and that twenty acres of millet will run from five to six tons per acre. Pretty fair for "droughty Kansas."

Sad Accident.

[Anthony Republican.]

Howe Gould, a young son of J. Gould, living three miles south of town, met with a sad accident last Saturday which resulted in his death. The lad had been hunting with a revolver the trigger of which would not stand cocked. On his return home he saw a gopher, and commenced loading to shoot it, holding the trigger while doing so. His hold slipped just after the cartridge had been placed in the revolver, the contents thereof being discharged. The muzzle was against his stomach, which received the load. He was accompanied by another boy, who gave the alarm, and he was carried home, where he died about midnight. It is a painful duty to chronicle such accidents, and we trust that this may prove a warning. The family have the sympathy of all.

A Curiosity of a Chicken.

[Sterling Bulletin.]

We have in our possession a chicken which was hatched on our premises on Tuesday that has four fully-developed legs and feet. The egg from which the chicken was hatched was undoubtedly double yolked. The chicken is perfect in every way, with the exception of the addition to its rear of what appears to be the hind part of a second chicken and two legs. The second or rear pair of legs are turned upside down and rest in a folded position across the tail of the chicken. By taking hold of the feet the legs can be stretched out their full length, and they are as long and well formed as any young chicken's legs.

Negroes Improving their Opportunities.

[Seneca Courier.]

A gentleman from out West named Gregory has been stopping with H. D. Seeley, and tells some queer works by the negro colony in Graham county. There are eight hundred in the colony, and all are doing well. One man has a cow with which he broke and improved twelve acres of prairie and cultivated eight acres of corn. His wife drives the cow and keeps the flies off. Another one spaded a four-foot hedge row around 100 acres of land. Such industry will soon win in any country where the Lord will let it rain.

Albert Coppley, of McDaniel's P. O., Ohio, Makes a Statement.

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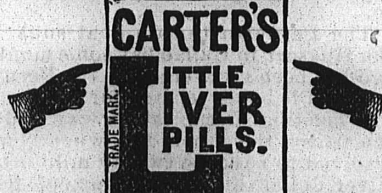
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1880.

In regard to the future of wool, the *Wool Growers' Bulletin*, of Steubenville, O., says: "The general feeling is one of confidence in to-day's values. A buyer who has just returned from a lengthy trip in Ohio voices a very prevalent opinion when he expresses the belief that the owners of the clip of that region will continue to hold firm, and will realize within the next three months nearly, if not quite, the full prices which they are now asking for their wool. Buyers have been disposed to purchase freely all wools that were offered on a basis of 40 cents to the farmer, but very little has been obtainable at that figure."

The question of the revival of American shipping is to be considered at a convention to be held in Boston Oct. 6 next. All commercial bodies have been invited to participate. The latest statistics show that of the total number of 7,632 sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, exclusive of Canada, only 1,346 are American, while of the 653 steamships only 61 are American. The comparison becomes even more unfavorable when it is known that of the American sailing vessels more than 600 are small vessels plying to the West Indies and other near-by foreign ports; and of the American steamers only a dozen or so are crossing the ocean. The foreign vessels, on the other hand, are almost all of a large class.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Republican* tells of the wonderful farming operations of Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Colusa county, Cal. The story is altogether ahead of anything we get from the far Northwest. The farm consists of 65,000 acres, 45,000 of which are in wheat, and has 175 miles of fence. The acreage yield is 25 bushels in favorable seasons—and this is considered a favorable one. Of this year's crop, Dr. Glenn says, although he has on hand 350,000 sacks, each holding 140 pounds, he thinks they will not hold his wheat. He has his own machine and blacksmith shops, boring, turning and planing machines, buzz saws, etc. He manufactures his own wagons, separators, headers, harrows, and nearly all the machinery and implements used. He has employed 50 men in seeding and 150 men in harvest, 200 head of horses and mules, 55 grain headers and other wagons, 150 sets of harness, 12 twelve-foot headers, 5 sulky hay rakes, 12 eight-mule cultivators, 4 Gem seed sowers, 8 Buckeye drills, 8 mowers, 1 forty-eight-inch separator 36 feet long and 13 1-2 feet high with a capacity of 10 bushels per minute, 1 forty-inch separator 36 feet long, 2 forty-foot elevators for self-feeder, 1 steam barley or feed mill, 2 twenty-horse power engines. The forty-eight-inch separator thrashed on the 8th of August, 1879, 5,779 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men, 8 headers, 22 header wagons, 100 horses and mules. The average run of the machine is 1,800 sacks containing 2 1-3 bushels each per day. The utmost capacity of the machine is 3,000 sacks, or 7,000 bushels per day. The harvesting force cut and thrash simultaneously, and in fifteen minutes from the time the header begins in the grain the wheat is in the sacks.

THE BISMARCK FAIR.

The Bismarck fair closed Saturday evening last. The whole fair from beginning to end has been a triumph such as is rarely witnessed in any state in this Union.

On Saturday forenoon all the cattle which had been on exhibition during the fair were formed into a procession, and headed by a brass band marched in single file around the ring inside of the race-track. The *Leavenworth Times* says: "It was a carnival of wealth, good, solid wealth, the kind that Kansas farms produce. Such an aggregation of stock has never been got together in the West before. Everybody who saw it said so. 'Archie' Hamilton, the great Short-horn breeder of Kentucky, who was upon the grounds and was appointed one of the judges of county displays, said he never had seen but one finer and that was at Philadelphia. The prairie grass state is a formidable rival of the blue grass. B. H. Martin, Esq., secretary of the American Agricultural Institute

of New York, the oldest society of the kind in the United States, and who has been secretary since 1852, says: 'The show of stock—horses, cattle and hogs—is the finest ever seen upon this continent. Neither in the United States nor Canada has there been anything to equal it, and I shall so report to my society.' It must be remembered that this is the first annual meeting of this fair. It began as an experiment. It ceased to be an experiment though before the close of the first day. It is now a success, financially and every other way. Every premium and every order on the association will be paid in full."

The display made by the different counties that were contending for the thousand-dollar premium was a magnificent fair of itself. The railroad company put up a building over four hundred feet long, which the counties occupied by sections. As we suggested last week would probably be the case, Riley county carried off the blue ribbon for the best county display; but the committee in making the award remarked that had Douglas county been competing for the prize they would have awarded it to Douglas, as this county made by far the largest and best display of any county in the state. Some time before the fair the people of Douglas were convinced they could win the prize, but as the fair was held within her territory they generously withdrew from competition, but made the display to help swell the great fair and to show the other counties we could have easily got away with them had we been so minded.

The grand success of the enterprise is certainly due to the untiring energy of the managers. These gentlemen neither worked for money nor personal fame, but to make the finest show of agricultural products ever made in the West; and they not only accomplished this object, but made one of the best ever held on this continent.

The Kansas Pacific railroad owns the grounds on which the fair was held, and they were also at the entire expense of putting up all the buildings and making the best race-track anywhere in the West. The company also made extremely low rates all along their line to all who desired to attend the great fair. This company deserves, and undoubtedly will receive, the gratitude of the whole people of Kansas for so generously assisting them to make one of the largest and best fairs the world ever saw.

Now that the first effort has been such a grand success, we hope the railroad company and the managers of the fair association will announce at once their intention to hold an annual fair at Bismarck grove at least during the remainder of this century. The grounds are by far the best in the state. Large and beautiful buildings have been erected by the railroad company at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. In fact, everything is in the most complete order, with abundant pure well water, which is forced by an engine through pipes underground to all parts of the grounds.

The people of Kansas can rest assured that no other locality in the state can get up a fair that will even begin to approximate to the great fair just held at Bismarck grove without an appropriation from the state legislature of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. Inasmuch as the Bismarck fair grounds can be had for the asking, we think it would be foolish either to ask for an appropriation or to forego having an annual fair that will be the admiration of the world.

We gladly call the attention of all who buy children's shoes to the advertisement of the American Shoe Tip Co., in another column. As a black tip that is a perfect protection to the toes of costly shoes, while adding to their beauty, is of the first importance, such the A. S. T. Co. Tip has proved to be.

General News.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—Gen. Benj. F. Butler and Col. John W. Forney arrived in the city this afternoon and made their headquarters at the St. Charles hotel. At about 3 o'clock Paul J. Carson, ex-deputy sheriff, together with a number of other colored men, called upon Gen. Butler. Mr. Carson was spokesman, and in a brief address stated that they wished to pay a tribute of respect to one whom they believed a benefactor to their race, and to whom they ascribe the merit of unnumbered public services to them when their fate and future was in chaotic state. Mr. Butler in response said he had done nothing but what he considered to be his duty. Butler continued: For sixteen

years since the war I have acted with the Republican party in hope that they would extend that protection to the colored men of the South that I deemed ought to be done. I tried to get it done in congress, but it was not done. I fought the campaign for Hayes in 1876 to have that done, under a promise of platform and party leaders that it should be done, and what was the result? The very first act of Hayes's administration was to turn over the states of Louisiana and South Carolina, where it was claimed that there were Republican governments elected by negro votes, to the Democracy, and from that hour for four years no one thing has been attempted to be done in behalf of the colored men, nor indeed anybody else. There has been, it is true, a little attempt to stop the illicit distilling of whisky and brandy in the South, and a few men have been caught and let go, and some men have been killed by lawless distillers, and their murderers have not been punished; so that there has not been that protection for the men who live down there that was promised. That being so, in the best interests of the South and colored men I propose to have a change. If the Republican party cannot provide this protection in sixteen years, I don't propose to try them twenty. Gen. Hancock has said that he will enforce the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in their letter and spirit. Nobody who knows him will doubt that he will stand by that promise if elected and given the power, and nobody doubts that the Democratic party has the power to protect the negro if they get into power. Their great leader has said he will do so. I propose to try this experiment for four years, and then if the Democrats cannot do better than Hayes has done, I shall turn around and help kick them out at the end of the four years. One thing is certain, I can't be more powerless during the next four years to give colored men proper protection than I and every other man has been in the past.

In the evening the Republican floggers' meeting was held in the old City hall building, and fully four thousand persons were present. There was a grand torch-light procession outside, and an overflow meeting at the foot of Fifth avenue and liberty streets. At 8 o'clock the Veteran association escorted the distinguished visitors to the hall, where they were received with storms of applause. Hon. Marshal Swartzwalder was elected chairman, and one hundred Republican floggers named for vice-presidents. The following telegram from Gen. Hancock was read:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—To Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh:—I have not had time to answer by mail your letter of the 14th inst. The occasion you write will be of special interest in the composition of your meeting, and will indicate what remains of sectionalism and bitterness is to be buried and that living issues are to be grasped. Within the state we have a growing party covering all sections, embodying harmony, freedom of opinion and fair expression through the ballot-box."

Gen. Butler was then introduced, and spoke at great length.

PANAMA, Sept. 17.—The news from the South at last shows a gleam of peace, at least of an armistice, through foreign intervention. The Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald* writes (August 21) that the Hon. J. P. Christy, the American minister, left that capital on August 16, and sailed from Callao the same day in the United States steamer Wachusett, for the South, probably for Arica, where he would meet some prominent Chilean official.

On the following day (the 17th) there was a meeting of the French, English and Italian ministers in the palace here, which seems to have ended by the dispatching on the 19th of the French man-of-war Huseard to Arica with documents, the contents of which have not become known.

The same correspondent says: "Chili has met with a check where apparently she least expected it, and from a quarter she neither dare nor can despise," and intimates that England, France and Italy have informed her that until she guarantees that she will respect the property and persons of neutrals she must not dream of entering Lima, or even of attempting to do so.

The Peruvian torpedo boat sunk by the Huascar in Callao bay some months ago has been recovered by the Peruvians, and is being refitted for service.

A meeting of capitalists was held at the palace the other day, when it was resolved to advance twenty millions of silver dollars to the government. Senator Pierola having decided to issue no more paper money.

Berry, the American accused of being a Chilean spy, is now being tried by a court martial in Lima. He has been in prison several months. Garcia Maldonado, the late treasurer of the Lima municipality, is also being tried by court martial for very extensive frauds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A summary of the condition on September 1 of some crops is furnished by the Agricultural department to-day. The September estimate of the wheat crop this year gives a condition of 90, against 92 in 1879 and 87 in 1878. This estimate relates to the quantity and quality, and omits from consideration the increase

of average. The condition of potatoes as reported on September 1 shows a decline within a month of 8 per cent. Compared with the report of September 1, 1879, there is a loss of 5 per cent. On the Atlantic coast, Maine reports the lowest average, viz. 78, and Pennsylvania the highest, viz. 95. In the West and Northwest, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota each report over 100; while Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas are below an average of 90, and the latter state is only 69. The decline is caused by the drought during August. The average of buckwheat for the whole country is 4 per cent. less than last year at the same date. Of the New England states, Maine and Vermont report a lower condition than last year; being this year 85 against 94 then. New York and Pennsylvania, the two states that raise two-thirds of the whole crop of the country, report an average of 93, against 98 last year. Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio, the three states that sow the largest portion of the crop grown west of the Alleghenies, report an average of 98, against 84 in 1879.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is positively asserted that Commissioner Raum will furnish sufficient armed force to break up the band of moonshiners in Southwestern Virginia who recently fired upon the government officers.

A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth says that Paymaster Nelson was arrested in Kansas City yesterday and taken on the train bound for New York last evening. He will be tried by court martial in New York upon his arrival. It is not thought by the paymaster-general that he was attempting to escape.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Edwin Lee Brown, of this city, president of the American Humane association, will announce to-morrow that the time for receiving models and plans of an improved cattle car for the transportation of cattle has been extended until the first of next January. The prize by the association for this design is \$5,000, and the money is already in the treasury. The design may be either of a car entirely new in construction, or such modification of existing cars as will best protect the animals that are being taken to market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A delegation of twenty members of the Merchants' exchange, headed by ex-Governor Stanford, left for Kansas City to-night to participate in the Missouri river improvement convention, which will convene in that city to-morrow.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20.—All the preparations are completed for the meeting of the society of the Army of the Cumberland here on the 22d and 23d of September. An unusually large attendance is promised. Gen. Phil Sheridan will preside.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—More than half the horses in Boston and suburbs are suffering to a greater or less degree from a distemper resembling in a mild form the epizootic of 1872. It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that in a few days there will scarcely be an animal in the city unaffected; but there appears to be no cause for alarm, for only a small portion of the animals attacked are rendered incapable of work.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.—All but one town, Sheridan, have been received here, proving a plurality of 179 for Davis, less twenty, which Sheridan gave the fusionist last year; but a partial comparison made with returns made to the secretary of state shows errors enough in the telegraphic returns to give a clear plurality to Plaised. These returns are sent to the secretary of state in order to establish their correctness, and as soon as the secretary is heard from the comparison will be telegraphed.

Finding errors in telegraph returns to the net amount of two-tenths of 1 per cent., copies of the official returns have been carefully footed and compared with the footings received from Augusta. An error is found of 100 in footing up Penobscot county. Seven lacking towns are added, and the result is: Davis, 73,640; Plaised, 73,814. Plaised's plurality, 174. The scattering votes were not on the sheets received here, but the Augusta footing of 475 is probably correct. This result must be very near correct, although some towns are still not official; and the Democratic state committee, agree that they will come out very near these figures. These figures are from official returns. The official canvass of them is not made until the legislature meets in January, and only that body can take cognizance of errors in them. The plurality amendment is carried by a large majority.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The *Journal*, of Augusta, Me., telegraphs as follows: Our footing by counties gives Davis 73,559, Plaised 73,389, scattering 475. Davis over Plaised, 190. Seven towns or plantations are to be heard from. Besides the uncertainty about the vote of towns yet to be received in determining the result, there is a possible and probable inaccuracy of some of the figures already given, also questions about other inaccuracies which appear in the returns, all of which, with the close vote, will render the result so doubtful that it can only be determined by the official canvass of returns at the opening of the legislature.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 21.—Complete returns from the Fourth congressional

district are official, except from five small plantations, and give a total vote of 27,207—an increase of 4,281 over 1878. Ladd has 14,065; Bartelle, 13,232. Ladd's majority, 833, against 2,826 majority two years ago. The Republican net gain is about 2,000. Ladd's vote increased 1,144, and Bartelle's 3,137, over 1878. The French settlements of Aroostook give over nine hundred fusion majority.

SANTA FE, Sept. 21.—At daybreak on the 19th inst. eighteen of Victorio's Apaches attacked the Santa Fe stage within six miles of El Paso. They captured all the stage stock and 120 horses belonging to El Paso citizens, and killed a Mexican.

On the 24th the United States and Mexican troops will make a combined attack on Victorio's main band now in the Mendotera mountains in Mexico. The whole force employed in the movement amounts to about 3,000 troops. The Mexican troops move in Mexico from the north, Buel from the south in New Mexico, Grierson from the east in Texas, and Carr from the west in Arizona. Buel is confident the plan will be successful.

Go out in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

TAKE-IT-EASY and Live-Long are brothers, and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has lengthened many a life.



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, Strains, Pol-Evil, Hilo-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to 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, all testify that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently 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 we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind Wess, Glanders, Mergins or Glanders, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little of the powder in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; mix a little of the powder with their feed, and they will eat. Your Fowls also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel the grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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 powerful and healthy food, and greatly increases the quantity and quality of milk. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. Your Fowls also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel the grub 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, Mucous, Sore Throat, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, 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 Astringent 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.; MOYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri; COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20. 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 payment.
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

GREAT DISTRESS.

Is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections, for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed or Water-pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhea, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera morbus, its warming, soothing, astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

Horticultural.

A joint meeting of the Johnson County and Douglas County Horticultural societies will be held on Saturday, the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. B. Thomas, near Hesper. A full attendance is requested.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. For sale by Barber Bros.

CRUCIAL groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

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

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent.

Lawrence, Kansas.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. 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 very soon 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 materials. 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. E. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, 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. 9th.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,600,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Agents and Canvassers

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$100 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.

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

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

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. James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side; the three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plate composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of engraving, 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 see warrant.

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.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

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E. AULL SEMINARY.

Lexington, Missouri.

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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Address: WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Publication Notice. W. W. NEVISON, F. A. NEVISON, HENRY Lewis, A. F. Abbott and G. W. Deitzler will take notice that M. B. Brownlee has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against W. W. Nevison, F. A. Nevison, Henry Lewis and G. W. Deitzler, defendants, setting forth that said W. W. Nevison and F. A. Nevison gave their mortgage to one Mary E. Lane on the following described premises, situated in Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: Being part of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range nineteen (19), of the west line of Mississippi street, city of Lawrence, Kansas, and on the north line of said quarter section; thence west on said quarter section line nine hundred and twenty-three (923) feet; thence south street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the place of beginning (excepting therefrom a lot of land 70 feet by 7 feet, and all rights conveyed by deed to F. A. Nevison dated in 1874, with the appurtenances, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes—three for two hundred (\$200) dollars—with interest at 10 per cent. from June 19, 1877, given by said W. W. Nevison to said Mary E. Lane, and by said Mary E. Lane duly indorsed and sold before maturity to said M. B. Brownlee, and that since the giving of said mortgage said W. W. Nevison pay said sum of seven hundred (\$700) dollars with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from June 19, 1877, now due on said notes, or that said M. B. Brownlee may sell the same. And the said W. W. Nevison, F. A. Nevison, Henry Lewis, A. F. Abbott and G. W. Deitzler are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of October, 1880, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

M. B. BROWNLEE, for himself.

Publication Notice. A. E. SPICER, WHOSE PLACE OF RESIDENCE is unknown, will take notice that C. W. McGonnigal has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against A. E. Spicer, J. J. Crippen, H. Frankie Crippen and J. H. Shimmans, defendants, setting forth that the said J. J. Crippen and H. Frankie Crippen gave a mortgage to said C. W. McGonnigal on the seventy acres off of the west end of the south half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township twelve (12), of range seven (7), in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, with interest thereon, and attorney's fees, according to the terms of a certain promissory note theretofore given by said A. E. Spicer to said C. W. McGonnigal and referred to in said mortgage, and that said J. H. Shimmans claims some interest in said mortgaged property; and praying in said petition that said A. E. Spicer pay said sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars now claimed to be due with interest thereon at 12 per cent. from April 5, 1879, and 10 per cent. on the amount the court may find due in this action as an attorney's fee, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same without appraisal. And said A. E. Spicer is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of October, 1880, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administratrix's Notice. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE Estate of Peter Kauler, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, at the office of the judge of said court.

ELIZABETH KESLER, Administratrix of said Estate.

E. P. CHESTER,

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Horticultural Department.

Blight of Fruit Trees.

On the subject of blight of fruit trees and kindred subjects, I offer a few ideas. That branch of physical life, the flora and fauna of the county, seems to be very little comprehended by people outside of the scientists, and with these the subject seems to be in a fog. In "Darwin's Distribution of Plants" there is much of theory, but little of truth to be found to back up his theories. When thinking men can look beyond the idea of plant life being dependent upon the accidental dropping of seed, and comprehend the fact that every living plant has a life, habit and character that demand a certain surrounding condition of soil and climate, or, in other words, an appropriate nourishment given them, then I think they will be able to account in any intelligent way for the various forms of what seems to be accidental disease and obstruction to fruit and grain growing.

The common saying "that which you sow you shall surely reap" will do for book farming, but not for the Western farmer to practice on with any great fidelity. The pear tree, for an example, we find, on a soil that is composed largely of clay, with rock and gravel intermixed and comparatively free from organic matter, with a humid climate, free from great extremes of heat and cold, makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and is always a great producer of fruit under such conditions; but when transplanted to the deep alluvial soil of the Western prairie and exposed to a tropical heat it protests at once and fails to flourish. Along the clay bluffs of the Mississippi river and other favorite spots inland it has succeeded well in Iowa. The apple family being so numerous in species and having so great variety of adaptation, meets with a greater success. With the proper selection of varieties and the intermixing of Western timber trees in the orchard with the apple a greater or less success can be made on more or less prairie soils, yet the clay side-hills in the vicinity of natural timber growth will always show the greatest yield of fruit and most healthy growth.

An abnormal or unhealthy growth of plant life is induced by a too rich soil, or one ill adapted to the plant, together with uncongenial conditions of climate; hence we find certain seasons more fatal to the wheat crop as well as the orchard.

What seems to be a spontaneous generation of sporadic life in various forms as well as of various character, caused by the excessive heat of midsummer, especially where there is much moisture, we find is a cause of disease in most domestic animals as well as the human family. This subject has a close alliance with the subject of disease of plant life. As the result of the excessive heat of the present summer, especially where attended with a humid atmosphere, we find the sudden development of febrile diseases among the swine of the country, as well as the human family. While it is not so practical to treat disease of plant life, the treatment or rather the prevention of disease of mankind as well as domestic animals is a more practical matter. The free use of salt spread over the ground seems to prevent all forms of fungus growth on plants and gives a healthy tone to our grasses and all kinds of fruit trees. The application of salt to our Western prairie soil seems quite beneficial to our crops. I find the free use of salt indispensable in growing live stock of any kind, and find by experience also that salt will guard off all nearly forms of disease of a malarious character that afflict various classes of domestic animals. The electrical condition of the atmosphere has much to do with disease of animal and plant life. Electricity seems to be the vital agency of all life, and where this agency is disturbed life is disturbed. Experiments have been made with plants where by artificial means the electricity was drawn off, and death and decay soon followed; also by similar experiments electricity was added in undue proportions and the result was greatly increased vigor and life of the plant.

The voltaic battery applied to individuals in a debilitated condition has often resulted in great good by giving new life and energy. Special symptoms of disease seem to afflict nearly all classes of animal life throughout the whole country, and epidemic or epizootic diseases prevail that seem to

defy the intelligence of man. It seems quite reasonable to suppose that this languishing condition of animal life might be caused by certain peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, caused by a disturbed electrical condition. The growing of trees too close to a residence is prejudicial to health. He who rides or drives much over the country gets more of life and vitality than he who is shut up indoors.—*Milton Briggs, in Iowa Homestead.*

The Cabbage Worm.

Very earnest efforts are being made by market gardeners and farmers to circumvent the ravages of the imported cabbage worm, but up to this time with indifferent success. About the only way to grow good cabbages has been to plant in such large fields that the worms could not compass so great an undertaking as to destroy the entire field. Yet even in such cases a wide strip around the field is usually ridged and defoliated.

The remedies heretofore used have been a failure, or nearly so. Podophyllin, or the active properties of May-apple root, usually applied as a decoction of the root by sprinkling on the plants, will certainly kill all the worms it touches. But myriads of the larvae so hide among the folds of the leaves, especially of loose-headed plants, that even this does not reach them, and they continue to carry on their nefarious work.

In studying the question, the idea occurred whether the use of that sterling and reliable insecticide, London purple, might not be used, and its effects on the plants so dissipated that it would be harmless. Such, the writer is happy to state, is the case, as is demonstrated this season. I am well aware of the ticklish question of using this substance on food plants, but only after a thorough study of plant physiology did I venture on its application, and even then with some misgivings. But I have found it perfectly harmless to health, and my cabbages are sound and healthy. My first applications were on the early sorts, that have now come to perfection and have been marketed and consumed, and are continued on the later sorts with perfect success.

And now as to the manner of application. Take one-half pound of London purple to thirty pounds of finely pulverized dust of any kind, the finer and dryer the better. Pulverize the lumps in the purple with a trowel, and thoroughly mix with the dust, passing all through a meal sieve. Now take some dust in a dish, and go over your cabbages when they are dry as possible and when the wind is still. A small pinch is sufficient. Dash this into the heart of the plant, and the almost impalpable dust will fog and penetrate through all the folds and convolutions where the worms have gone, and will settle like a scum of smoke over their moist, soft bodies, and in forty-eight hours the plants are cleared effectually. The first shower of rain will obliterate the London purple, and the worms will finally return, when another application may be made. It is fast work, and can be put on almost as fast as a man can walk. A half pound of the insecticide will go over forty acres, and costs but a few cents.

In the experiments made this year it has been proved that the above application is not only harmless to the plants, but also harmless in the prepared cabbage, from the fact that if anything deleterious had been absorbed by the plant it is shelled off in the outside leaves, or washed away by the rains. Our family are as fond of cabbage as the veriest Dutchmen from the Rhine; and we have consumed it this season, and continue to do so. We have no fears whatever of any bad effects of London purple in such very small quantity upon a plant, and it certainly "gets away" with the worms. This discovery is of value to all, and the writer takes pleasure in making it public for the public good.—*A. Robinson, in Prairie Farmer.*

Garden Work for September.

The principal work to be done this month is to keep your crops well cultivated and free from weeds. Cabbages, winter radishes, rutabagas and late beets should be frequently stirred to make them grow fast and tender.

Keep your celery earthed up as it grows. All onions not taken up should be attended to at once, or they will start and grow again. Onion sets may be planted for an early crop next

spring, but this is not always a safe time to do so, as they sometimes freeze out in the winter, but if a person has enough without buying them, he may plant a few and try his luck. If slightly covered, they will come out all right, and pay. This is the month to plant or sow spinach for an early spring crop. It requires protection in winter by slightly covering with hay.

Let no weeds go to seed in your garden if you wish easy cultivation in after years. Nearly all kinds of budding can be done this month, and as long as the bark slips or peels freely.

This is a very speedy way of propagating many plants if we have the stocks to work. We prefer, however, grafting in the spring everything except peaches, and some few other pitted plants.

Cherries are usually budded, but we prefer grafting them very early in the spring. They are less troublesome and are not as likely to blow off by high winds, and as a general thing make straighter and more symmetrical trees.

Grafting on growing trees may be done now with fair success, but spring is best.

Transplanting can be done the latter part of this month, but only of hardy varieties, and then the leaves must all be stripped off, and they should be set in good tillable ground and a mound thrown up around the trees before winter sets in, to keep them from being swayed about with the winds.—*Western Homestead.*

Fruit from Barren Trees.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: "I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb, and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree; and, as Tom Bunker said, 'it set me to thinking,' and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap returning to the roots, consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees that were large enough to bear but had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as snow, and there was not a blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say in June or July, wind a strong string twine around the tree of a single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be blessed with the result. The next winter or spring the cord may be taken off."

The Japan Quince.

Allow me to add to your recommendation of the fruit of *Cydonia Japonica* in the *Rural* of August 7 that it is not only very palatable when cooked, either separately or to add flavor to other fruits, but that it cooks very quickly, and that it does not even require to be pared, since the skin breaks down in cooking as readily as the flesh. In fact, to my apprehension, it is in all respects as desirable for this purpose as our common quince, with the single exception of its lack of productiveness. In this particular there seems to be a remarkable difference between varieties, and even between plants of the same variety—a circumstance that may warrant the hope that its productiveness may be improved by reproduction with this object in view, very possibly without in any respect diminishing its attractiveness as an ornamental plant. I regard this as a promising field for experiment, and the more so because this plant is so eminently hardy, and so entirely free from the various casualties to which our common quince is so generally subject.—*T. T. L., in Rural New Yorker.*

On the farm of Mr. Albert Perro, at Barkhamstead, Conn., is a trinity of trees, consisting of a birch, a maple and a hemlock, all joined together at the butt and apparently springing from the same roots.

The hop crop in the state of New York and throughout the country will this year exceed that of last year by 25 per cent.

The Household.

Marriage.

There is no relation existing between mortals so pure and holy, so sacred, so near approaching divinity, as the relation which marriage brings, or that existing between husband and wife.

When the love of a pure, virtuous and noble man is bestowed upon a worthy and devoted woman and that love is consecrated in marriage who can measure the height of happiness, who can measure the field of usefulness and supreme bliss, which the consummation of that union brings?

Marriage, then, is the blending of two souls into one, the beating of two hearts in unison. The commingling of lives in the most sacred relation in which the Great Giver has permitted them to mingle—it is the crowning act of mortals, the acme of human happiness.

MRS. H. L. WORTH.

Letter from A. V.—A Series of Articles Proposed.

It has become common on the receipt of THE SPIRIT to step into "The Household" to see who is there. In the two last papers we find "The Household" deserted. What is the matter with our household contributors?

We had hoped Aunt Sally's proposition in regard to the amusements of the young would have received a greater writing up than it obtained.

We propose to write a series of short articles for THE SPIRIT, especially for "The Household," touching the family relation.

It is almost useless to say that the relation of husband and wife is a near and dear one; a relation that is far too often too hastily and unthoughtfully entered into; a relation that only can be legally broken according to the law of God by death. And yet we see hundreds of families living very unhappily; and hundreds more when in company make a fair show, and yet at home and alone are anything but pleasant and happy. That a large amount of family courtesy, kindness, sociability, love and affection are often wanted cannot be successfully denied. How often we wonder why it is that young married people so often and so soon exhaust their affection for each other—why, and how, they can show each other so much discourtesy after all the moonlight gush of a few years before. No pure fountain can send forth pure water. No parents are at all qualified for the arduous and responsible duties of husband and wife without being themselves of that make-up that would scorn to wound the affection of their fellows.

It is but seldom that any risk is taken in forming the acquaintance and companionship of a young man or lady whose parents are themselves governed by all the courtesies and kindnesses that should always characterize the pleasant and happy family. If a good young lady wants future trouble she can and will have it to her sorrow by taking her John from a family that is of itself unkind to its members, and especially so to its head. A Mary, too, may be as kind and affectionate as a pet dove, but if she has had a scolding mother and a swearing father, young man, keep clear of her; nine times out of ten her cooling won't last long.

A. V.

WONSEVU, Chase Co., Kans.,
Sept. 8, 1880.

Lessons at Home.

Sometimes it is very inconvenient to send children to school, so that their chance of an early education depends upon their parents. Some find it a pleasure to teach their children, while others consider it the hardest kind of work. Much depends upon the disposition of the child, there being a great difference in their natural inclinations. All children really love to learn—that is, they love to know such things as seem to them worth knowing, and often the judgment is a very childish one. Some cannot see the use of the letters of the alphabet, or why they should learn the multiplication table, and although you explain their use they secretly believe that they could get through the world without them; and I sometimes wish that they could. I have taught my children at home a good deal, even when free schools that were called good were close at hand. I found that they could keep up with their classes, or with children of their own age, without spending more than half the time in study that children

spend in school, and so they had more time for play and for that domestic education which goes under the head of "helping mother." The hardest thing about it is to train them, especially the ones who want all play, to the habit of going regularly to their lessons, whatever may be the enticements elsewhere. A mother as usually situated cannot "keep school" while carrying on her household employments. The children must learn to study without her. Rollo's mother (who does not know the Rollo of Jacob Abbott's excellent Rollo books?) managed this matter well. Rollo had already learned to "read, write and cipher" alone, but was not yet ten years old. His mother gave him a desk in a pleasant corner, where he could keep his books, slate, pens, ink and papers safe and orderly. She expected him to spend a certain time there every day, while she gave no attention to him. I believe that it was two hours. I forget just how the time was divided; but arithmetic and writing were the chief divisions. At the end of his study time, or as soon as convenient, his mother looked over what he had done, explaining to him and questioning him as she saw that he needed, and pointing out his work for the next day. If he could not do the work that came next in order in his arithmetic, or which his mother had marked out for him (she did not tell him "how far to take"), he filled out his arithmetic time by practicing examples that he did understand. In the writing hour he wrote whatever he chose, often writing letters to his mother, or father, or Jonas, or cousin Lucy, and sometimes copying. His mother looked this over, giving criticisms and suggestions. They taught him that legibility was the one thing especially useful in writing, and that the particular fashion of the letters was of small account compared with this.—*Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist.*

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HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. O. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

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W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY!

FALL LIST.

I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for the Fall Trade at—\$1.00 per 1,000 Budded Peach Trees, 4 to 5 feet, first-class 50.00 per 1,000 Peach Buds (30 varieties) 50.00 per 1,000 Apple Grafts for winter grafting 1.00 per 1,000 A few thousand one-year-old Persimmons 5.00 per 1,000 Balm Gilead, one year, 2 to 3 feet high 3.00 per 100 Peach Stocks for budding or grafting 1.00 per 100

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

D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Cotswold and Merinoes, or Merinoes and Cotswold.

At a recent meeting of the Elmira Farmers' club, as reported in the *Husbandman*, S. Allen criticised G. W. Hoffman for recommending the breeding of Cotswold rams on Merino ewes. He replied as follows:

"That is a just criticism upon my remarks in the meeting to which he refers. I spoke of Merinoes without explaining what I had in mind when using the term. I know Merinoes are small, delicately bred sheep, and I should have explained that I did not mean the pure-bred ewes. My information is obtained mainly from conversation with Joseph Harris, a noted breeder of Cotswolds and their crosses. These crosses are made on what are called 'Michigan Merinoes,' and to those I referred carelessly without noting the distinction. He buys these Michigan ewes, strong and hardy, at a low price, and the crosses made with them excel in hardiness, in the character of the mutton, and in the quality of the wool. He has exhibited them at our state fairs, where skillful observers were unable to distinguish the crosses from the pure bred."

"Such are the facts; the ewes are already crossed, and are, therefore, not Merinoes, but their grades. In discussing this matter, Mr. Harris explains the peculiar fitness of the Cotswold sheep for this use. Although the sheep have large frames, their heads are smaller than some of the inferior breeds, and because of this the difficulties of parturition are greatly lessened. It must be understood that I am not reporting from practical experience of sheep breeding, but rather observation, made of sheep bred in the manner I have indicated, and information obtained from Mr. Harris, who has given this matter more attention probably than any other breeder with whom I am acquainted. He assured me that the wool buyers from Germantown, Pa., preferred the wool from the third or fourth crosses made with his Cotswold bucks on his Michigan Merinoes to the wool of the pure bred Cotswolds. There are, in fact, few Cotswold sheep so kept that their wool is of good combing quality. But their crosses have even, long, fine staple, better in all respects than that of the finest bred Cotswolds."

Poland-China Swine.

This breed will fairly divide the honors with the Berkshires at the fairs in the great corn-growing states, and in many cases will be the most numerously represented of all the breeds. It is the breed variously known as Poland-China, Magie, and Miami County hog. It unquestionably originated in the Miami valley of Southern Ohio, and was the result of crossing several distinct breeds and of long-continued selection, with a view to producing great fattening qualities and early maturity, as well as great size; and while there is still a considerable lack of uniformity, it has clearly become an established breed. The color is black, with irregular white spots, the black largely predominating; and some of them with white markings, almost identical with those of the modern Berkshire—a circumstance which sometimes leads to a suspicion of a recent Berkshire cross. But this suspicion is by no means warranted by the facts, as some of the purest-bred specimens we have ever known were so marked. As a breed, they are larger than the Berkshire, more quiet and sluggish in their movements, heavier in the jaw and flank, and do not stand up so firmly upon their feet. In some cases the ears are rather large and pendulous; but in the herds of a majority of good breeders of to-day the ears, while always drooping, will be found quite small and thin. The head and snout are shaped much like those of the best-bred Berkshires, although there is, perhaps, more of the "dished face" tendency in the latter than in the former. This is the popular breed among general farmers all over the West, and its advocates claim that its quiet and contented disposition make it the best breed in the world for converting corn into pork and lard.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

What Is the Best Sheep?

The great question among sheep men at present is, which is the most profitable breed? To answer this we must take into consideration the mutton, the wool and the adaptability of our cli-

mate. We find the Cotswolds not healthy in large flocks; that the Merinoes, although healthy, and great producers of wool, amount to very little as mutton sheep; then the downs are splendid for mutton, but are light, dry shearers. Now, by judicious crossing of three breeds we get a sheep that fills the bill in every respect as the markets are at present—a heavy shearer of medium or delaine wool, which brings the highest price; the mutton is fit for any English market; while the active habits and improved constitution render them good feeders either on grass or grain. In getting up this cross I would take the Cotswold ewe and use a large French Merino ram; then on the product of this breed a Shropshire or Southdown ram.

There was a test made of the different breeds two years ago by Andrew Oliver, of Stark county, Ill. On a flock of Cotswold ewes he used a French Merino, a Cotswold and a Southdown ram, and found that the lambs from the Southdown took the lead till they were six months of age; then the Cotswold led till they were ten months old. But at a year old the Merino cross was equal in carcass, and sheared 10 1-4 pounds of wool of superior quality, while the others averaged 10 pounds.

Mr. Conley, the great sheep buyer at the stock-yards, made the remark that "the Merino crosses were almost as fine-formed as the Southdown."

I throw out these few remarks with the hope that others more able may be induced to give the public their experience in the matter of sheep breeding.—*H. H. Oliver, in American Stockman*.

English and American Beef.

A suggestive addition to the statistics of English foreign trade, says the *New York Tribune*, is the statement just issued by the president of the Foreign Cattle association in Great Britain. We find from it that not only have the English exports and imports of both manufactured and raw products greatly decreased in the last five years, but that the people have ceased to raise or buy as large a number of cattle as they did a few years ago. In 1875 the number of English cattle was 6,012,024, while in 1879 it only reached 5,856,356; in 1875 the number of sheep was 29,167,438, which had fallen off more than a million last year. Nor was this decrease owing wholly to the recent importation of American cattle on hoof, since we find that the total import of cattle and sheep from all quarters, including Ireland, was in 1879 2,986,251, while in 1875 it reached 3,043,090. In the last year English native cattle and sheep had fallen off nearly a million and a half.

This depreciation is owing to the importation of American beef and mutton. The English tradesman or laborer can afford now to have meat upon his table once a day, which was not practicable for him in 1875, notwithstanding the fact that the number of cattle and sheep raised by English farmers falls off in one year nearly one million and a half. The American wheat grower in Minnesota who sows 20,000 acres and employs a regiment of laborers and steam engines enough to stock a railway can put his grain in the market at Liverpool and undersell the Sussex farmer with his 100 acres. No energy nor industry nor patriotism can lift the Englishman on to the same plane as this lucky man on this side of the water. Statistics are the most practical and hardest of facts, yet no drama is so full of histories of the change and inexorable destiny in human life.

Foreign Race of Bees.

Dr. Dzierzon thus discusses the subject in the *Bee Journal*: A Hungarian bee-keeper explains, in his correspondence, that he thought the principal advantage of the Italian bee was the very light color of the queen, which facilitated finding her; but much further advantages exist in the fact that the more or less pure queens can be distinguished from each other by their lighter or darker coloring, which is shown by the following instance: To strengthen several colonies at my apiary in Carlsmarkt, having become much reduced during the winter, I took a number of bees from several strong colonies at my apiary at Bankwitz, and put them together into a small transportation box. Arrived at home, I made the unpleasant discovery that I had also taken off the queen. The temperature being cool, the operation had to be performed

without loss of time, and as I had gone into none of the hives as far as the brood chamber, the usual abode of the queen. I had no idea that the queen could be upon the combs I had taken out. To what hive did this queen belong, as I had taken bees out of four or five? Out of this dilemma I soon extracted myself. Of those hives from which I had taken bees, two contained pure Italians, one nearly so, and only one contained mostly all black bees. I was at once convinced that this queen, being pretty dark, belonged to the latter hive. My supposition was confirmed. Going to the apiary next day, I found the hive in question indeed queenless. She was returned, was received joyfully, and the mistake I had made and which might easily have occasioned the loss of a good colony was rectified.

Shrinkage of Wheat.

In order to ascertain the shrinkage which wheat undergoes from evaporation when held in the bin over winter, a very interesting experiment has been tried on the college farm. About six months ago a long sack was prepared and filled with 200 pounds of winter wheat, accurately weighed. On November 12, 1879, this was placed in a grain bin in the barn, and in order that the grain in the sack might fairly represent the average of that in the bin (the bin held about 150 bushels) the sack of wheat was sunk in the grain as far as possible—say to an average depth of two feet. In this position it has remained six months, or until May 12, when it was brought forth and again weighed; this second weighing showed a slight increase on that of six months before, the weight being 200 pounds plus a fraction of one pound. This result was most unexpected to us, and we can only conclude from it that during such seasons as those of 1879-80 wheat shrinks by evaporation none at all; the shrinkage so often complained of by millers and others doubtless comes chiefly from "rattage," leaks in the granary, and other like obvious sources of waste. The slight increase in weight of this sack of grain is perhaps attributed to a slight variation in the scales used in weighing. It is an interesting fact that this same sack when exposed to the rays of the sun at a temperature of 95 degrees, from 11:30 a. m. till 3 p. m., shrunk exactly one-half pound.—*Prof. Shelton*.

The Cyprian the Coming Bee.

Much is being said about "the coming bee." I have had Cyprian bees all the summer, and find them to be all that is claimed for them. They are very active, industrious and smart. The workers are as beautiful to look at as the handsomest Italians. I have heard in years gone by that they were vicious, but I do not find them so. I can open a hive with much less smoking than I can either my Italian or Hungarian bees. The Cyprians will be in demand as soon as their superiority is known.

The weather the past season has been very favorable for queen-rearing. Occasionally some one asks if queens can be safely introduced in September. They can be safely introduced at any time between April and November. I think my plan the surest and safest of any published. It is this: Unqueen the hive, and in just seventy-two hours (three days) smoke the bees or sprinkle them with honey and water scented with peppermint or anything of the kind, and let the queen in. Do not put the queen near the hive until she is introduced—no hunting for queen cells. Let all try the above plan and they will succeed.—*Henry Allen, in American Bee Journal*.

To Cure Foot Rot in Sheep.

The preparation of the foot is just as essential as the remedy, for if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as can be made and as hot as you can bear your hand in, even for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep upon a dry barn floor for twenty hours to give it a chance to take effect. In every case where I have tried it, it has effected a cure; and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot rot. This remedy I call a dead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared; but a more expeditious way, and where you hardly hope

to exterminate the disease, but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for the vitriol cure, take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitriol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a swab. This remedy works quicker, is stronger than the vitriol, and is just as safe, but its mode of application renders it less sure.—*Ohio Farmer*.

To Tell the Age of Sheep.

A sheep's teeth the first year are eight in number, appearing all of a size; second year, the two middle ones are shed out and replaced by teeth much larger than the others; third year, two very small ones appear—one on each side of the eight; at the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth; fifth year, all the front teeth are large; sixth year, all begin to show wear—not till then.

Agricultural Items.

Bad drivers generally spoil good horses.

During the past fifteen months 40,000,000 acres of government lands have been sold under the homestead laws.

California has as many acres in wheat (3,227,000) as Great Britain, and produces half as many bushels (56,000,000).

It is said that the heavy rains in North Carolina have damaged the cotton crop 50 per cent. in many portions of the state.

Mrs. Ira Bucklin, of Lebanon, N. H., has made 106 pounds of butter from one cow, besides what milk and cream she used in the family.

The movement of grain and provisions on the canal shows a gain of 80 per cent. on the volume over the produce transported last year.

In the vicinity of Hartsel, Col., cattle have been suffering very much from the want of water, and a large number of cows have died from this cause.

The quality of wheat in Nebraska will be greatly superior to that of last season. The yield will be equally as large, and the acreage is much larger.

S. M. Talbot, of Shelbyville, Ky., has a Cotswold ewe six years old that has dropped seventeen lambs, the last ones being a litter of five, all of which she has raised.

Mr. Alex. McClintock, Millersburg, Ky., sold at public sale at River View park, Kansas City, Mo., August 18, 1880, 150 head of pure bred Cotswold sheep for \$3,300, or an average of \$22 per head.

Eleanor, the Short-horn cow belonging to Mr. W. Armitage, of Yorkshire, England, made 24 1-2 pounds of butter from the milk given by her in one week. Counting twenty-five pounds of milk for one pound of butter, she must have given eighty-seven pounds of milk per day.

Almost every farmer prefers putting his hand to a bright plow, says the *World*, which turns the furrow with comparative ease to both team and driver, to one weather-beaten and dulled with the previous season's dirt, and yet many dollars dwindle imperceptibly but surely away each year, and farmers annually grumble, all because of the careless handling of farm machinery. With one accord, reapers and mowers, seed drills, plows and harrows are suffered to remain where last employed, to bear the action of pelting storms and drying winds. The repairs required the following season will cost more than the building of a shed or tool-house, or the arrangement of a place for them in out-houses already erected.

There are beef-packing establishments at Rockport and Fulton, Tex., both of which places are in the center of cattle ranges in which at least 100,000 cattle are slaughtered every year. Every part of the beef is utilized; even the tufts of the tails are preserved and sold for the making of ladies' frizzes. The blood flows into tanks, and is sold at two cents per pound for making fertilizers. The tongues and lean beef are boiled and canned. The hides are salted again. The fatty matter is extracted and goes to tallow, the bones being boiled to a pulp to extract this fatty matter, and the dry bones, mainly phosphate of lime, are sold at one cent per pound for fertilizers. The feet are cut off, and from the hoof neat'sfoot oil is extracted. The horny part of the foot, the shin bone and knuckle bones are sold for the manufacture of domestic ivory. The horns are piled up till the pith becomes loose, and this is added to the fertilizers, and the horns are

sold for manufacture. Every atom of the animal is probably used.—*American Cultivator*.

Veterinary Department.

Catarrh.

Is there such a thing as catarrh in the eye of a horse or cow? If so, what is the appearance and symptoms? What is the appearance at different stages of the disease? Where is it generally located—on the ball or on the lids? What will be the result if allowed to run its course without treatment? What is the proper treatment from first to last? If the disease is not cured will it leave a blemish? By answering the above you will greatly accommodate one who loves your paper.

ANSWER.—The tendency of catarrh is to affect all of the visible mucous membranes to a greater or less degree. When the eyes are involved it is usually through the conjunctiva, a delicate membrane lining the lids and reflected back upon the ball. It is simply in a form of a low degree of inflammation. The treatment indicated is to reduce the inflammation, and when once accomplished the parts assume their normal condition. A blemish never follows this affection, except when adhesions attain, which is extremely rare. Bathe the eyes three or four times a day with the following: Take tincture of opium and Goulard's extract of each half an ounce, distilled water four ounces; mixed, and give one drachm of muriate of ammonia twice a day in laxative feed. This remedy is believed to have a special action upon the mucous membranes.

Spinal Meningitis.

Will you please, through the columns of your paper, advise me how to treat a disease among my mules. I have lost three in the past month. The animal does not seem sick, but loses flesh, although it eats heartily, and finally seems to stagger or walk with difficulty and becomes weak in the loins, finally gets down and seems to have lost the use of hips and hind legs, and dies generally one or two days after getting down. It will eat and drink almost up to death. Have noticed no trouble about bowels or kidneys acting. Please answer.

ANSWER.—Your description of the trouble is too meager for us to state the cause to a certainty, but suspect that owing to bad drainage or ventilation, or decaying vegetable matter, the animals have contracted a form of blood-poisoning which has resulted in an enzootic outbreak of spinal meningitis. Our advice is to change them to a different locality—upon the same farm will probably do. Then prepare them by feeding on bran mash for two days, and follow with a cathartic. For an ordinary-sized animal take seven drachms of pulverized aloes made into a ball, and regulate the dose by increasing or decreasing a drachm according to the size of the animal. This is merely a suggestion, and the best we can do for you under the circumstances; but if you can get the services of a good veterinarian you had better do so.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

STALLIONS

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

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

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

