

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 437.

OUR SEPARATE WAYS.

BY L. A. PAUL.

Your path runs golden to the sun,
While mine lies darkling in the shade,
Your roses bloom—my garlands fade—
And yet the same dear God hath made
Our life-paths thus diversely run.

Earth is God's nursery, and we
The tender nurselings of His care;
And He hath wisely placed us where
Each soul shall bloom most pure and fair
In His own blest eternity!

He knows how much of sun and dew,
How much of warmth, of light and air,
Each frail or sturdy plant can bear;
And so his all-protecting care
O'ershadows me as well as you.

Life hath its blessing and its pain,
And God's dear love encircles all;
For He who notes the sparrow's fall
Will let no flower, however small,
Breathe out its feeble life in vain.

And yet 'tis hard to understand
Why you were reared 'neath sunlit skies,
Surrounded by dear, sweet home-ties
And all the tenderest ministrations
That love's rich bounty can command;

While I, a lonely wayside flower,
Born in an atmosphere of gloom,
Must patiently await my doom,
Alone in solitude to bloom,
A thrist for blessed sun and shower.

But, since it is God's wise decree—
That good and ill alike must come—
Some good to all—the ill to some—
My questioning heart and lips are dumb,
Till death shall solve life's mystery!

And though at times my faith grows dim,
As helplessness in the hands of Fate
My heart and life grow desolate,
Yet I would learn God's time to wait,
And trusting—leave it all to Him.

Oh! glad sun-blossom, drink the light
And dew of life while yet you may!
And with a woman's faith I pray
The gladness of your life's bright day
May never end in mournful night.

And when we've passed earth's blinding maze,
When we, with garnered sheaves complete,
Shall lay them at the Master's feet,
Oh! then how happily will meet
And blend in one, our separate ways.

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

On a cold, gray winter morning (December 7, 1815) a platoon of infantry stood under arms in the alley of the Observatory, Paris. Their commandant looked pale and anxious. Soon a hackney coach reached the spot, and from it alighted a resolute-looking man with the air of a soldier, although attired in civilian's dress. The infantry officer indicated a position in front of a low wall, and then drawing a paper from his breast pocket read with faltering voice a death warrant; for the detachment of soldiers was a firing party intrusted with a military execution. The man in civilian's dress listened in calm silence, but when the officer wished to bandage his eyes waved him aside with a scornful smile and said:

"You forget, sir, that for five-and-twenty years I have been in the habit of confronting cannon-shot, bullets and grape."

When the firing party was in line, he added:

"Soldiers! aim at my heart. I protest against the sentence which condemns me. I appeal from it to God, to France, and to posterity." And he faced the soldiers calmly.

The officer issued the orders: "Ready! Aim! Fire!" A dozen jets of orange-colored flame darted forth like a line of adders' tongues; a rattling detonation followed, and a lifeless body fell heavily, face downward, on the gravel. That formless and inert mass, huddled in a cloak, was all that remained of Michael Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskowa, marshal of France, Bravest of the Brave, as the greatest of warriors had proclaimed him on the field of battle.

Ney was born at Sarrelouis January 10, 1769. His father, a cooper by trade, gave him a good education, and he began life as a notary's clerk; but on the 13th of February, 1787, he enlisted in a regiment of hussars, soon wore an epaulet, and did his part in resisting the royal coalition which sought to crush revolutionary France. He served as a captain under Generals Lamarque and Cellaud. General Kleber afterward gave him the command of five hundred picked men, whom he handled so admirably that he won the name of the "Indefatigable." Having been made adjutant-general, he captured Wurtzberg, in 1796, fought gallantly under the walls of Forsheim, desperately forced the passage of the Reydnitz, and received the commission of brigadier-general. At Neuwid he made a splendid

charge; at Grissen, his sword broken, he fought with the fragment of his weapon until, overpowered by numbers, he was made a prisoner. But he was soon exchanged and attached to the army corps of Bernadotte. He made his way into Mannheim at the head of one hundred and fifty men, forced the town to capitulate, and for this daring exploit received a major-general's commission. He afterward took part in numerous encounters, always distinguishing himself by presence of mind and chivalric courage. In the campaign of Italy, under Bonaparte, he won additional laurels. After the campaigns of Italy and Egypt he married Mademoiselle Augue, the intimate friend and favorite of Hortense de Beauharnais. Bonaparte's wedding present to him was a splendid sabre, which proved, fifteen years afterward, to have been a fatal gift.

In 1805, on the establishment of the empire, Ney was the twelfth of the fourteen marshals then created.

In 1804, marching from Boulogne at the head of the sixth corps, he crossed the Rhine near Dourlach, seized in less than seven days all the mouths of the Danube, defeated the Austrians in various encounters, and on the 14th of October, at Elchingen, added one of the brightest jewels to his military diadem.

The village of Elchingen, built in amphitheatrical form on the flank of a hill overlooking the Danube, was surrounded by gardens enclosed by strong walls. On the summit, and dominating all, was a vast battlemented convent in which the Austrians were entrenched. The rain was falling in torrents and the Danube had overflowed its banks. It was necessary to cross a tottering, half-burned bridge defended by 16,000 men and forty pieces of artillery. Ney in full marshal's uniform placed himself at the head of his division and made an attempt to force the passage. Desperate fighting ensued, the bridge was carried and the Austrians driven into their intrenchments. Amidst a storm of balls Ney forced them out of the convent, and was himself in turn beset by forces four times greater than his own. However, he not only held them at bay, but made a brilliant sortie, took thousands of prisoners from the Austrians and forced their whole corps into Ulm. Who will say that he did not fairly win the title of duke of Elchingen by this magnificent achievement?

In the campaigns which followed Ney conquered the Tyrol and shared in the victories of Jena and Friedland. It was the army that gave him the title of "Bravest of the Brave," and Napoleon who confirmed it on the field of battle.

Attached to the army on the Spanish peninsula, he showed his usual good conduct and gallantry; but the disastrous Russian campaign revealed his highest chivalric and manly qualities. His gallantry at the Moskowa gained him an additional title; but his almost superhuman energy and devotion during the retreat enshrined him in the heart of every Frenchman. He held the most dangerous and responsible of all posts—the command of the rear guard. For forty days and forty nights, Ney, musket or sword in hand—at once general and soldier—harassed by innumerable foes, constantly beaten, but constantly returning to the attack, in the midst of the most terrible trials to which an indomitable sky ever subjected an army, remained in the rear fighting to the last, exposing his life more than a hundred times to save a few more of his countrymen.

But with the setting of Napoleon's star Ney like others abandoned the fallen Caesar. Louis XVIII. when seated on the throne of France treated Ney with marked favor, and sent him to capture Napoleon and bring him in chains to Paris as a prisoner after the emperor's return from Elba. But the marshal could not resist the personal magnetism of his old comrade, benefactor and sovereign, and renewed his vows of allegiance to him, serving him faithfully during the famous "hundred days." At Waterloo he led the last charge of the old guard—no longer in search of glory, but of a soldier's death.

Paris capitulated to the allies in 1815 on terms which guaranteed the immunity of the imperial officers, who surrendered only to spare the useless effusion of blood.

Ney took no special pains to conceal himself or escape, although he knew that he was outlawed. He found a temporary asylum in the chateau of Bessons in the department of Lot, the lady who occupied it being a relative of his.

This lady assigned him a secluded chamber, but continued to receive company as usual. One day, having imprudently left in her draw-

ing-room the splendid Egyptian sabre, Napoleon's wedding gift, a guest remarked:

"I think I know that weapon. It can only belong to one of two persons in Europe—Ney or Murat."

The prefect of the department heard of this incident and the next day sent a detachment of troops to the chateau and arrested Ney, who unresistingly surrendered. A close prisoner at Paris, he was treated with extreme severity, being confined in one of the filthiest cells of the conciergerie like the lowest felon. He was tried for high treason by the peers of France, having waived a hearing before a military tribunal, found guilty and executed.

So much for history. But now there comes to us from the South a story which merits consideration because it is firmly believed by a number of the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia.

It appears that on January 20, 1816, a Frenchman who called himself Peter Smart Ney landed in Charleston, S. C. He died and was buried at Rowan, N. C., October 14, 1846. In the interval he had lived in North Carolina and Virginia, supporting himself by teaching the modern languages, fencing and mathematics. He was in the habit of receiving foreign newspapers, and sent many letters abroad, all written in cipher.

Now in his "convivial moments" (mark that!) this person asserted that he was no other than the famous Marshal Ney. He declared that his life had been saved by a successful plot of his friends in Paris; that the soldiers had been bribed to fire over his head. The surgeons, who were in the plot, reported instant death, and the supposed body was delivered to his friends who secretly conveyed it to Bordeaux.

Of this story we may say with the Italians, "If not true it is well contrived." But if true Marshal Ney's family would have been immediately apprised of the facts and his sons would of course have sought him in America. Moreover, the French revolution of 1830 opened the gates of France to all the old imperialists who were high in power with Louis Philippe. The citizen king who gained such popularity by bringing Napoleon's remains from St. Helena would have asked nothing better than to be able to present his favorite marshal living and safe to the French people. Ney if alive would have hastened back to his country and his family to reclaim his happiness, his honors and his fortunes. On the other hand an impostor would keep away from France, knowing that he could not stand the tests of his identity to which he would be subjected there. This is just what Peter S. Ney (so called) did. It does not appear that that person sought to make money out of his legend. Possibly he was the victim of hallucination. More likely vanity induced him to fabricate his tale at first, and shame to persist in it to the last. The story is no more credible than that the dauphin who died and was buried in the Temple at Paris came to this country and figured as the Rev. Mr. Williams, a preacher to the St. Regis Indians.

Did Not Think.

Well, why did you not think? You have no right to act, when your action will affect the welfare and happiness of others, without thinking.

"I did not think" is one of the fimsiest of all excuses for blundering interferences with the affairs of others. You should think, you are bound to think, of the consequences of your conduct, not only to yourself, but to all whom it concerns. The happiness of many a family has been wrecked by the officious intermeddling of some overzealous "friend" who had not time to think.

But you should take time to think; and think before acting, instead of waiting until remorseful reflections are forced upon you by the sight of some mischief which you have thoughtlessly wrought.

Finally, avoid people who do not think. They are always dangerous. When you once hear a person say, "I did not think or I should not have done it," beware of that person, and bear in mind that there may be more risk in his friendship than in the enmity of a malignant foe.

How to Succeed.

The first requisite to success is not to undertake an unwise and impracticable thing. For this reason the advice often inculcated by wise and great men has been to give much time and reflection to the formation of plans. Be slow to decide; but, having resolved, be prompt to act.

It is not sufficient, by any means, to be prompt in beginning to act. That is easy to every one. It is the continued, persevering,

unflinching activity which alone accomplishes great results.

The temptations which beset one's steps at every stage to divert his attention from the main pursuit he has fixed on are almost innumerable, and to the irresolute and weak they are found irresistible. This accounts for numerous failures.

If a man has not attained to what he started for it will almost always be found that he has been attending to something else. The song of the birds by the wayside fell upon his ear and charmed his senses, or the bright flower caught his eye, and he lingered when his pace should have been onward and firm and quick.

If you would insure success in your undertaking, whatever it may be, let nothing divert your attention from it. Leave nothing undone, no matter how seemingly little and unimportant it may be, which is calculated to promote its accomplishment. There is no other way to make success certain. It is not luck. It depends on doing, *doing, doing.*

Yet simple as the lesson of success is, few are its requisites, there is nothing that people are slower to learn.

Facetiae.

A showman boasted that he had one of Adam's teeth on exhibition, at which an old lady exclaimed: "One of Adam's teeth! Does he say he's one of Adam's teeth? I've no doubt it's false!"

"See here," said a hard-drinking government officer to a pushing applicant for a situation—"see here, your impudence has passed the Rubicon." "And the color of your nose has passed the rubicon," was the reply.

It is said that a Georgian who recently went all the way from Cassville to Atlanta looked unusually solemn on his return, and on being asked what was the matter gravely said: "If the world's as big 't'other way as it is that it's a whopper."

A lawyer entering the office of his family physician said in a hoarse whisper: "Doctor, I've got such a cold this morning that I can't speak the truth." "I'm glad it isn't anything that will interfere with your business," responded the doctor in a tone of sympathy.

An old judge of the New York supreme court, meeting a friend in a neighboring village, exclaimed: "Why! what are you doing here?" "I'm at work, trying to make an honest living," was the reply. "Then you'll succeed," said the judge; "for you'll have no competition."

"I wish I knew how to get along well," sighed an unfortunate man. "How to get a long well!" exclaimed a facetious neighbor. "Why, just get one of these artesian chaps to come and bore you one." "Suppose you undertake it," replied the disconsolate man; "you might do it with some of your jokes."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper, so I thought I would write. I am eleven years old. We used to live in Lawrence, but we live in Galena now; it is a mining town. I have got the whooping cough, but am better now. My little brother has got it now. There is school now, but I do not go in hot weather. I went last winter. I studied reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Arithmetic was always the hardest for me. My teacher's name was Mrs. Miller. The school lasted eight months. I will close. If I see this in print I may write again.

Yours truly,
AMANDA E. MOWRY.
GALENA, KANS., June 11, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As I saw my letter in print I determined to write again. I went to a temperance meeting a week ago Saturday evening. I go to school every day. I study the fifth reader, Hager's elementary arithmetic, Monroe's speller, Harper's geography, Green's grammar, and penmanship. We have a nice lot of roses in bloom. Our cherries are ripe now; mother has canned a good many. We have nice times gathering strawberries and gooseberries. Mr. Editor, if you will excuse me I would like to correct a mistake. In the place of *Nellie Rubow* you have written it *Willie Rubow*. I will answer Nellie's riddle; it is a *road*. The answer to Alice Rubow's riddle is *smoke*. The answer to John Rubow's riddle is *not-grass*. I think the answer to J. N. Logan Garten's riddle is *all*. I will close by sending a riddle: There was a meadow, and in that meadow there was a pond, and in that pond there was a boat, and in that boat there was a girl with a red petticoat. If this is not

answered I will answer it myself. Yours respectfully,
LOUISA ALBACH.
FAIRFAX, Kans., June 1, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXXIV.
ROLL OF PERFECTION.
2. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.
5. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
1. James Lewton.....Lawrence, Kans.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing *one* word, a better one, in their places. Omit vertical dashes and insert the right marks of punctuation. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, provided your parents are subscribers to *THE SPIRIT*. Names will not again appear unless a new manuscript is received. Manuscripts will be criticised and returned to their authors, if a stamp is inclosed to prepay postage.

DANIEL BOONE.

When squire Boone had told his brother all the news of home | it became his turn to be a (hearer 25) | while Daniel talked to him of all that had (taken place) since they parted | after telling him of the (very pretty) tract of land 1, 2) | and their happy (liberty 26) as they (roved) through it for six months | then came the story of his (bondage 3) and getting away 4, 3) | that (getting away) was but just now made | and with a full heart he (talked long 37) upon this part of his story | it would not have been strange if squire had now felt (scared 36) | but his (bent of mind 5, 6) was much like his brothers | he (liked 27) the woods | and was afraid of nothing |

In a little time | the four were once more (looking for game) freely through the (great woods) | signs of Indians were to be seen around | however | (perhaps 7) they were the very Indians who had (taken 3) them | in their (roaming) | therefore | they kept together (commonly 8) | for self (defense 9, 10) | one day | they started out upon a buffalo hunt | as they came upon a (drove) of these (beasts 11) | Stewart (shot 28) his ball in one of them | without bringing him down | the buffalo went tearing through the (great woods) | and Daniel Boone | with Stewart | (forgetful of everything else) | went chasing after him | naturally enough | like (roused up 4, 12) men | they had no idea of how far they had (gone 13) | until their very (tiredness 29) (taught 14, 30) them that it was time to turn back | tired as they was | a harder race was now before Boone | he had (hardly 16) started on their (way back 14, 16) | when a (lot 17) of Indians (sprang 31) from the (thicket of reeds 18, 32) | and let fly their arrows | Stewart fell dead upon the spot | Boone would have (shot 33) his rifle | but he felt it was useless | he could kill but one man | his only chance of (getting away 4, 3) was in (running away 34) | with Indian yells and arrows close behind him | he (sprang 35) forward | and | by (very great 19) (effort 4, 20) | at last (got far ahead of 5, 21) his (chasers 9, 22) | when he (got to) the camp | he fell | (wholly 1, 23) (used up 4, 24) |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Con*, with. 2. *Terra*, land. 3. *Capio*, to take. 4. *Ex*, out. 5. *Dis*, apart. 6. *Pono*, to place. 7. *Posse*, to be able. 8. *Veus*, custom. 9. *Pro*, forward. 10. *Lego*, to cover. 11. *Animus*, the vital principle. 12. *Cito*, to rouse. 13. *Trabs*, a beam. 14. *Re*, again, back. 15. *Low L. Scarpus*, shortened. 16. *Torno*, to turn. 17. *Para*, a division. 18. *Canna*, a reed. 19. *Tremo*, to shake. 20. *Sero*, to join. 21. *Sto*, to stand. 22. *Seqor*, to follow. 23. *Pleo*, to fill. 24. *Haurio*, to draw.

ANGLO-SAXON.

25. *Hlystan*, to hear. 26. *Freo*, having liberty. 27. *Luftan*, to regard with affection. 28. *Logian*, to place. 29. *Worig*, tired out. 30. *Gemynd*, to remember. 31. *Hreosan*, to shake. 32. *Braean*, a thicket. 33. *Fyr*, live coals and flame. 34. *Fleogan*, to flee. 35. *Hleapan*, to jump, run.

FRENCH.

36. *All'armi*, a signal of danger.

DANISH.

37. *Dvaeler*, to stay.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Thirty capital letters, thirty-one commas, four semicolons, two colons, sixteen periods, one apostrophe, and three hyphens.

W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Organization—Its Methods, Objects and Advantages.

The advantages of organization are so numerous that it is difficult to single out any special, for they are so harmoniously interwoven with each other, working together in accomplishing similar objects, that all are entitled to consideration.

Individuality, however great its influence and usefulness may be, can accomplish but little in any direction compared with organization. While acting single-handed and alone, it may have the sympathy of thousands of well-wishers, yet their sympathies, feelings and efforts are not in accord with each other.

One of the greatest advantages in organization, then, is to combine individual parcels or bodies into one common whole. Thus consolidated they co-operate as one, and their united strength and effort gives power to the co-operative work; and then frequently desirable results are accomplished.

One great advantage in organization is that, in defining its objects and principles, the many are consulted; and it is said that "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom." Hence in organization we have the wisdom and experience of the many to devise ways and means to accomplish the object in view.

Large armies in a campaign prepare to meet each other with similar weapons on the battle field. Musketry, cavalry, cannonading, must be as efficient in the one as in the other. If not, then the army having the advantage in organized bodies, implements or efforts will certainly gain the victory in the contest.

The Patrons of Husbandry are not waging warfare against any class or interest, but are working for self-protection and the re-establishing of justice. Nevertheless, there is warfare raging with great power, and its forces are increasing with astonishing rapidity, which indicates evil and misfortune, to say the least.

the advantage of organization in controlling the different political parties, conventions, elections and legislatures. They have long demanded of the farmer to vote as they dictated, and to peaceably submit to the results of all their schemes.

A Granger's Vision.

One evening, having retired earlier than usual, I fell to pondering over grange principles, accusing myself of not having lived as strictly in accordance therewith as I might have done, until the clock proclaimed the solemn hour of midnight, when I fell asleep.

"Who comes there?" asked the gate-keeper. "A granger," was the reply. "Hast thou no other recommendation?" "I have not."

The worthy gate-keeper beheld me trembling "outside the gate," and asked in a stern tone: "Who art thou, stranger?" "I-I-I am a granger too," I faintly replied.

I awoke, and behold it was a dream!—N. Stratton, in Wisconsin Bulletin.

A Plank in our Farmers' Platform.

The following preamble and resolutions, passed by a grange in Texas, we believe has the hearty indorsement of Patrons everywhere, and thousands of good citizens without the gates:

WHEREAS, Congress and the legislatures of the several states have considered it expedient for the general good to grant to railroad corporations certain privileges for constructing and operating railroads within their borders, among which is the right of eminent domain.

WHEREAS, These corporations after obtaining these rights and privileges do ignore and disregard all claims of those granting them, charging them unjust and unreasonable rates of fare and freights, and improperly practicing and operating railroads within their borders, and unjust discriminations toward persons and places, thereby taking to themselves the power to dictate to the public, and to form combinations and rings to control all legislation on the subject of railroad management;

WHEREAS, We as a grange represent the large and permanent industry of agriculture, and to obtain reformation for which we organize we must have unity of action. All we demand is justice; and feeling that railroad management must be settled by congress or our legislature, into whose hands the supreme court of the United States has committed it we are therefore determined to do what we can to effect a settlement upon principles of justice to the public; and we believe it to be the duty of every well-wisher and friend to the prosperity of this country to give a helping hand in correcting this and all other evils that tend to sap the foundation of the rights and liberties of the people; and therefore

Resolved, That the only way in which our grievance can be corrected is through congress and our state legislatures, and we feel it the duty of every member of the grange to unite as one man to accomplish this and other evils that tend to sap the foundation of the rights and liberties of the people; and therefore

What the Grange Has Done.

The grange, says the Record, has given a new dignity to the position of the farmer. It has taught him that he is no longer the one always to work, but the one to be served. He commands the situation. It has given him new ideas of independence; has more impressed upon his soul the truism that the soil is the source of all wealth, and that in the prosecution of business affairs others must depend more upon him than he upon them.

cated, must be the mind and heart that does not extend to it a hearty hand, and wish it Godspeed and good prosperity in its glorious mission.—Portsmouth Weekly.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

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IT IS CHEAPER

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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I have on hand and

FOR SALE

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SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

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Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,269

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

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

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

DOWN WITH DISCRIMINATION.

Legislate for the People and Not for the Few—Suggestions in Regard to our Government.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—As the time approaches for electing a convalescing demagogue...

Now permit me to make a few suggestions in this matter which I think would ultimately work out all right.

Then again, our civil and diplomatic expense bill now immensely inflated ought to be greatly contracted.

Address of the Kansas State Aid Committee. To the People of Kansas:—At a meeting of citizens held in Topeka, May 31, we, the undersigned...

past a severe drought has prevailed in the region lying immediately east of the Rocky mountains, and that it has extended into the western part of this state.

We have in our possession positive and reliable information that many families are barely maintaining life by the use of coarse and insufficient food, and that in some instances there is actual suffering and sickness from lack of food.

It is intended that the Kansas State Aid committee shall be the channel of communication between the frontier counties and the central and eastern portions of the state.

In order that contributions may be fairly and judiciously distributed and may reach those who are most needy it is recommended that they be forwarded on information and suggestions furnished by this committee.

[Signed] WM. SIMS, President. W. S. MCCABE, Vice-President. WM. WELHOUSE, Treasurer.

Terrible Shooting Affray. [Wakeney World.] A terrible scene of outlaws was perpetrated in our neighboring town of Grinnell, Gove county, on Wednesday last.

Reverse the whole business; quit this ledger-domin system of finance; let the government be run in the interest of the people instead of the chosen few, and we may yet be a free and prosperous people instead of a nation of serfs as now.

cow-boys. He sent a ball through the body of one just above the hips and shot another. The first is dead, and the latter was not expected at last accounts to live.

Something of a Scare.

Sunday evening about 6 o'clock a hot wind was blowing from the south, as it had been a day; at the same time a current of cold air came in from the north.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries Offer for the spring of 1880 HOME GROWN STOCK.

- Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornam'tal Trees.

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.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

R. WIGGS, Agent, No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

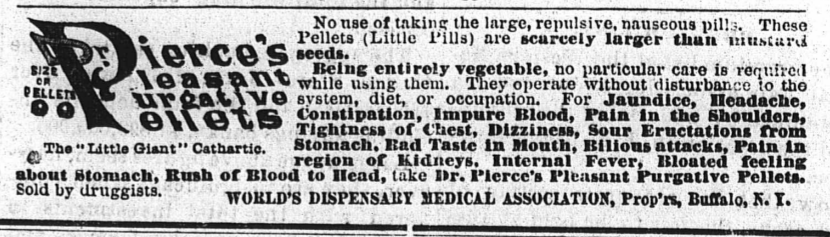
Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

Golden Medical Discovery

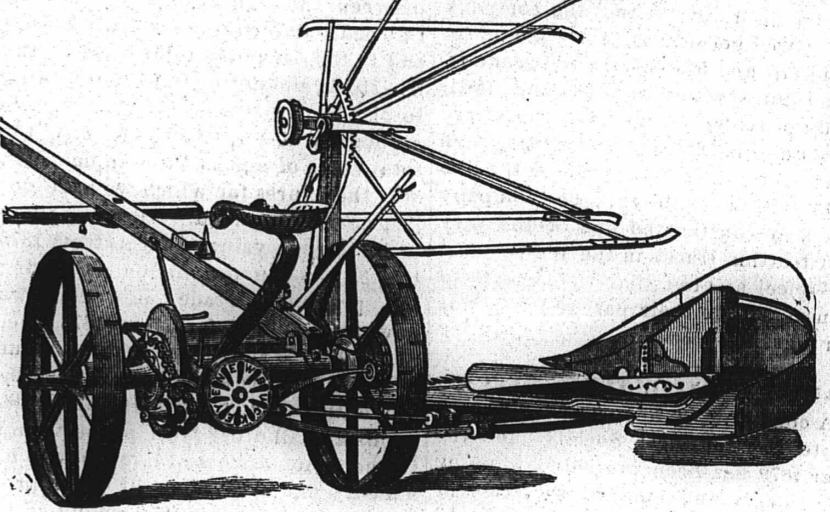
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.



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

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

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

THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST BUY ONLY,

ALWAYS WINS THE GENUINE!

IN THE LONG RUN.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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

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

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Speed and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Casts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

CAUTION! Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

CAPITAL GRANGE, Shawnee county, wins the prize we offered to the first grange that would send us the name of a new member to the life association. Sister Sims sends the name of Miss L. Thomas as the new member who has won the prize. We have placed her name on our books and she will get THE SPIRIT for one year.

PREMIUM LIST.

The premium list of the Western National Fair association is out and can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the association, J. E. Riggs, Lawrence.

Now that we are quite certain of good crops, the fair to be held at Bismarck grove near this city will without doubt be the largest and most complete fair ever held west of the Mississippi river.

Bismarck grove is owned by the Kansas Pacific railroad, and the company has spared neither pains nor money in fixing up and beautifying the grounds. Good pure water in abundance is already provided. Numerous wells have been dug in different parts of the grove and also on the grounds where the live stock will be exhibited. The company has also constructed one of the very best trotting tracks in the West.

We feel assured that the farmers of Kansas will do their part to make this fair a grand success.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL REPORT.

A copy of the "Report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society" for the year 1879 has been presented to us by the worthy and efficient secretary of the society, G. C. Brackett. On looking through the Report we find it full of valuable information to the fruit growers of the state. Not only are the proceedings and debates of the state society published in full, but we also find pretty full reports from all the leading county societies in the state.

The last legislature did a wise thing when they made the small appropriation they did for the horticultural interests of our state, and the next legislature should increase the amount four fold. There is vastly more money, besides the comfort and satisfaction our people will receive, in the successful development of horticulture in all its branches than there is in building a west wing to our state-house, yet how out of all proportion to the interests of the people were the appropriations made. But the subject grows as we contemplate the possibilities of horticulture in Kansas. As we have not space at this time to say all we would desire on this subject, we must stop. But we hope the next legislature will appreciate this important branch of our industry and give it the aid it so greatly needs and richly deserves.

CAPITAL IN FARMING.

It is simply surprising that in the principal agricultural country in the world so much ignorance prevails in regard to the value of our farming property. It is only a short time ago that a friend spoke in our hearing of the railroad interest as involving more capital than any other industry in the country, and when an exception was made in favor of farming it was received with a sort of contemptuous amazement. Manufacturers talk of the amount of capital invested in their business and of the amount of wages paid by them as constituting a sort of claim upon the state for its favorable consideration, and frequently the immensity of the railroads and banking interests and the capital engaged in them are referred to as exceeding any other in amount and justifying special legislation in their favor.

It would be a truly interesting study to compare the statistics of all branches of business, including capital invested, wages paid, and the proportion of the population dependent on each. We shall endeavor to extend our observations in this direction, but for the present we must be content with giving a few figures illustrating the comparative value of the farms and their products and the railroads and banks. We should premise, however, that in the case of the farm values, except in the case of live stock, we have to take the figures of the last census (1870), of which the able editor of the *American Almanac* says: "Very large products must therefore have been excluded from

the census of agriculture by its very terms." On the other hand we find the figures relating to railroads for 1878, and for the banks the figures up to June, 1879, are available.

In 1878 the capital stock of all the railroads was \$2,298,000,000 (for convenience we will give these enormous amounts in millions). The total cost of railroads and equipments amounted to \$4,166,000,000, and their total indebtedness to \$2,480,000,000. The gross earnings of the railroads were \$490,000,000, and the total working expenses \$303,000,000.

The aggregate banking capital of the United States June, 1869, was over \$656,000,000, and the total deposits, including savings banks, \$1,893,000,000.

Large as the above figures seem, however, they are insignificant when compared with the total investments in farms, the wages paid by farmers and the annual production of the farms.

In 1870 the total value of all the farms in the United States was \$9,263,000,000. To make a just comparison between the figures and the cost of railroads and equipments we should add to the above the total value of the live stock, amounting in 1878, according to Mr. J. R. Dodge, a most reliable authority, to \$1,575,000,000; also the total value of agricultural implements, etc., the figures for which we have not just now at command. Allowing a rate of increase in value of farms from 1870 to 1880 in same proportion as during the previous decade, however, we have for value of farms in 1878 over \$14,400,000,000 additional, making value of farms and live stock over 12,200,000,000, with value of agricultural implements and all other farm property not included in farms and live stock to be added. The total value of farm productions for the year 1870 amounted to \$2,488,000,000 more than the total capital invested in all the railroads of the country—almost equal to the national debt of the United States in that same year, and considerably more than the national debt of to-day.

While the total working expenses of the railroads amounted in 1878 to over \$302,000,000, the wages paid by farmers in 1870, including value of board, exceeded \$310,000,000—an amount nearly twice as large as the total expenditures of the national government for the year ending June 30, 1879.

These figures will give many people some new ideas regarding the relative importance of the agricultural to the other industries of the country; and as the subject is one of great importance we hope to give our readers the result of further investigations in the same line, as well as some conclusions which may be logically deduced from these figures.

[The above article, which we take from the *Farmers' Review*, is worthy of the attention of the farmers of this country. It shows that as to invested capital the farmers of America stand far in advance of any other interest; and it seems to us it follows logically that this vast interest should be carefully looked after and protected by our law makers.—ED. SPIRIT.]

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The Greenback National convention which assembled in Chicago on Wednesday last nominated Hon. J. B. Weaver of Iowa for president, and B. J. Chambers of Texas for vice-president, and also adopted the following platform:

Civil government should guarantee the divine right of every laborer to the results of his toil, thus enabling the producers of wealth to provide themselves with the means for physical comfort and the facilities for mental, social and moral culture; and we condemn as unworthy of our civilization the barbarism which imposes upon the wealth-producers a state of perpetual drudgery as the price of bare animal existence. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of productive power, the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery and the discovery of new agents for the increase of wealth, the task of the laborer is scarcely lightened, the hours of toil are but little shortened, and few producers are lifted from poverty into comfort and pecuniary independence. The associated monopolies, the international syndicates and other income classes demand dear money and cheap labor—a "strong government" and hence a weak people. Corporate control of the volume of money has been the means of dividing society into hostile classes, of the unjust distribution of the products of labor, and of building up monopolies of associated capital endowed with power to confiscate private property. It has kept money scarce, and scarcity of money enforces debt, trade and public and corporate loans. Debt engenders usury, and usury ends in the bankruptcy of the borrower. Other results are degrading markets, uncertainty in manufacturing enterprise and agriculture, precarious and intermittent employment for the laborers, industrial war, increasing pauperism and crime, and the consequent intimidation and disfranchisement of the producer and a rapid declension into corporate feudalism. Therefore we declare

First—That the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. The delegation of this right to corporations is a surrender of the central attribute of sovereignty void of constitutional sanction, conferring upon a subordinate irresponsible power absolute dominion over industry and commerce. All money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the government and not by or through banking corporations, and when so issued should be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

Second—That the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as is practicable according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, legal tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the national banks, the national banking system abolished, and the unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold established by law.

Third—That labor should be protected by national and state authority so as to equalize its burdens and insure a just distribution of its results. The eight-hour law of congress should be enforced, the sanitary condition of industrial establishments placed under rigid control, the competition of contract convict labor abolished, a bureau of labor statistics established, factories, mines and workshops inspected, the employment of children under fourteen years of age forbidden, and wages paid in cash.

Fourth—Slavery being simply cheap labor, and cheap labor being simply slavery, the importation and presence of Chinese serfs necessarily tends to brutalize and degrade American labor; therefore immediate steps should be taken to abrogate the Burlingame treaty.

Fifth—Railroad land grants forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contract should be immediately reclaimed by the government, and henceforth the public domain reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers.

Sixth—It is the duty of congress to regulate interstate commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as will secure moderate, fair and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic.

Seventh—We denounce as destructive to property and dangerous to liberty the action of the old parties in fostering and sustaining gigantic land, railroad and money corporations and monopolies, invested with and exercising powers belonging to the government, and yet not responsible to it for the manner of their exercise.

Eighth—That the constitution, giving congress the power to borrow money, to declare war, raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, never intended that the men who loaned their money for an interest consideration should be preferred to the soldier and sailor who periled their lives and shed their blood on land and sea in defense of their country, and we condemn the cruel class legislation of the Republican party which, while professing great gratitude to the soldier, has most unjustly discriminated against him and in favor of the bondholder.

Ninth—All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we demand a graduated income tax.

Tenth—We denounce as most dangerous the efforts everywhere manifested to restrict the right of suffrage.

Eleventh—We are opposed to an increase of the standing army in time of peace and the insidious scheme to establish an enormous military power under the guise of militia laws.

Twelfth—We demand absolute democratic rules for the government of congress, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing and taking away from committees a veto power greater than that of the president.

Thirteenth—We demand a government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of the bondholder, by the bondholder and for the bondholder, and we denounce every attempt to stir up sectional strife as an effort to conceal monstrous crimes against the people.

Fourteenth—In the furtherance of these ends we ask the co-operation of all fair-minded people. We have no quarrel with individuals, wage no war upon classes, but only against vicious institutions. We are not content to endure further discipline from our present actual rulers who, having dominion over money, over transportation, over land and labor, and largely over the press and government, wield unwarrantable power over our institutions and over life and property.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 11.—This morning at 7 o'clock lightning struck a 20,000-barrel iron tank of oil of the Tidewater Pipe company, located on an eminence above Titusville. It immediately took fire, and later the fire communicated to another tank the same size owned by the same company. At

1 o'clock the burning oil overflowed and ran down the hillside, consuming everything in its course. The octave refinery of the Acme oil works, one of the largest refineries in the world, is now burning. The oil ran into Oil creek and threatened the destruction of a large amount of property in the city. Persons residing in the neighborhood have moved their household goods to places of safety. At 5 o'clock the fire was still raging and increasing, having reached Franklin and Washington streets, and threatened the destruction of the railroad bridge. The fire departments from Corry, Oil City and Warren are in the city, in answer to a telegram from the mayor for aid, acting with the fire department of Titusville. At 7 o'clock the buildings along both sides of Breed street were burning, and about 100,000 barrels of oil. There is great excitement in the city, but the business portion at this hour is believed to be safe, being mostly composed of brick buildings. The flames spread over the hill, reducing to ashes all the dwellings on Breed street. The Roberts hotel, close to the bridge, had not burned up till 7 o'clock, but several inferior dwellings were consumed. The Franklin street bridge is now on fire, and the railroad bridge below has hitherto been saved by great exertions. Franklin street and Washington and Perry avenues are full of drays and furniture from the houses emptied by the panic-stricken tenants. A southwest wind would threaten the Oil Creek railroad depot and the machine shops and the *Morning Herald* block, but little apprehension is felt of such a catastrophe at present unless the wind should take an unfavorable turn. There is plenty of water, and the men are working like heroes, refreshed and relieved from time to time. The refinery business is the principal portion of our home industry, affording employment to thousands, and the calamity is therefore a severe one, and felt by all the business and laboring classes.

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—The Emery oil tank on the hill, containing 18,000 barrels of crude oil, succumbed this morning. Mr. David Emery offered the Corry department \$500 to save it, but in vain, and he presented them with \$400 after their Herculean but futile efforts were over. The explosion of the distillate and benzene tanks on the Acme No. 1 grounds lent a fearful gloom and excitement to the day's distress. After dusk the Titusville citizens' battery tried the experiment of shooting holes into the various burning oil tanks to let the oil out so as to prevent any sudden overflow which might defy control, as the creek was rising from the effects of a rain storm which had swept over that section of the country during the day. This had a wholesome effect, and there is little doubt that the ravages of the fire will not cross the creek and invade the B. T. & H. depot and the adjacent hotels and shops, nor is any apprehension felt now for the railroad bridge. Our people in the main will sleep to-night in comparative security, although thousands will remain on duty and in keeping watch. The wind is favorable to retaining the fire to its present limits. A number of private dwellings on the hill were destroyed, though of little value. Scores of families slept in the woods last night, and Bloss street as well as Breed street was generally deserted. One mother fled to the woods Friday night with the corpse of her child in her arms which had died the day before. Titusville loses by this accident about one-third of the most expensive and substantial kind in the country. Careful estimates place the total loss at \$1,000,000, the Acme being the heaviest losers.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money last. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

-AND-

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

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

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



(Imported by Russ McCourtie & Slattery, Onarga, Illinois.)

Will be kept for the season of 1880 at Hamlin's Livery Stable, east of the post-office, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS: To insure with foal, \$20.00 Good note required, payable March 1, 1881; or the same for \$15 cash in advance. Mares not proving with foal to be returned the following season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

The service of the above horse is offered as a premium for the best suckling colt of his get, to be shown to halter at the Western National fair to be held at Bismarck grove September, 1880.

For additional information inquire of P. M. HAMLIN, or of the undersigned.

W. M. INGERSOLL.



DR. W. S. RILEY'S Attractive Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money 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 the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

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

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Horticultural.

The June meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held next Saturday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jos. Savage, two miles southwest of Lawrence. A full attendance of members and friends of horticulture is requested.

The culture of flowers and home adornment will be made a specialty for this meeting.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

\$500 REWARD—CATARRH CURE.

Some people would rather be humbugged than to get "value received" for their money. Hence it is that such persons run after this and that pretended cure for catarrh, forgetting that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so positive in its effects that its former proprietor advertised it for years throughout the United States under a positive guarantee, offering \$500 reward for an incurable case, and was never called upon to pay this reward except in two cases. This remedy has acquired such a fame that a branch office has been established in London, England, to supply the foreign demand for it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

UNABLE TO BREATHE THROUGH NOSE.

PORTLANDVILLE, Ia., March 11, 1879.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE.

Dear Sir—Some time ago I bought a Douche, some of your Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Golden Medical Discovery, and commenced to use them. The aches and pains as well as sore throat and catarrh from which I had been for so long a time a sufferer have entirely left me with their use. I feel like a new man as well as look like one. For four years I was unable to breathe through my nose. From the use of the Catarrh Remedy I can now do so freely. Your medicines I know to be all that they are represented. Long live Dr. Pierce and the gentlemen connected with him.
Gratefully yours, WATSON SMITH.

A Good Time.

The spring term of school taught by Miss Gertie Pence in district 53 closed last Friday with a picnic in the grove of Mr. Randall, a short distance from the school-house. The morning was cloudy and rain expected, but to the joy of all the sky cleared and the day was very pleasant. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the scholars with their parents and friends assembled at the grove, which was in splendid order, the ground being covered with grass and beautiful shade trees. Messrs. Randall and Peterson provided seats and a table. The boys put up swings and croquet sets. Everything was in readiness when the school arrived. About seventy persons were present. At 1 o'clock the children were seated at the table to be waited on by older persons. When they were seated, seven little girls sang the Lord's Prayer. Then all did justice to a nice and plentiful dinner, while iced lemonade was served as drink, with plenty of ice water. After dinner the young people enjoyed themselves in swinging, playing games and other amusements until about 5 o'clock, when the party dispersed.

We extend our hearty thanks to Messrs. Randall and Peterson for taking so much time and trouble in making every one happy; also many thanks to Mrs. Randall for her efficiency in superintending the whole affair. G. A.

Killed by a Mad Bull.

Mr. Charles Brown, one of our most enterprising young farmers, and who lived on his farm about two miles west of this city, was fearfully gored by a bull on Saturday morning last.

The circumstances are these: Mr. Brown's barn is located about fifteen rods east of the house, and still east of the barn is a small stockyard where the cows are confined for milking. A stone wall runs along two sides of the yard, the barn forming a third and a plank fence the other side. Confined among the cows was a two-year-old Jersey bull, which is ordinarily very quiet, but of late has shown a disposition to be ugly. Mr. Brown and his hired man had milked the cows, and handing the pail in which he had been milking to the man, Mr. Brown told him to carry the milk to the house, and that he would be along shortly. Mr. Brown thought he would take the bull by the horns and pet it a little before letting it out, thinking perhaps he could quiet it a little. The bull instantly turned on Mr. Brown and struck him near the head. This stunned Mr. Brown so that he fell to the ground and could not help himself, although he had his senses and called lustily for help. The bull rolled Mr. Brown over on to his face and next to one of the stone walls, which partly protected him. Here the bull gored until he got tired and walked away. In the meantime the hired man had gone to the house, washed and prepared himself for breakfast. After waiting until they got tired the man returned to the barn-yard, where he found Mr. Brown nearly dead but perfectly conscious. A litter was prepared and the injured man carried to the house and a messenger dispatched for Dr. Anderson.

Mr. Brown lived until yesterday morning. The first stroke of the horns so paralyzed him that, although he could see the infuriated ani-

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—

Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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

For sale at Leis' drug store.

mal jamming him against the stone wall, he could not feel. This is a terrible warning for all farmers to keep all such animals tied with a ring through the nose.

Mr. Brown leaves a wife and three little children, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy. The community has lost one of her best citizens.

Mr. Brown was a kind neighbor and a good man. What more need be said?

Summer Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them.

Of all the good houses in the dry goods trade in Lawrence there are none that treat their trade better, nor any who are better able to give substantial bargains to their trade, than the old-established house of Geo. Innes & Co. When looking for Dry Goods and Carpets be sure and give this progressive house a call. They carry the best stock in the State, and make the lowest prices.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

How Watches are Made.

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

This is the only case made with Two Plates of Solid Gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark & Co.)

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

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

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

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

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

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 early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and 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. H. 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.

Drive Wells.

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

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.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE-CENT STAMP. In English or German. VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. Francis Keefer vs. Mary A. Tilton et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale, without appraisal, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Mary A. Tilton, John A. Tilton (her husband), Joshua P. Estes, R. S. George, Isaac Hyer and John W. Bullock, defendants in said action, and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: Lots numbered sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) on New Hampshire street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. JOSEPH E. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The semi-annual meeting of this society was held at Hutchinson, Reno county. The lessons began on the first day of June and continued for three days. The discussions were more than usually interesting, and the attendance, both local and from other counties, was very large. The first morning was devoted to the hearing of reports from the delegates hailing from the numerous counties represented on the floor. East of a line drawn from Montgomery county northward to Brown county the prospects of a large crop of fruit of all kinds are very flattering, while west of that line the crop will only be partial; and further west of Fort Riley the crop is nearly an entire failure.

The first paper presented at the afternoon session was a report on peach culture, by Van Deman, of Geneva. This gentleman is an ardent lover and enthusiastic admirer of the peach. He presented in strong points claiming that as a fruit product it was only second in importance to the apple; easily propagated; grows rapidly, and bears early. The fruit is delicious, highly nutritious, and its seasons for ripening cover many months of the year.

He gave a list of varieties in the order of ripening, from the middle of June to the last day of November: Alexander, Beatrice, Louise, Hale's Early, Old Mixon Free, Early Rareri, Sweet Red, Indian Cling, Morris White, Steadly, Nanticoke, Bilyens's Late.

G. C. Brackett gave an object lesson on strawberry culture, beautifully illustrated by six boxes of the following fine varieties: Charles Downing, Wilson, Austin, Capt. Jack, Crescent Seedling and Cumberland Triumph.

The paper read by Dr. Bohrer, of Raymond, Rice county, on "Roadside Fruit Culture," though considered an able production, met with a large array of objections to the project of the worthy doctor. Many of the members felt that the magnitude of the work would prevent its adoption. The trees would be liable to be neglected. They would be injured by thoughtless and careless drivers, and in the end would become the breeding ground for noxious insects.

FOREST TREE CULTURE,
by Schlechter, of Sterling, was ably presented. Mr. Schlechter is one of the most successful tree planters in the Arkansas valley. The discussion of this paper was full of interest.

VEGETABLE GARDENING
was discussed by Robert Milliken, of Emporia. The culture of the Irish potato and also the sweet potato was given by Fred. Wellhouse. His instructions how to plant, grow and keep these excellent and popular tubers were clear and concise.

THE APPLE.
George Y. Johnson, of Lawrence, read a well-written paper upon this king of fruits. It was brimful of wisdom, wit and dry humor.

N. Godfrey, of Greenwood, gave an interesting and practical talk on entomology.

The claims of the birds of Kansas was presented to the society by J. W. Robson.

Encouragements in horticulture, and the president's annual address, interspersed with fine glee singing, made evening sessions very instructive and pleasant.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY

were presented by J. W. Robson in a report on the structure of the leaf.

Landscape gardening, illustrated on the blackboard, by President Gale; a winter window garden, by J. W. Robson; and door-yard horticulture, by George Y. Johnson, comprised the list of papers presented to the society.

The exhibits of fruit growths from the eastern and southern counties were very fine, and the fruitful branches of apple, cherry, pear, peach, plum and small fruits exhibited by Mr. Cutter were very good.

Mrs. J. E. Bonebrake placed on exhibition a collection of roses, flowering shrubs, hardy climbers, greenhouse flowers, and a collection of hardy ferns, which were every day admired by the members of the society and the citizens of Hutchinson.

Carriages were provided for the members of the society to convey them to points of interest, to improved

farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, groves, and the experimental grounds of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad company. The citizens of Hutchinson were liberal and unwearied in their hospitality and kind attention, and manifested by the large assemblage that filled the house every evening that they took a deep interest in the proceedings of the society.

The delegates on their return from Hutchinson met with a pleasant surprise at Emporia. The members of the Lyon County Horticultural society had a number of carriages in waiting at the railway station to convey them to Randolph's grove, a pleasant and shady spot on the Cottonwood river, where a bounteous repast was spread out for their refreshment. The day was spent in a most enjoyable manner in boasting on the river, listening to excellent addresses, visiting fruit gardens, vineyards, orchards and old friendships. At the close of the day the delegates boarded the cars and turned their faces homeward.

J. W. ROBSON.

How to Protect the Fruit.

I have, ever and anon, seen squibs in Eastern agricultural papers how to protect apples, pears and peaches from late frosts. Some writers have offered one remedy and some another. Of late years I have, more than once, seen stress laid upon smoke, but have never known of its real success until quite recently. And as the facts have come to me from undoubted authority, I think I am justified in sending you the information I have recently received.

Less than a week after the last frost I had, by accident, a young lady guest from Wabaunsee county, and daughter of an old and reliable farmer. Inquired of the fruit prospects in her county, and especially of the orchard of my old and esteemed friend Col. Lines, and to my regret learned that the apples of that region were all killed by the frosts of April 27 and 30; "but," she added, "one gentleman saved his by sitting up all night and smoking his orchard."

On asking his name I learned that it was an old friend of mine, a Mr. H. A. Stiles. I have often met this gentleman at our agricultural institutes at Manhattan in years past, when the institutes were a power in the state; and although I knew him not as a horticulturist, but as an intelligent sheep raiser and general farmer, I wrote him at once for the facts. In due course of mail I received the following reply:

Dear Doctor:—Your letter of inquiry is at hand. In reply, I will say that on the morning of the 27th of April I burned old grass on prairie left for that purpose, which carried smoke over my orchard. On the 30th of April I got up at 1 o'clock a. m., called up all my help, and burned old hay, brush and stable manure which I had prepared for such an emergency. I kept the orchard blue with smoke until after sunrise. I also burned a lot of rubbish which had been accumulating for some time, and which I piled on the north and west sides of my orchard. No damage was done to the trees. My orchard is not on high ground, and I should have lost nearly or quite all my fruit, as is the case with my neighbors, if I had not taken the precaution I did. My grapes and peaches which escaped the previous freezes are also all right, while neighboring vineyards had every green shoot and leaf killed. My brother-in-law, living on an adjoining farm, saved his in the same way.

Most respectfully yours,
H. A. STILES.

To withhold such valuable knowledge from the fruit growers of Kansas would be criminal. Hasten, therefore, to communicate it, through you, to the thousands of farmers who read your valuable paper. Had this knowledge been generally known and acted upon a few weeks ago tens of thousands of trees having to-day "nothing but leaves" would be bending, as are the trees of Mr. Stiles, with luscious pears and health-giving apples. As it is, Central and Western Kansas must again be dependent upon our Eastern counties and the territory east of our state limits, at a great outlay of dollars, for that which might have been saved to us by nothing but smoke and at a very little labor.

Our peach crop, too, as I verily believe, could have been saved by the same process if it had been adopted earlier in the season, and at all times when the thermometer went down below minus 12 degrees, which happened with us but once during the past winter. Indeed, it fell down to zero but three times during the entire winter. On

March 13 our prospects for a full crop were good. That night the mercury fell to minus 7 degrees. Three nights of smoke, therefore, would have given us large crops of peaches, pears and apples, for the bloom on all fruit trees was abundant and healthy.

The use of smoke to protect the vineyards on the Rhine from late frosts is no novelty; it has been used for decades of years. And why should it not be used by all fruit growers? That it is philosophic there is no doubt.

The bloom of our fruit was killed by the radiation of heat. Rapid cooling killed it. Now if radiation had been checked by clouds on the 14th of March, when the embryo peach was susceptible of sudden changes, our peach crop would have been very large, and if the thing had happened on the 27th and 30th of April the apple, pear and grape crops would have been abundant.

Mr. Stiles has shown us that smoke will check the radiation of heat equally with clouds. Let fruit growers make a note of this.—*Chas. Reynolds, in Kansas Farmer.*

Protection of Trees from Rabbits.

J. W. ROBSON—*Sir:*—I wish to inquire through the columns of the *Chronicle* the best preventive to keep rabbits from girdling young apple trees. Would greasing the trunks of the trees with a piece of old bacon be a preventive? Yours respectfully,
JOHN H. TAYLOR.

CHAPMAN, Kans.

All greasy matter, whether in the form of lard, old bacon, oil or tar, is injurious to the bark of all kinds of fruit trees, being destructive of health and vigorous growth. If a wash is used on the trunks of the trees at all we would recommend the following recipe: To a wooden bucket two-thirds full of common whitewash add one pint of soft soap, two ounces sulphur, and add of dry soil a sufficient quantity to fill the bucket. Apply with a brush to the bodies of the trees in the fall to protect them from rabbits and mice, and in May for mildew and borers.

Eight years ago we planted two acres to fruit trees, and our loss from rabbits or mice girdling them amounted to six peach trees. We used no washes on our trees, but immediately after planting the tree tied on three pieces of split corn stalk and let them remain till the strings rotted or burst by the expansion of the trunk. We prefer the corn stalk for the following reasons: 1st, they afford a beneficial shade to the trunks; 2d, they ward off the attacks of injurious insects, especially the flat-headed borer so destructive to newly-planted trees; 3d, they protect the trunk from injury from the whipple-tree while cultivating the orchard; and 4th, they prevent the rabbits and mice from girdling the trees. Let every farmer adopt the above simple plan and we will hear no more complaints about these destructive vermin destroying orchard trees.

We believe also that every man who possesses an orchard should trap rabbits every winter. We would recommend a trap which has the advantages of cheapness, simplicity and perpetual action, as, however many rabbits there may be in it, it is always ready to take in *one more*. To make this trap take an empty salt barrel with one head out and saw out a square in one side of the open end just large enough to receive the box. Take three boards as long as the diameter of the barrel and nail them together, making the top and sides of the box. The staves of the barrel will make one end of the box, while the other is left open. Now make the bottom of the box so that it will play easily, and fasten it on pivots (two nails will do) about one-third of the way from the front or open end. The short end of the bottom board should be weighted, and be made to extend over the end of the staves in front, so that the bottom will remain in a horizontal position when undisturbed, be firm when first stepped upon, but trip up as soon as the rabbit passes in a short distance. Insert this box thus prepared in the top of the barrel and sink the barrel in the ground, so that the bottom of the box will be level with the surface of the ground. Cover the top of the barrel with boards, and let them extend a few inches over the side where the opening is made; throw some brush over the boards, and you have a perfect trap always ready for use. Test its qualifications the coming winter, and report.—*J. W. R., in Abilene Chronicle.*

The Household.

The Spirit Moves "Common Sense."

DEAR SPIRIT:—We have been moved to "speak out in meeting," after such a long silence.

The *pros* and *cons* have been discussed about how to make home pleasant. There is only one way to true happiness, one solution to this problem, how to make home pleasant: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you." If you have the love of God shed abroad in your hearts, it will make a happy home; it will make us bear and forbear with the foibles of every member of our "Household," and that will make a pleasant home. Our minister once said he believed everybody was as happy as they wanted to be, for they had the way to be happy, and that was in doing good. You have all experienced it. You know that a good deed brings forth good fruit in the spirit and the recipient feels good over it. Oh! that we could only inculcate such a spirit among neighbors. It seems to us that they vie with the elements in furiousness. The least provocation sets them wild. If a dumb beast gets into their field they are ready to commit horrid cruelties, maiming it in some manner or running it on to this dreadful barbed wire. We saw a colt yesterday that looked like it had run a gauntlet of knives! We hope our legislature will form themselves into a society for the protection of animals, and make it incumbent on those putting up wire fencing to have a rail on the top. Comparing neighbors to the elements may seem like insanity, but we could not help it. They have been drowned in Texas, burned in Pennsylvania, and blown away in Kansas!

Air, fire and water are still at war. It is blowing a perfect gale now, and the rain pours down in torrents. There must be something wrong in this year of our Lord 1880; there is such a quietude in everything. Even the delegates to Chicago are fierce. Whatever they do, we hope they will leave Grant out; two terms are enough. *Ne quid nimis*. We always feel sad when we hear Grant applauded, for we look upon him as a great Juggernaut car drawn to the temple of—what shall we say—fame, or rather mammon, or ambition, over the bodies of our devoted soldiers. Our countrymen fell at Vicksburg like the leaves of the trees in autumn when shaken by strong winds. The surrender would only have been a question of time. We were three-quarters of a mile from the breast-works, but there was not so much glory in that.

Why, what a medley of thoughts! But the spirit moved us, and that is our excuse. COMMON SENSE. OAKWOOD, Kans., June 5, 1880.

Discussion of Aunt Sally's Subject.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—In "The Household" of June 2 Aunt Sally asks the question, "What are the most innocent and harmless amusements for young folks?" Thank you, Aunt Sally, for your proposition. I, with many others, have been very much interested in the discussions of the "The Household" for some time touching the proper training of the young folks.

Much more space is taken up in Mr. Stevens's good paper in the discussion of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and the raising of calves, colts, pigs, etc., than is occupied by "The Household" in all its various topics. The former is important; the latter transcendently more so, especially touching the question before us. All the gold of California, the silver of Colorado, and the cattle upon a thousand hills never will make home happy and declining years contented if our children are not properly taught. How many sad and forever disconsolate homes are made every day! How many, oh, how many, sleepless nights do mothers weep over the waywardness and improper training and amusements of their sons and daughters! If only one member of a family is seduced by the traps and snares of the evil one, how the whole body suffers! Could we raise the veil that now shuts our view from the future, even for one score of years hence, and see the more than now fallen condition of "the young folks" in ruin, then what an effort, what a mighty work, would now be inaugurated, not only by Aunt Sally and all our good sisters of "The Household," but fathers and mothers, old and young! Baches would become at once wonder-

fully interested, and the watchword would be, what can be done to save?

But now to the question; and the only correct rule to decide it known to mortal man is by the word of God applicable to the present dispensation. If all young people were trained in the way they should go, when they are old they will not depart from it. The trouble is a few may train their children in the way they should go and the masses may not. The result is often just what we see. Outside influence ruins all to a great extent. All men should make an honest living without imposing upon others in any way. To facilitate this, how often do our children come to aid in all the various chores on the farm, in the house and in the shop. At the same time they should not fail to acquire a good education, not only of books, but manners, courtesy, kindness, obedience and sociability.

But perhaps Aunt Sally wants to know how far young folks can go in what are called "innocent amusements," such as card playing, dancing, Sabbath breaking, etc. These are, and their kindred revelries, "works of the flesh, and they that do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Fishing, riding, swinging, are good innocent amusements for either sex on any day except the Lord's day. Reading of good books and papers, singing psalms, hymns and spiritual songs are innocent amusements on any day. Let all young persons have their sports and fun when not violating the laws of God. A. V. WONSIVU, Kans., June 10, 1880.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA
Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway

(Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

through daylight the greater portion of the

Great Central Wheat Belt, the Kansas

best belt of agricultural land in the state of

thus affording an excellent view of that magni-

ficent section of the Union—the first wheat produc-

ing state, and fourth in rank in the production of

corn. This state possesses superior advantages to

agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened

to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within

the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great

through line. These beautiful and fertile lands

await cultivation, but the tide of immigration

which is continually pouring into the state war-

ants the prediction that they will not be in mar-

ket long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a

farm," but those who come first can have the

choicest land in the most refined communities.

Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kan-

sas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the

"Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L.

Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kan-

sas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and

"Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and

for such other information as you may desire con-

cerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the

lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MULL,
Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo.
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Farm and Stock.

T. A. Hedges' Plan for Small Sugar Works.

Place the mill upon an elevation, if possible, sufficient to allow the juice to fall enough in running through the train to avoid the use of a pump except as hereinafter described. Make a juice tank to hold double the quantity or number of gallons your works will make of finished syrup per day—that is, for a 100-gallon works a 200-gallon tank. Then use a defecator, set upon a separate, well-constructed furnace, with a large flue, and a chimney fully twice as high as the length of the defecator, which latter should hold about 100 gallons at twelve inches deep and be positioned close to the juice tank, which latter should have a good, free draw-gate that would fill the defecator in a few minutes. The juice may be tempered with lime before drawing, and well stirred and carefully watched to avoid excess, always leaving a shade of red color on the litmus paper. Start the fire immediately when the bottom of the defecator is covered, and crowd it up to complete the batch by the time the mill has produced another 100 gallons or whatever quantity is needed; directly alongside and below the defecator place a settling tank and a scum tank, and next below these an evaporator of a capacity to inspissate this batch down to a clear semi-syrup at 224 degrees Fahrenheit—although this degree may be varied to meet the demand for time to work off the mill run. This "cero" may be run off by a steady flow as from the Cook evaporator, or by batches from any pan or evaporator that works successfully. The receiver or cooler into which this drops should hold the day's run—say 200 gallons of one-half syrup—which may rest there till the day's work has closed and the juice has passed down from the tank into the defecator, when by the use of a pump elevate the cero into the juice tank, and as soon as the defecator is empty clean it down and employ it as a finishing pan, and thus, by a change of operators from day to night, run to finish to sugar the inspissated juice of the day. This saves an additional furnace and pan and affords a better opportunity for completing the day's work, as annoyance from flies is avoided.

The construction of the defecator, wherein the draw-gate is so constructed as to allow the scum blanket when formed to remain undisturbed while the defecated juice is drawn from below, and then the swing section of the gate is reversed and the scum struck out through the same outlet into the receiver provided for it. The receiver should have more depth in order to favor decantation should there escape some juice with the scum. This, however, must be done at the close of each day, and the tank have a lime cleansing to prevent souring. This scum is too valuable to be thrown away, and I know of no more profitable use than hog or cattle feeding.

The next question that arises is how to dispose of the strikes of finished syrup for granulation. In the first place, the furnace being well heated through the day, it is in good condition to favor active boiling, which I would accelerate by the use of lids covering seven-eighths of the pan, leaving an opening at the back end under a steam flue that will carry the vapor out of the building. Near the close of each batch the lid may be raised and the batch gently moved backward and forward to equalize the heat. It may become necessary to swing open the fire doors to allow the flame to be carried back to act more uniformly on the whole pan. At this stage a close watch must be kept upon the thermometer, which should be suspended in the hottest part of the pan. It is proper to say that persons of experience will judge the condition by the eye quite reliably. Now the time for the strike has come. The word is given, the assistant crams the furnace with green bagasse (made wet, if need be, with a few buckets of water), the swing gate is turned down and the batch urged forward with the stirring blade or scraper till the principal part is out, when by a tilt of a tub or a large bucketful of cero and the opening of the gate from the upper tank a new charge is made. The fire is again rushed up, and another round is on the way. Now the batch, being in the settling tank, must be gently stirred to allow the steam to escape, and as soon

as cooled to about 200 degrees it may be drawn through the swing pipe into shallow, flat troughs, in thin strata, such distance as may be necessary, and discharged into granulating tubs made of molasses barrels sawed in two, or of whole barrels with one head removed. Care should be taken to have the syrup cooled to about 150 degrees as it enters the barrel or tub, and a second batch not put upon the first after granulation has commenced, as agitation is detrimental to the formation of crystals. If the surface was large and the fall could be arrested so as to flow gently over the crust-forming crystals, no damage would result, but, on the contrary, a warmth kept up favorable to granulation. The use of good, new cypress barrels will be found a great economy in this business. I am pleased to say that I have effected an arrangement by which I can put them free on board boat at \$1.50, and in large lots at probably a trifle less. They go as first-class freight, counting them to weigh sixty pounds. To points on the river in Northern Iowa and Illinois, as well as Southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, 45c. per hundred, or about 20c. per barrel. I hope to be able to give railroad rates inland in next week's paper.

I. A. HEDGES.

P. S.—In computing tanks remember that one cubic foot is about seven and one-half gallons, or each gallon contains 231 cubic inches. To compute round casks, square the diameter and take three-fourths as the number of square feet, then multiply it by the depth and then by 7 1/2, which will give the gallons. For instance, for a tub 6 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep, the square is 36, three-fourths of which are 27; multiplied by the depth, 4 feet, equals 108 cubic feet of 7 1/2 gallons each, or 810 gallons. If the tub tapers, take the center diameter.—I. A. H., in *Colman's Rural*.

A Wool Grower on Good Handling.

As I am a reader of the *Rural*, and have found many valuable hints in regard to the management of sheep in its columns, I think it nothing but right that I should contribute my experience in answer to an inquiry as to whether bells on a flock of sheep would frighten away dogs. I have found that when a dog gets a mutton mouth on him he does not stick at trifles but takes the first sheep he can get. In the case of wolves and foxes, I think they would be a protection, as they, like a thief, love to have everything quiet. I have found them to be valuable as a means to warn the owner or person in charge of an attack.

A great many of the bells sold by hardware men as sheep bells are worthless; they don't make much more noise than a pea in a thimble. I use No. 5, put on a good, strong strap—1 1/2-inch leather. I have 13 such bells on my flock of 320, and will get 12 more this summer, as my flock is increased by 215 lambs.

In answer to the inquiry as to how to treat sheep that have been bitten and torn by dogs, I will give the treatment I have found to be the most successful. If they are wounded about the head and neck, you cannot save them. Knock them in the head, lay them by until the wool will pull out nicely, take off the fleece and feed the carcass to the hogs. If bit on the body or legs, first shear the wool well away from the wound; put on some corrosive liniment, then pine tar; keep the sheep in a convenient inclosure, where there is grass and shade, if the weather is warm. If warm enough, the discharge from the wound will attract flies, and each sheep should be examined two or three times a day. If flies do get to them, shear around the place where the maggots are. Be sure to get them all off; and let me assure you it takes close, quick work to do it, for they can lie very close and are very nimble. If any have got under the skin, use the liniment or turpentine and tar again.

Some person will tell you, as they did me: "Oh, you can't save them; the bite poisons them. You might just as well knock them in the head." But I know better by experience. I had four badly torn in July last year; the flies had blown them before I found them. As they were not hurt about the neck or head, I saved them all. Had the shoulder almost torn off another, later (and, by the way, this sheep had a bell on), that is alive now and has a fine lamb, but goes on three legs. Eternal vigilance, a good breech-

loading shot-gun, with plenty of shells loaded with 00 buckshot, are the requisites in this country to protect a flock of sheep.—K. N. Curtis, in *Rural World*.

Oleomargarine.

This counterfeit of butter is being pushed with brazen effrontery upon the market, both in this country and Europe. It is manufactured by large corporations, who have given a new proof of the saying that "corporations have no souls," and, in this case, no decency. We gave, some months ago, the statements of microscopists to show that it is easy to distinguish it from genuine butter under the microscope. Oleomargarine shows "feathery crystals," and real butter "presents the uniform appearance of fat globules, perfectly free from any crystalline forms, except those of chloride of sodium, or common salt."

This statement was made by an expert microscopist, Prof. John Michels. And he also stated that he found in it living germs, which might be very dangerous when taken into the human stomach; that the degree of heat to which this fat is subjected in the manufacture of caul fat butter (120 degrees F.) is not sufficient to destroy these germs. These companies took the alarm at these statements, and got certificates of several professors, among others Prof. Brewer, of Yale college, that "trichina and worms do not appear in caul fat." But Prof. Michels goes further into the merits of the matter, and in a late paper in the *American Journal of Microscopy* quotes the French patent under which it is manufactured, in which they state that "the stomach of two pigs or sheep should be chopped up with a certain amount of fat, on account of the pepsin therein contained," and he found this practice was in use in the New York oleomargarine manufactories. He thus shows that all kinds of fat and grease are used in its manufacture, and that unless such was the case there is not caul fat of even enough received in New York to keep one of the large factories going, while there are seven of them. He then gives a letter written to him upon this subject, from Dr. W. H. Dollinger, of Liverpool, who has great reputation as a microscopist. He speaks of a series of experiments he has been trying upon these low organisms or germs. After he applied to these developed forms a temperature of 142 degrees, he says:

"They were rendered inactive for a while, but sooner or later revived. * * * But besides this, we know now that the germs of this series of organisms require at least 212 to 235 degrees for their destruction in the fluid; consequently it is no coloring-of facts to say that the temperature (120 degrees) reached in the manufacture of oleomargarine is perfectly innocuous to such organisms of this kind as the refuse fats may contain. Quite as serious a matter is that of the introduction, through its means, into the human intestinal track, of eggs of entozoa."

Now that butter has been worth from 30 to 40 cents per pound for some six months it has greatly stimulated the manufacture of this vile stuff. The law requires each package to be plainly branded "oleomargarine," but the law is evaded in every way possible. They now resort to the fraud of using from one-quarter to one-third good creamy butter mixed with it to give a real butter flavor. But the other two-thirds may contain the germs of death. Not one in a thousand who eats it knows that it is not honest cow butter. But it now seems probable that scientific examination will soon so arouse the public as to the danger of using such a vile compound as to provide some means of preventing its fraudulent sale.

The dairymen of the whole country are interested in punishing the perpetrators of this fraud. For it will lessen the sale of honest butter—first, by taking the place of from 50 to 100 million pounds of the real article; and secondly, will so disgust the public when its true character shall be known as to lessen the consumption of butter for a considerable time, through the fear that they may be eating the spurious article.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Swarming, and Harvesting the Honey.

When once the apiary is fully established the next care that comes after swarming is the honey harvest. In view of this it is often advisable to give additional room at the top of the hive, and sometimes even below the hive when the season happens to be ex-

ceptionally good. The bees will often fill a cap or super of beautiful honey-comb before they swarm. Therefore be on the lookout, and when the season is good, the weather fine, and the bees show signs of want of room by hanging ever so little outside of the hive entrance, lose no time. Open the hole at the top and let them into the super. You must cover this well over, so as to keep in the warmth and to protect them from a too hot sun as from wet. If their numbers still increase, and they hang out again before swarming, they must have yet more room given to them; for bees should never be allowed to remain idle—many pounds of honey are often lost to the bee-keeper in this way. This additional room can be given underneath the hive by inverting a common hive more or less large under the floor-board. To this end there must be a hole about two inches across somewhat near the entrance in the board itself, by which the bees can go down, which they certainly will do rather than hang outside in the open air. A little care and ingenuity will be required to arrange this under hive so that it may fit close to the floor-board. It will also be necessary to provide some sort of box or pan on which the floor-board of the hive can rest.

When the swarm has left the hive it is advisable at once to take off the super, whether it is quite full or not. Those combs in it that are sealed up for the most part can be taken out and stored away; the half filled and small combs (with what brood is found there) should be left in the super and given to some other hive which needs additional space. The same may be said of the under hive. It is well also once a week, or sometimes oftener, to examine the supers. If quite full they may be taken away and replaced by others that are empty. At the end of the season a bit of slate can be put over the hole in the floor-board when the under hive is removed.

It may happen at such times that royal cells sealed up, and possibly the queen herself, may be found in the super. If so, here is an opportunity of making a swarm artificially, which every clever bee-keeper should know how to do.—*Home Farmer*.

Bee Notes for June.

The system of management for the present month must be determined by the intentions of the bee-keeper. If box honey is desired the boxes should now be properly arranged upon the hives. If the extractor is to be used extra combs should be supplied for this purpose. If increase of swarms is the object rather than surplus honey preparations for additional swarms should be made.

In many locations this is the month when natural swarms will issue most freely. In such sections swarms may now be made artificially with the most profit. There are many who allow swarms to issue naturally, but when unrestricted as to number this is never desirable. Those who permit it should remember that it belongs to the benighted days of box hives and brimstone pits. It would hardly be possible for us to give the different methods of artificial increase in the limits of these notes. They are treated upon at length in every practical work on the subject, and no progressive bee-keeper can afford to do without at least one such good work.

"How much increase is desirable?" This question is often asked. In answer we would say that probably most inexperienced bee-keepers will reach the greatest success by placing boxes upon the hives as soon as the bees will occupy them and allowing one swarm to issue from such as the season induces them to swarm, but never allow more than one. In this way a reasonable amount of increase may be secured besides probably some surplus honey if the season be favorable. After the swarm issues all of the queen cells should be removed from the combs except one of the largest and most fully matured; or, what would be better, remove them all and introduce a laying queen. If the motto we have often recommended, viz., "Keep each hive supplied with a laying queen at all times," was observed, the gain of honey throughout the country would be doubled. If those bee-keepers who allow their bees to swarm without restraint would study the subject and see what they are losing they would appreciate the value of this motto. It

should be borne in mind that when two or three swarms are allowed to issue the old colony is without a queen from twenty to twenty-five days. At a low estimate 1,000 bees would have matured each day from the eggs which would have deposited during this time. The loss arising from the absence of a queen for twenty days would amount to 20,000 bees. A colony should not be left queenless for one day, as one cannot afford the loss of even 1,000 bees. If much increase of swarms is desired have laying queens in readiness, and when a colony is formed, which can best be done artificially, furnish it with a laying queen. Remove the boxes so soon as they are full and supply their places with empty ones. All boxes and frames used should be supplied with starters or full-sized cards of comb-foundation.—L. C. Root, in *American Agriculturist*.

Veterinary Department.

Paralysis.

I have a four-year-old colt with lips paralyzed; have been so about a week. The colt has received no injury to my knowledge. Can it be helped, and if so, what can I do for it?

ANSWER.—Paralysis is a symptom of a disease characterized by a diminution or loss of voluntary motion to any part of the body. It is, in fact, symptomatic of a number of diseases, which, if their cause should be removed, would readily cease to exist as a concomitant feature. Treatment: Attend closely to hygiene. Prepare and give a cathartic; follow with laxative feed, and give alternately, once a day, one drachm each of nuxvomica and iodide of potash; and it might be well to apply a blister to the affected part and side of the face, and as soon as it will do apply smart friction to the parts daily.

Thrush.

Please answer the following through veterinary column: What is the best treatment for thrush in horses' feet of long standing? and is internal treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure? Will shoeing or use on the farm interfere with treatment? 2. I have a yearling filly that is badly out of condition; is low in flesh, although well fed; she is dull and stupid out of the eyes; she stands with the hind limbs well under the body, and will switch as though flies were bothering her; also kicks the lower part of her body occasionally with her hind foot. I doctored this filly in the winter for worms, and some large stomach worms came from her. If, from my description, you can form any idea of what the trouble is, please prescribe treatment.

ANSWER.—What is supposed to be thrush in horses often proves upon examination to be internal canker—a malady stubborn to remove owing to its being deep-seated, and therefore not easily reached with remedies. Treatment: Have the feet well washed and thoroughly examined about the cleft of the frog, and if at the bottom there is much soreness with a little swelling remove as much of the integument as will allow you to examine the fatty which rests directly under the outer or horny frog, and if you find pus dress the parts with chloride of zinc—one part to ten of water—once a day for three days, then wash the parts thoroughly, and apply daily equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil, mixed; apply warm, cover the parts with a pad of oakum, apply a bandage, and allow the animal the use of a pasture. Avoid wet, since it has a tendency to irritate and increase the difficulty. For a simple case of thrush, clear the cleft of the frog, introduce to its bottom a little calomel, retain it there with a pledget of oakum, and put the animal to work. Renew the dressing once a day for ten days, when a cure will have been accomplished. Internal treatment is not called for. 2. The filly is probably troubled with worms and indigestion. Treatment: Give thirty grains each of santonine and pulverized area nut twice a day for two days in soft feed. Then follow with Barbadoes aloes, four drachms; ground ginger, one drachm—made into a drench and given in the morning before feeding—and after it has acted give the following powders twice a day: Take sulphate of iron, two; nitrate of potash and cinchona bark, pulverized, three ounces. Mix, and make into twenty powders.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, June 15, 1880. Flour—Family... Choice... Fancy... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3 fall, spot... No. 4 fall, spot... Corn—No. 2, spot... No. 3, spot... Oats... Rye... Pork... Lard... Butter—Dairy... Country... Eggs... CHICAGO, June 15, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 red winter... spring, spot... June... July... August... No. 3... Corn—Spot... June... July... Oats... Pork... Lard... KANSAS CITY, June 15, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 fall... No. 3 fall... No. 4... No. 5... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

The flour market at Kansas City is weak and lower in sympathy with wheat. Prices are quoted as follows: Fancy brands sack, \$2.80; choice, \$2.75; XXX, \$2.65; Graham, \$3.00. Rye flour, \$2.55. Corn meal hundred, \$2.35. In Kansas City butter sells at 11@12c. for choice, medium 9@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8@10c.; eggs, 10c.; poultry—ducks \$1.50 per doz., spring chickens \$2.00@2.25, old hens \$2.25@2.50, roosters \$1.50; hides—green 6c., green salted 9c., dry flint 14c.; flax seed, \$1.10; timothy, \$2.60; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, \$4.50; millet, 80c.; hay, \$6.00@9.50 for baled; potatoes—old, 45@55c. per bu.; new, \$3.75@4.25 per bbl.

The New York Public says: "Breadstuffs were only moderately active, and prices show no wide variation for the week. The late large freight charters and engagements for grain for account of the wheat combination from the four Atlantic ports footed up over 3,000,000 bushels for this month's shipment, which will take so large a percentage of the receipts that the clique are supposed to be contemplating a squeeze of the shorts for June, with whom they are expected to refuse to settle contracts by payment of difference. Should this prove true, there will, no doubt, be a larger short interest than in May, and it would be squeezed still harder no doubt from that fact. Hence there is a good demand to cover June contracts in No. 2 red; but shippers cannot do much, since the late large chartering of vessels has put up freight rates, so that other than the clique's shippers can do but little."

At Kansas City the wheat market turned slightly upward yesterday, values improving from 1/2 to 1c., with, however, but little trading. No. 4 cash was 1c. up from Saturday. Market closed firm. Corn dull and little doing; held a little firmer.

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, June 15, 1880. CATTLE—Shipping in fair demand and good price and steady; prime to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.50@4.70; fair to good, \$4.20@4.40; light, \$3.70@4.00; butchers' stuff, \$2.75@3.50; grass Texans, \$2.50@3.25. Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 200. HOGS—Active and better. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.90@4.00; packing, \$3.90@4.00; heavy shipping, \$4.05@4.15; rough, \$3.60@3.90. Receipts, 7,600; shipments, 2,000. SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to choice, \$3.00@4.00. Receipts, 250; shipments, none.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,800; shipments, 2,700. Slow, and 10c. lower; common to good shipping, \$4.20@4.60; choice, \$4.80@5.00; distillery fed, \$4.45@4.70; corn-fed Western, \$3.90@4.60; butchers' firm, \$2.80@3.80. HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts, 21,000; shipments, 5,500. Fairly active and strong; common to good mixed, \$4.00@4.25; choice heavy, \$4.30@4.55; light, \$4.40@4.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Firm and unchanged; common to fair, \$3.50@3.85; good to choice, \$4.20@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, June 15, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts were fair, and the market opened strong under the influence of continued favorable advices from below. Buyers and sellers were apart, however, and few sales were made. The best price paid this month was obtained for three loads of choice pony native shipping steers, which averaged only 1,318 lbs., and fetched \$4.25. What little good butchers' stuff was sold brought stiff prices. The market closed steady. HOGS—Market opened firm with a light supply and a good attendance of buyers, making business active to the extent of the offerings. Prices were firm and from 2 1/2 to 5c. better on selected lots. The leading sale was that of a ten-car lot, 274 lbs. average, at \$3.80, bought by a shipper. Range of sales was \$2.35@3.80, the bulk going at \$3.70@3.75—the price for mixed packing. Market closed steady with the pens empty.

LAWRENCE MARKETS. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@12c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 80@90c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.40@3.50; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@5.00 per ton.

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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 Abolition, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD - Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3/4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abolition, by Alexander's Abolition, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by imported Barfoot, Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above price. A Boar, eight months old... 25 00 A Sow, eight months old, with pig... 25 00

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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 at a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pot-Evil, Hile-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.

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In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Measles or Huddiness, &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 in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

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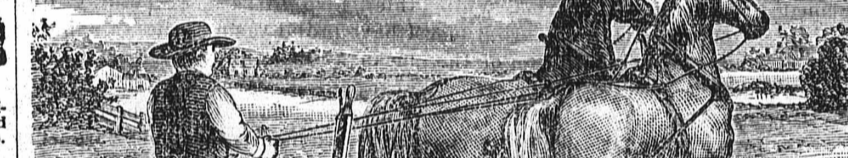
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