

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 26.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 438.

**NEVER DESPAIR.**

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

I would say to the brave young beginner,  
With very few friends at his side,  
Don't let the light purse be at starting  
Outweighed by unfortunate pride.  
*Be yourself!* and build up as no other,  
Build wisely—your prospects seem fair;  
And though some things may serve to dis-  
courseth,  
Push forward—and never despair.

To build well is not to build quickly,  
Such handwork proves but the worst;  
Foundations lie deep—so, beginner,  
Don't purchase your ladder at first,  
E'en when your life-dwelling seems rooted,  
Name, character, honor and all,  
Though peace and prosperity flatter,  
Be watchful—your structure may fall.

Look well to the landmarks about you—  
Experience teaches the best—  
While the wrecks on the shore give us warning  
That some have not stood well the test.  
The pitfall that yawn there are many—  
The tempters the tempted pursue—  
So that never to sleep at your post, lad,  
Is the very best thing you can do.

Be prayerful; be hopeful; ay joyful,  
For life gives more honor than gall,  
And the bright anchor, hope, is the knowledge  
That God is a *God over all!*  
Go on in the pathway of duty,  
Tread firm, as life's burden you bear,  
And show by true courage your manhood—  
While trusting, you never despair!

**A DARING DEED.**

BY H. MARIA GEORGE.

It was a sultry morning in the month of August, 1782. Freshly green woods waved about the little settlement of Bryant Station, pitched in the far Western wilderness near the shining Kentucky river.

The previous summer a party of settlers from Lexington had built their cabin at this place and surrounded them by a fence of logs called a stockade. A deep, narrow ditch was dug, and large, long logs were placed in it upright and close together, when the soil was filled in around them.

Such a fence or palisade was usually fifteen or twenty feet high and an efficient fortification against an enemy who had no cannon with which to destroy it. It was built with crooks or angles called bastions, and was pierced with many loopholes through which those inside could discharge their rifles at a foe outside.

Ingress and egress were afforded by a heavy gate of logs, swinging on huge wooden hinges, which when closed was as strong as any part of the walls.

There were about fifty families living within Bryant stockade—one hundred and fifty souls in all. The men were principally farmers, and their beautiful farms lay without the fort, covered at this time with corn, potatoes and flax ripening for the harvest.

On those green, growing crops the settlers were depending for their winter's support, and they guarded them with watchful eyes. There were labor and care in it, for daily the husbandmen worked in their fields with their trusty rifles beside them, and night and day a guard stood sentinel in the little watch-tower on the walls to prevent an Indian surprise.

It was a perilous time on the frontier. Incited by English agents, the Western savages were waging a fierce war against the encroaching whites. The red men were carrying devastation far and near, burning cabins and hamlets, and putting their prisoners to death with cruel tortures. Aptly was Kentucky termed "the dark and bloody ground."

Upon this particular morning there was unusual stir within the stockade. All night long the men and women had been molding bullets and making preparations for an early march to Hay's stockade, near which they had just heard that Captain Holder had been defeated by the savages. At sunrise the whole garrison stood on the parade ground, all armed and equipped and their knapsacks holding food for four days.

The women and children were all out saying good-by. Captain Reynolds had issued his last orders, and the gate was about to be opened for their departure, when suddenly every face paled and the little children began to cry with fear at the sound of horrible war-cries from Indian throats.

There was a rush toward the picketing, and through portholes the settlers saw on the hillside, among the standing corn, forty or fifty savages brandishing their tomahawks, firing guns and uttering fearful whoops.

"Let's out and at them!" cried one of the young men. "We outnumber them and can beat them in open fight." Instantly thirty of the pioneers rushed to the gate; there they

were stayed by some of the elder men. Versed in backwoods life, they knew Indians too well to thus venture their lives by leaving the fort.

"Go not out for your lives," said Captain Reynolds, an experienced frontiersman. "Yonder band of yelling Indians is only a decoy party to draw us out where some larger concealed force would destroy us."

So no one left the stockade at that time, but afterward, when it was quite certain that a larger body of savages were gathered in the surrounding woods, the settlers determined to send some one to Lexington to warn the people there and to obtain assistance.

Two of the garrison volunteered to undertake the dangerous mission. There were horses in the fort, and mounting two of the swiftest the brave men darted out of the opened gate and rode as fast as they could down the Lexington road.

Everybody in the stockade expected to see them fall, shot down by Indian bullets, but the concealed enemy remained perfectly quiet, thus showing that they counted on their presence being unsuspected, and were also numerous enough not to fear any reinforcements that might be sent from neighboring stations. The Indians among the corn were not in sight of the gate or the road and still continued to make their horrid noises.

"Yell away!" exclaimed an old Indian fighter. "We aint fools enough to go out and lose our scalps, and the durned imps ought to know it."

The garrison now held a council to consider what was best to do. They were but a handful beside the enemy, and knew not what their savage foemen would attempt. It was determined to keep a constant watch on every side of the fort, but in no other way to show any suspicion of the ambuscade in the woods.

The sun mounted higher and higher in the heavens, and its heat grew fervent. The men on guard began to weary, and, what was worse, they began to be very thirsty. The garrison was confronted by a dilemma of an alarming nature. There was no water inside the stockade.

The last drop had been used during the night in preparing for the march so suddenly interrupted. The spring within the enclosure had given out weeks before, and through the long, hot summer the garrison had depended for their supply on a spring some ten or dozen rods away from the stockade and near the bushes where the savages were supposed to be concealed.

There was no knowing how long the siege might continue. It might hold out for several weeks, but even if it continued twenty-four hours there were fears that the pioneers would perish from a worse foe than the blood-thirsty savages. Something must be done, and that immediately.

A long discussion took place. Several plans were proposed, but none proved feasible. If the men went out in any number, it was almost certain that they would be shot down and a rush made for the fort. What could be done?

"I will go out alone," said the commander at last. "The redskins will not fire upon a single man, and I can bring water enough to save us from death by thirst."

"Nay, that shall not be," cried a dozen voices. "Take any of us, but don't go yourself, captain. The risk is too great, and we cannot spare you."

"Why need a man go at all?" asked a girl standing by. "Let the women go after the water, as they always have done. Probably we could go to the spring and return in safety.

The Indians surely will not forfeit their hope of taking the stockade by surprise just for the sake of killing a few women."

Captain Reynolds' bronzed face grew pale. It was his daughter who spoke—a brave young thing, whose lover was one of those heroes who had risked their lives to go to Lexington.

"Lass, thou art too forward," answered the commander sternly. "When the men lose their courage then the women can go and risk their lives."

Others opposed the bold project. Those brave men had no heart to see their wives and daughters shot down by skulking savages. They could venture their own lives, but they could not permit the women and girls to rush upon destruction.

But the idea of Deborah Reynolds was popular with her own sex. The older women spoke in favor of it, and, so many and such good reasons were urged in support of the undertaking that Captain Reynolds and the men at last assented to the plan.

In order that there should be no partiality, every woman in the stockade able to carry a pail of water was to engage in the terrible task. It was also decided that they should not rush out in a crowd, but should file along in twos and threes, as naturally as possible, so as to excite no suspicions among the Indians.

In order to run the faster if they had need the women took off their shoes or moccasins and went barefooted. The strongest of them carried two pails, but a large number took only one.

Before the gate was opened, the minister knelt and prayed, and they all knelt—strong, rough men, and pale, fair women. When they arose there were tears in the eyes of the bronzed frontiersmen, and the faces of the women were paler than ever, but they looked very brave and solemn.

Then there were hand-shakings and hurried farewells, said for none knew whether they would ever meet again. Captain Reynolds kissed his wife and daughter, and with a broken voice said:

"Look out for mother, Debby. She is not as spry as you are. Take good care of her, and may God save you all."

One by one, two by two, they began to slip through the gateway and start for the spring. Two of the strongest pioneers stood by the gate to close it if a rush was made. The rest of the men were gathered along the stockade at the portholes, each with a loaded rifle near him besides the one he held in his hands, ready to fire on the savages if they offered to attack the women.

Some of the latter could not help glancing timidly toward the tall woods and thick underbrush, but most of them walked carelessly as if they suspected nothing, though their pale faces and swiftly-beating hearts told of the fear and suspense they were in.

Young Deborah Reynolds was the bravest of them all—she whom the captain had asked to guard her mother. As they stepped out of the gate the heroic girl placed herself before her older companion.

"Don't do so, Debby," said the mother; "but walk behind me; then if the Indians fire they will have to kill me before they can hit you."

"No, I told father I would look out for you, and for his and the children's sake you will let me," replied Deborah. "I shoidt not be missed half so much as you."

And so, the brave young woman kept between her mother and the savages, both going to and returning from the spring. A glimpse of red legs in the shrubbery and the glint of a tomahawk when a sunbeam shone upon it did not serve to make her more assured, but in a few minutes they were all back in the fort, and not a shot had been fired.

Some of the buckets were not very full it is true, but the poor women did their best, and it was a heroic deed. In all history we know of no more daring deed than the women of Bryant Station performed on the borders of the Western wilderness almost a hundred years ago.

The Indians kept hid till night, when nearly one thousand of them attacked the stockade, hoping to surprise it. But they found the garrison ready for them, and they were met so resolutely and vigorously that they had to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded.

The next day a surrender of the fort was demanded, but a spirited refusal was returned, and as the savages had already experienced the determined resistance of the whites they molested them no further and stole off through the great forest.

But the second night a strong body of settlers from Lexington and adjacent settlements arrived at the stockade, conducted by the two brave men who rode away the previous morning for succor. Bryant Station was saved.

The little stockade fort is now a large and flourishing town in the midst of a populous and highly civilized region. Many years have passed since the last Indian left the spot, but the visitor there will be told the story of the heroism of the Bryant Station women, and on the outskirts of the town he will be shown a ruined cellar above which stood the house where brave Deborah Reynolds and her brave husband lived for many years and where they died more than forty years ago.

As a young lady who was gazing in her mirror contemplated the reflection of a mole upon her chin she said: "Perhaps a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; but a mole on the hand is not worth two in the ground."

An old lady hearing that a man who was working on the model of a machine for which he intended to get a patent had "filed his caveat" exclaimed: "Well, I do declare! What kind of a tool is a caveat, I should like to know!"

"Don't you think our carpenter is rather too blunt in his manners?" inquired a lady of her husband. "Well," was the reply, "he has the reputation of being a plain dealer."

"And he is a deal-planter too," said young Tom as he tossed his little sister up in the air.

A clergyman who had just performed a wed-

ding ceremony and was filling out a blank de-

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**THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.**  
LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 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.  
Henry James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi Bumhald, Hartford, Lyon county.  
J. S. Payne, Cawker, Lincoln county.

**Patrons' Song.**  
Come now and join the Patrons,  
You farmers, one and all;  
Come, bring your wives and daughters,  
There's room for great and small.  
Don't be afraid to venture,  
The welcome hand we'll give  
To those who come to join us  
And in our order live.

You'll not regret your money.  
Your time we'll never mis,/  
Fortune thus spent is joyful  
In such a work as this.  
Our aim in life is high,  
Our motives pure and true;  
Farmers, this invitation  
We offer now to you.

Then come, be up and moving,  
For time flies swiftly by;  
Much good can we be doing  
If we but bravely try.  
Unfurl the Patrons' banner,  
Shake out its fleecy fold,  
That in its stainless beauty  
All nations may behold.

Up held by hands made brown by toil,  
And hearts both true and tried,  
Oh! patient tillers of the soil  
(The nation's hope and pride),  
Send o'er high hills and valleys wide  
The gladsome word of right,  
That farmers in their humble homes  
Have majesty and might.

Then monarchs proud shall honor  
And blessings on you shed,  
For to the humble farmer  
They look for daily bread.  
Yet need ye not to covet  
The prince's power and wealth,  
For crowns contain no jewels  
Compared to peace and health.

Your wealth consists of meadows green  
And fields of waving grain;  
Your homes made neat by labor sweet  
Prove you're not lived in vain.  
Then hail to the Patrons' banner,  
From war and blood-stain free!  
May peace, good-will and charity  
Its motto ever be.

— Patron of Husbandry.

**Co-operative Trade at Cincinnati.**  
I have read with interest the well-written article in your issue of April 15 on "Co-operative Trade." I fully agree with the worthy brother from New Hampshire when he says "co-operative trade should in all cases commence with retail stores." The retail stores are certainly the ones to own and control the wholesale stores. But how are we to organize and operate successfully enough retail stores to organize with their joint capital a wholesale store at Cincinnati?

It is a question in my mind whether a majority of the retail stores could be operated successfully as independent concerns. They must have a connecting link, must be tied together in interest. Then the question is, how shall we organize?

I am satisfied that the Cincinnati district council is on the right track. It proposes to organize by individual shares a wholesale and retail society (which is incorporated) with \$50,000 capital, which will commence business when \$10,000 have been subscribed. This will serve as a nucleus of capital that can be increased by the retail societies at the necessity of the business may require.

We are working under a resolution which recommends the establishing of at least one retail co-operative society in each county of the district. These retail societies are expected to take about one-fourth of their capital in shares of the wholesale house. This will claim they can afford to do; and with the remaining three-fourths of the capital do a much more satisfactory business than they could as independent concerns with the whole amount.

Taking stock in a wholesale house is simply bulkling capital in the hands of a competent manager to buy for all the retail houses in the district. With a competent manager at Cincinnati to do the buying, I don't see any good reason why any retail store should not be successful.

Then, too, these stores may be made the medium through which most of the produce of the farm can be sold. Why couldn't the farmers of this district bulk enough grain at Cincinnati to get into direct trade with our co-operative friends on the other side of the water? They certainly could.

Patrons of the district, we must organize and carry out the business interests of the order. They were made very prominent in the organization; and if they are not carried out successfully the order will lag.

I repeat, we must organize the district, and when organized a system of statistical reports can be adopted, to be made to the council or manager and directors of the Cincinnati house at the proper seasons, which would be very valuable in arranging prices according to supply and demand.

I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the farmers will have something to say as to the price of their produce. If we would see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, we must, each member, subscribe a few shares to the capital stock of the co-operative societies that are being organized, thus creating our own capital and transacting our own business on sound business principles; then we will be independent of capitalists and speculators.—R. C., in *Grange Bulletin*.

We copy the above article because we think it is full of practical common sense, and the doctrine will apply as well to every state in the Union as to Ohio. In days gone by we preached this same doctrine. But on one occasion our ardor was considerably cooled by being told by a member high in the order that the people of Kansas had had about all of that kind of doctrine they desired. Since that time we have been trying with all our might to find out what the people really did want, and we have fully come to the conclusion that the good brother who spoke to us was mistaken.

If the grange means anything it means co-

operation among the members; it not only means co-operation in buying and selling, but it means co-operation in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a working together by all the members for the accomplishment of the ends sought to be obtained and as laid down in our declaration of purposes. The great trouble has been that too many of our members have acted as though the starting of some little one-horse grocery store was the sole and only object for which this great farmers' organization came into existence, and where they have failed in their little grocery-store enterprise threw up the sponge and left the grange, declaring it was a failure.

If the members of the order everywhere would carefully read the declaration of purposes, and then each one do what they could to carry out those purposes in every possible way that was legitimate, the farmers' organization would quickly become a glorious success.

**Grange Work—Lecture Meeting—Pieces of Justice.**

Our labors in the field during the winter and early spring have been somewhat periodical and in short tours, in consequence of over fourteen hundred letters since the first of January. But for the last four weeks and over we have been doing field services. Upon personal observation we find that our opinion previously formed from correspondence and deputies' reports as to the prosperous condition of the order is fully confirmed. Hence we repeat what we said, months ago, that the order has never been more prosperous than it is now, never so hopeful of success, and at no time accomplishing so much good. Meetings as a general rule are well attended, and a deep interest is manifested in all the work.

Every question in which farmers are interested receives proper consideration. Members are becoming more and more determined to work, act and do for themselves. They are more united than ever upon questions of right and justice. Consequently they will be enabled to apply co-operation with better effect and more positive results.

The advances made in the educational work are indeed marvelous. Visiting localities that had been visited one, two and three years ago, the change is readily discovered, and I can毫不迟疑地说 that no organization that has preceded the grange has ever made such progress in the same length of time as did this. The organization now commands the respect and well wishes of all good citizens and classes save two, and these are the money corporations and the self-seeking partisans. The former assail the grange because they do not want it to succeed, for if it is a success their profits would be curtailed and their schemes would fail. If justice is ever re-established, these corporations will have to deal justly, as all men ought to do. The latter misrepresent us and try to hinder our progress, for if the grange is a success and the farmers become educated then they cannot control and manipulate public affairs as they now do. Then they would not be able to dictate and shape the affairs of parties and of government as is their desire and has been their custom. For this reason we find these elements opposing our actions, and it is but natural for them to do so. But we predict that it will not always be so, for we believe the time is coming when these too will acknowledge the necessity of our organization, the justness of our claims and the reasonableness of our demands. This is only a question of time, and that period must be settled by the Patrons themselves. We can hasten or delay it just as we choose, and if we desire it speedily we will have to work the more earnestly.

It is said in a facetious way "there is as much difference in men as there is in anybody." We saw these differences so clearly illustrated the past week that we cannot well help speaking of it. Vernon is a good agricultural country, and it is the agricultural interest that is building up every other interest in the county. Nevada, the county seat, is a thrifty young city with some three thousand inhabitants, and contains many good people. If the city and county were properly united in effort and influence for the good of all, they could not but become a happy and prosperous people.

We were invited to visit and speak in this county, as we have been in scores of others. In compliance with previous arrangements, we reached the city on the morning of the 20th inst., and found we were advertised in the two weekly papers of the place to speak in the court-house on that day. Farmers from different sections of the county arrived during the forenoon, and, after dinner, we, in company with others, repaired to the court-house so as to be promptly on hand at the appointed hour—1 o'clock; but lo, and behold! while we were taking our dinner great changes were made. When we arrived at the court-house at the appointed hour in company with others, we found a gathering of a hundred people or more. A piece of justice had opened court a few minutes before, and the case before this justice was of such magnitude that "his honor," in his dignity as a court, could not see any consistency in holding over one hour for a *farmers' meeting*! Dr. Dodson, however, came to the relief of the farmers and voluntarily offered the use of his fine hall for the meeting. The offer was highly appreciated and the meeting was held. If the people of Nevada or any part of them think that the farmers of Vernon county do not appreciate a kindness or do not know enough to see and remember an insult, they are laboring under a great mistake. The matter was clearly illustrated to my mind during the private session.

Having been invited and spoken during the

three years in at least three-fourths of the court-houses in the state, it need not appear strange that a protest should be entered here; and I give it as my opinion the city will make less out of it than the farmers.—H. Eshbaugh, Master of Missouri State Grange.

**Farmers, Attention!**

WHEN YOU HAVE

Extra Choice Butter, or Geod 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.

THE BEST

**Washing Machine!**

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

**IT IS CHEAPER**

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should therefore try the Honey Creek County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.

Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

**Seed Sweet Potatoes!**

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

**SWEET 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 the city. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

**Nurs'r & Fruit Farm**

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879. .... \$8,327,774

LIAABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses. .... 1,289,369

Capital (paid up in cash). .... 1,000,000

Net surplus over all. .... 1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

\$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, from 12 to 60 years of age, will work 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.

**NOTICE!**

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

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

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, ETC., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

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The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.,**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

**Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.**

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

**1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!**

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

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LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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.

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**Southwestern Iron Fence Company,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,**

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

LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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DEALER IN

**PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,**

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIAL

## LETTER FROM EMPORIA.

Dry Weather—Condition of Corn—The Amendment—Political Talk.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We are having dry weather. Corn that was planted early is looking very well; late planting looks sorry—not more than half of it has made its appearance yet. There have been local showers all around us, but somehow or other we have failed in the vicinity of Emporia to get our share. I cannot see why it is so unless it is the wickedness of our city in retarding so much "fortyrod rot-gut."

We think the amendment will carry by a good majority in Lyon county.

I want to say to our brother Patrons and farmers that it is time for us to be looking around and selecting our representatives to the state legislature and to congress. If we expect any legislation on this transportation question we must send men from our own ranks. We have tried party long enough. Let us as producers rise in our might and send men to our legislative halls from our own ranks. We have them in every township and county in the state. What do you say, brother farmers? Let us hear from you. You recollect a few years ago in the farmers' movement how we swept everything before us? We can do it again if we will unite. We have the majority when we unite. We have been asking our law makers to pass a law regulating passenger and freight rates, but what do they do? They go to Topeka, spend their time in electing a United States senator, divide on all measures looking to our amelioration, and the consequence is nothing done. J. W. Long, from the Eighty-third district, was sent instructed and pledged to vote for a bill to regulate freight and passenger rates, and when a bill was offered by a member that did not train in his party he voted against the bill, and enough other Republicans to kill it. Now if we can send good men up to our legislative halls from our own ranks, or good men that will pledge themselves to carry out our wishes, let us do so regardless of what party they belong to. We have had enough of this party strife. Brother farmers, we never can accomplish what we want in the old parties; we must be a party to ourselves.

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., June 7, 1880.

**Summer County Crops.**  
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having been travelling over a good portion of the county lately, a report of crop prospects might be interesting to your readers.

Corn is doing tolerably well, though not a good stand.

Harvesting has been going on about a week. The crop will be short—only about one-fourth of a crop the county over. A few of the very best fields may make twenty bushels per acre, but they are very rare; still more about fifteen; many more eight to ten; others not more than five; while some will not be cut at all. The berry will be very good and plump. The prospects in Cowley and Sedgwick about the same as in Sumner.

Yours respectfully, A. HUFF.  
SALT CITY, Kans., June 8, 1880.

**Shot Down in Cold Blood.**  
[Correspondence Ellsworth Reporter.]  
With grief I shall endeavor to pen you some facts in reference to one of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever been committed in this county. On the farm of A. N. McLennan, on the morning of June 11, 1880, about half past six o'clock, Anderson Mills, late of Jefferson county, O., murdered John C. Benson in cold blood. The facts as near as can be ascertained run about as follows:

Anderson Mills came from Ohio on the 15th of May, 1880, and being from the same part of the country in Ohio that McLennan was, came to Mc. for work. He told him that he did not have any work for him, as he had all the men he wanted, but if he wished to stop in this county to stay with him until he could get a chance to work. He did chores around the house just as he saw fit, to pay his board. The murdered man, Benson, was working on the farm, and everything appeared to be going off the smoothest kind, the boys all enjoying themselves as hearty laborers only know how to care much about it at the time; but it appeared to stick with him, and the more he thought about it the more angry he became, until the morning of the murder, when they all got up at the same time, excepting Mills, who finally arose. When he came down stairs he remarked to the girl that he was going to settle about that snake business, and started for the barn where the boys were attending to the horses. He at once began quarreling with one of the boys much smaller than himself and wanted to fight him. The boy told him he did not want to fight him; but Mills insisted on it. So Mr. Benson came up to him and told him to shut up, and kicked him, but not to hurt him. Mills turned to Benson and said: "There, you have kicked me; that is all I want!" and started to the house, which is about a hundred yards from the barn. Going up stairs, he opened his valise where he had a pistol, took it out, came down stairs and remarked to the girl that he was mad, that Benson had hit him and he would settle the snake story before breakfast, and stepped out with the pistol in his hand, opened the gate and saw Benson was coming from the barn. When about thirty steps from the gate Mills drew the pistol and called Benson a—n of a b—h. Mr. Benson told him to put up the pistol, and started for him, when Mills ordered him not to come any closer, that if he did he would kill him; but Benson kept going toward him and kept telling him to put it down until he got within nine or ten feet of him when Mills fired. The ball entered about an inch

above the left nipple, passed through the heart and Benson fell. The boys asked him where he was shot and he threw his hands up to his breast, but never spoke; they helped him up and he walked about ten steps, when he fell and died in about fifteen minutes. Mills immediately left for parts unknown, in his shirt sleeves, and also lost his hat about one hundred yards from where the killing was done; so he is roaming about the country bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves. He is a man about 5 feet 2 inches high, heavy set, smooth face, light complexion, and about twenty-six years old. Mr. McLennan offers a \$100 reward to any man that will bring him dead or alive. At the time the murder was committed, Mc. was in Ellsworth, but got home in about four hours after it happened, and started every man he could to capture the murderer. There were no pains spared trying to catch him, but the country being rough it was impossible to get him, as it would be an easy matter for a man to secrete himself until night and then escape.

Mr. Benson was born in Denmark on the 7th of March, 1851; therefore he was twenty-nine years old last March. He came to this country from Denmark in June, 1868; went to Chicago and stopped three months; from there he went to Michigan, and in 1873 was married, and was considered one of the best men in the whole country. Wishing to seek his fortune, he came to Ellsworth county, Kans., in December, 1879, and went to work for McLennan, and has been there until his death. Mc. says he was the best worker and one of the most honorable men he ever knew. He leaves a wife and three little children to mourn his loss. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all who know them.

A Bloody Fight.  
[Wichita Republican.]

N. A. English has a warrantee deed for the property in controversy, and one Martin Clark has a tax title to the same. At what time or by what means he became the possessor of it we did not learn. However, Mr. English's title being good would seem, he rented the property to one McMurdy, whose wife, Hannah and son George are the two murderously assailed. Clark, who is a brother of Mrs. McMurdy, in the early spring put into the lots a crop of potatoes against the protest of his sister. They have had several lawsuits over their rights, real or imaginary, on the part of Clark, which have resulted each time in a victory for the McMurdys. Clark commenced to dig potatoes on the lots. His sister, being somewhat of an Amazon, went out to where he was at work a few steps from her door and attempted to pull him away. He evidently had come with the intention of making a murderous assault, for slipping on pair of brass knuckles he struck his sister several powerful blows on the face and head, and as she was falling he kicked her in the side with his heavy boot. He then turned on George McMurdy, a young man of twenty years of age perhaps, who had rushed in to defend his mother, and dealt him several sledge-hammer blows on the head, face and arms. George finally got hold of a hoe and in turn went for his uncle with telling effect, cutting his head and face in a manner that is truly commendable, and only desisted when his hoe handle broke in pieces. One of the gashes on Clark's head laid bare his skull and is over three inches long. Mrs. McMurdy will probably die, though her physician is hopeful.

Overhauled on the Highway.  
[Troy Chief.]

W. B. Sloane, of White Cloud, came in from St. Joseph Monday evening in a carriage. He said that when between Wathena and Troy he overtook a footman, who requested a ride. After getting into the carriage the stranger informed him that he was on the trail of a span of horses that had been stolen from him, and thought he must be very close upon them. Presently they overtook a wagon, apparently of emigrants, when the man exclaimed: "There are my horses now! Just sit there and watch me take them." He jumped from the buggy, ran to the heads of the horses drawing the wagon, charged the occupants of the wagon with having stolen them off the prairie somewhere in Missouri, and commenced unharassing them. An elderly and a young woman and a boy were in the wagon, the latter driving. All jumped out to resist the seizure of the horses. The boy seized a revolver and attempted to shoot the claimant of the team; but he dexterously managed to keep the boy's mother between them, so that he could not risk a shot. The man ordered them to cease resisting, as he had a warrant for their arrest. The other party, supposing Mr. Sloane was an officer, then proposed to come to Troy and leave the horses in safe hands until the dispute could be decided. They were brought here and placed in charge of an officer. We have not learned how the matter has been arranged.

## Harvesting in Shawnee County.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]  
The binders and binders are busy in the wheat fields in this county, the harvest having commenced the middle of last week. Most of the grain is ready for the machines and most of it should now be in the stack. It is gratifying to learn from conversations with several of the large growers of wheat in the vicinity of Topeka that the heads are well filled and that the yield will far exceed the discouraged expectations of a few weeks ago. Mr. Chester Thomas, Jr., says his is of a much better quality than any he has yet raised, and others speak very contentedly of the result of their labors.

Tried to Kill Himself.  
[Oklahoma State.]

A young man named Carpenter, but who gave his name as Graves when arrested for grand larceny at Grantville, had his trial here last week, and was found guilty. Monday morning of this week Under Sheriff Pryor took him from the jail to the court-room to re-

ceive his sentence. Judge Morton sentenced him to the penitentiary for five years. Pryor then noticed the prisoner slip something into his mouth and immediately take a drink of water. He then remarked to the judge, "They will find glass in me." When he was taken back to the jail he told Mr. Pryor to take his pictures and put them in his coffin with his body. He acknowledged that he had taken a capsule filled with glass. He soon repented the rash act, and desired the stuff removed. A strong emetic was administered, when he expelled a portion, or perhaps all, of the glass. He would have been taken with the other prisoners to the penitentiary Tuesday, but was not sufficiently recovered to stand the trip. He writes letters every day to his wife at Chico.

## 25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

## KANSAS

## Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

## HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in  
Apple and Peach Trees.

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

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. 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

Always on hand.

## NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

## TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

## Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED  
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.  
WEB. WITMER.

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Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

## GRAIN

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

## THOMPSON, PAYNE &amp; 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.

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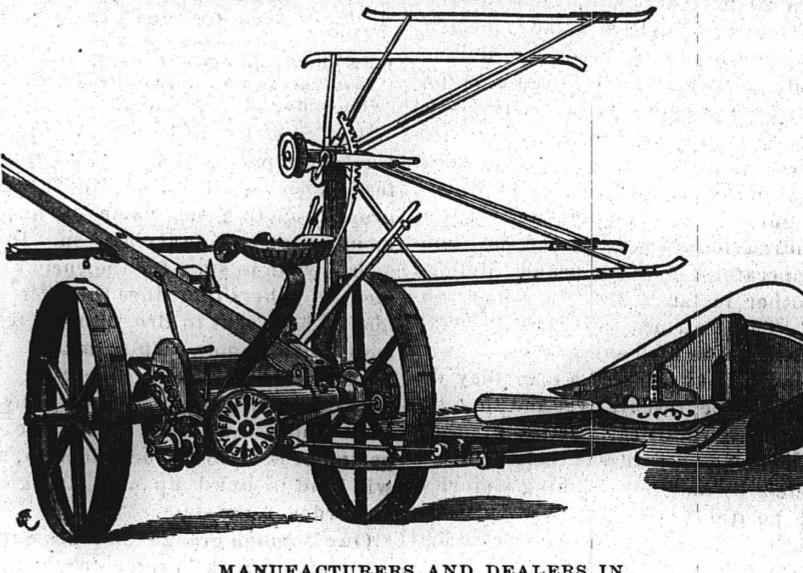
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This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairy maid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors, (Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.) BUFFALO, N. Y.

## LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

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

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

## THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

## TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon boxes. No cold air to bulk by coming the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

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## To Wagon Manufacturers

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



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

## COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

## NICHOLS, SHEPARD &amp; CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Baling World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning and Thorough Work.

INCORPORABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Marvelous for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful

Grain-Baling Machine. No. 1,000,000 have been sold throughout the world.

Thirty-Two Years of Proportionate and Continuous Business by this house, without change of ownership, and a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrating Machinery has driven other manufacturers who have no right to do so, to attempt to build and pains of inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless imitations. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.

For full particulars, call on our dealers, or write to our manufacturing works, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

J. HOWELL.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

The Kansas Central Sheep Growers' association will meet at Wamego the first Saturday in July.

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Mr. W. M. Hunt, of Seneca county, N. Y., and vice-president of the Farmers' Alliance of Western New York, called on us Monday last, and during quite a lengthy conversation we obtained much valuable information from him in regard to the Patrons in his state. He informed us that the Patrons of seven counties had formed a co-operative association and appointed a good brother as business agent, and that during last year the members had made purchases through their agent to the amount of over one million dollars and that a saving had been made of from 20 to 60 per cent. One instance he mentioned where a lady member had purchased a thousand dollars' worth of furniture to fit out a daughter who was about to be married—the lady, after making her purchases, showed her co-operative card and got a discount of 60 per cent.; in other words, she got, through co-operation, for four hundred dollars what would cost non-co-operators one thousand dollars. Another instance Bro. Hunt mentioned: The Patrons and farmers were very desirous of having certain laws passed. They selected a man they desired for representative, and then notified both political parties of their choice. The result was their man was elected by an overwhelming majority, and he did such faithful work in the legislature that he was re-elected and is now a member.

Bro. Hunt informed us that most of the thinking and reading farmers in that part of the state are members of the grange, and that the information given and obtained at their meetings is surprising even to themselves. We could not help thinking while Bro. Hunt was telling how much the members had accomplished in New York how far short the order in Kansas had fallen of what might have been done. We could not help thinking how we had to plead with and urge the members to make one little thing, our Life association, a success. It is cheering and encouraging to hear that those in other states are achieving success, but it is somewhat humiliating to think that we in Kansas could do as well as the members of the order in any other state if we had the will to do so and at the same time know that we are not putting forth the necessary efforts to bring us along side of the brethren in a large number of the states. Patrons of Kansas, shall this continue? Shall we be good Patrons in the winter and nobody in the summer? or shall we all be good zealous workers all the time? These are questions for us all to answer as individual members.

## THE GRAIN CONGRESS.

There assembled at Cincinnati recently what was known as a Grain congress. Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Boston, New Orleans, Albany, and St. Joseph Mo., were represented. The principal business of the congress was the discussion of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a more uniform method of grading grain in the United States and the Dominion of Canada than is now in existence is desirable, and that there be a committee on grading appointed, with instructions to consider and report to this congress whether it is deemed possible to secure such uniform action among the various commercial bodies of the two countries as will secure this end.

In regard to this resolution, Mr. Thompson, the president, said:

It may be well to appoint the executive committee from the great cities of the Mississippi valley. As to Baltimore, it has established its grades all over the world, and instead of changing its grades, Baltimore would be more likely to ask the West to conform its grades to those of Baltimore. During this year, while Europe has been buying for bread, the grading has been a little lax in the interest of philanthropy. If this crop prospect is harvested and there is a crop in Europe we have a possibility before us of a surplus of 75,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels of grain. Grading will then become more rigid than it is to-day, and another element will come in, that of the millers, who in this foreign demand for wheat have been entirely ignored as to their wants, or rather when and where to winnow the wheat from the chaff. These are questions we must consider in the discussion of this subject, for they are vital to it.

The following communication signed by the grain dealers of Cincinnati was submitted:

To THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN CONGRESS—Gentlemen.—In order that the confusion incident to a multiplicity of grades and want of uniformity in the grading of wheat in different markets may be avoided, the under-

signed respectfully ask the influence of your honorable body in favor of the establishment of a uniform standard for grading, classifying and inspecting in all the leading markets of the country, thus simplifying business, preventing losses and promoting trade.

The executive committee at subsequent meeting adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That the members of the executive committee of the National Grain congress be instructed to request of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce they represent that they instruct their members of the delegations to the National Board of Trade to give the two important questions viz., transportation, and weights and measures, the attention they demand, to the end that they may be settled to the advancement of all commercial interests.

The farmers can rest assured if good crops are raised in this country and Europe that the dealers will so arrange the grain trade that they will not realize much profit from large crops. The dealers can readily do this because they are organized. Is it not strange that the farmers, seeing other organizations plundering them from year to year, still neglect and refuse to organize themselves for self-protection?

## JACKSON COUNTY.

## How She Responds to the Life Assurance Association—General Prosperity of the Order.

BRO. STEVENS:—In writing to you, I do not expect to get the prize you offered a short time since to the first grange sending the name of a new member to the Life association. However, I wish to state for the encouragement of others that since the offer was made I have sent to Bro. Maxson eight additional names. This makes the number already sent ninety-six for Jackson county; and the end is not yet: shall send a few more. The Life department is bound to be a success, and will tend to build up and strengthen our order in the state.

Our Pomona grange met on Saturday last and took in some twenty new members and had a feast and a general good time.

The order of Patrons is now prospering in this county and our co-operative store doing well.

With personal regards, fraternally yours,

W. H. JONES.  
HOLTON, Kans., June 18, 1880.

## Remembering the Editor—Grand Patrons' Celebration.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Find inclosed five dollars for back subscription for your valuable paper. Hereafter I will try to be more prompt.

Our grange picnic and reunion last Thursday, held in a beautiful grove three-fourths of a mile north of town, was a success in every particular. Worthy Master Sims, of Topeka, gave us one of his best speeches, and others followed in like manner. Two thousand people (most all grangers) were present.

Yours fraternally, J. W. BABE.  
PLEASANTON, Kans., June 19, 1880.

## THANK YOU, Brother Chase.

BRO. J. T. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—I inclose two dollars; please give me credit for the same. I cannot well do without THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, as we regard it as a particular friend, and it is full of valuable information.

We have flattering prospects for a heavy crop. Yours respectfully,

E. CHASE.  
HAMLIN, Kans., June 18, 1880.

## Second Congressional District Call.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Second congressional district of Kansas will be held in the city of Paola on Wednesday, August 4, 1880, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from that district. The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every 250 votes or a fraction of 125 votes cast for A. H. Horton for chief justice in 1878. Upon this basis the counties in the district are entitled to delegates and alternates as follows:

Allen.....	4	Lafayette.....	7
Anderson.....	3	Linn.....	6
Benton.....	7	Miami.....	6
Cherokee.....	5	Montgomery.....	4
Crawford.....	5	Neosho.....	4
Douglas.....	8	Wilson.....	5
Franklin.....	5	Wyandott.....	5
Johnson.....	6	Total.....	81

It is recommended that the delegates to this convention be selected by county or representative district conventions, as the several county central committees may determine, on Saturday, July 24, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. J. BUCHAN, Chairman.  
J. F. SHEARMAN, Secretary.

## General News.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Eighth District Congressional convention adjourned this evening sine die without making any nomination. The matter is

by this action remanded to the voters. The convention had been in session since 9 o'clock yesterday and was from the start a dead-lock.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—At Port Jefferson, near Sidney, O., on Thursday, D. L. Shank, a young blacksmith, attacked two widows in their house and killed one, Mrs. Lane, aged sixty-four years, the weapon being a fence rail. He was driven away before he had killed the other woman. He feigned insanity when arrested, but it is said he was only drunk.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—President Hayes and wife and son Webb arrived here this morning and proceeded informally to the residence of their kinsman, Gen. J. G. Michael. A number of personal friends called on them to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Hayes expects to leave for California with Secretary Thompson and party about the 1st of July. He will make a general tour of the Pacific coast.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—A startling tragedy was enacted here to-night resulting in the death, by suicide, of the wife of Hayden Brown, condemned murderer. The execution of Brown is to take place at Moberly on Friday. He is now confined in jail in this city. His wife, an intelligent, prepossessing woman of 26 years of age, came here with her three-year-old child a few days ago, and has spent nearly all her time in her husband's cell since her arrival. During the entire day to-day she has been there. It appears that an agreement was made between the doomed man and his devoted wife that they should commit suicide at half past 7 o'clock to-night. Accordingly as that time approached the faithful and devoted woman in her boarding place wrote a note of explanation, pinned it to her child's breast and making a bed upon the floor, placed a revolver to her right temple and put a bullet through her brain. She expired instantly. Two policemen went to the jail to notify Brown of his wife's act, and as they called him into the corridor they saw him put something into his mouth hastily. They instantly grasped him by the throat, and after a protracted struggle, they succeeded in removing a half ounce of morphine from his mouth. The morphine had been given him by his wife. When called to the corridor Brown emitted oath after oath and curse after curse, and after the poison was removed he begged to be killed, and cursed his fate. Brown is a thoroughly bad man, and the strange devotion of his wife is the subject of much comment.

The attempt made on Saturday night by the officers of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific road to demolish an elevator, one of the largest in Kansas City, is regarded as a high-handed outrage. A mob of 300 workmen collected for the purpose, but a determined force of policemen, headed by the mayor, stopped the midnight outrage. A dispatch from Mayor Chase called out from Governor Phillips instructions to preserve the peace of the city if it became necessary to call a posse, including every male citizen; to use powder and ball if necessary. There is a general objection to the Jay Gould style of acquiring property.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The Enquirer of this morning says its editor has received a personal dispatch from Horatio Seymour, and that it violates no confidence in printing the following extract: "I cannot accept the nomination, if it is made, under any circumstances. I am not able to do the duties of any office. I hope my name will not be presented at Cincinnati in any way. I have never said I would accept the nomination, nor have I knowingly intimated I would. I rely upon you to set me right with the delegates."

There were many arrivals to-day and to-night of delegates and others. Newspaper men to the number of three hundred have registered at local committee headquarters, and still there are more coming. Tennessee and Texas delegates arrived to-night. The Thurman club, of Columbus (two hundred strong), came in to-night, and was escorted from the depot by the Democratic club of this city. The first detachment of Tammany Hall club arrived near midnight, and took quarters at the Burnett house, where they have established headquarters. The hotels are much thronged with busy talkers to-night. The chief topic of conversation is Seymour's telegram declining to be a candidate. It is conceded by many now that his candidacy appears to be out of the question, but that he could have been nominated by acclamation. It is argued strongly by the friends of Western candidates that the inevitable result of Seymour's withdrawal is to compel the nomination of a Western man. On the other hand what is the position of Tilden, the absorbing question. The streets are full of rumors, as the newspapers have been for a day or two, to the effect that Tilden has prepared a letter withdrawing the use of his name. It has been placed in the keeping of several gentlemen, all of whom have denied its possession. Judge Hoadley of this city, who is known to be a warm friend of Tilden, says no such letter is in Cincinnati to his knowledge. The latest rumor in connection with this matter is that the letter is in the hands of W. C. Whitney, of New York, a delegate. Mr. Whitney being the son-in-law of Judge Payne, the inference is that Tid-

den's strength is to be transferred to Payne, but Whitney's associates say that the letter is not in existence. Still the story is told, with strong assurances of belief, and has pretty thoroughly permeated the convention. It is observed of this convention that though there is an equal uncertainty as to the candidate there is not so much bitterness as at Chicago, but as the time draws near the lines will be more strictly drawn and by Monday the adherents of the several candidates may be well enough suited in their own minds as to warrant a count of probabilities. As it is now, no one ventures on a calculation of the strength of the candidates. There are active workers in the interest of Tilden, Thurman, Field, Payne, Jewett, Randall, Bayard, Hancock, Hendricks and English. Mr. Groesbeck is mentioned as a possible contingency, but he is prominently presented. Abram S. Hewitt is mentioned as a candidate in case Tilden declines.

The National committee met to-day and decided to arrange a preliminary organization. It has been arranged to give each delegate five seats for spectators; five hundred for gentlemen and six hundred for ladies to the local committee.

Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lettie D. Blake, of New York; S. A. Spencer, Washington; Elizabeth Merriweather, of Tennessee; and others of the Women Suffrage association are here to present their claims for the ballot to the Democratic party. They have established headquarters in one of the rooms at Music hall.

The latest rumor with regard to Tilden's letter of withdrawal is that it is in possession of his nephew, who is on his way to Cincinnati. Whatever may be the fact, the conclusion is quite general here that such a letter is in existence.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The hot weather has not had the effect to lessen the ardor of the friends of the candidates, and the streets have presented an animated appearance since 11 o'clock, and the Americus and Kendall clubs, of Philadelphia, paraded the streets with music and banners, and were soon afterward followed by the Hendricks club, of Indiana. The chief topic of conversation is the letter of Mr. Tilden declining the use of his name again for the presidency. While some were disposed to read it as a willingness to serve the party the majority of the leaders looked upon it as a final declination. Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Hon. Henry Watterson took this view of the letter. The New York delegation, as will be seen by the resolution given below, regards the letter as expressing a sincere desire on the part of Mr. Tilden not to be longer considered a candidate. It is announced with some authority that the New York delegation will present the name of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, for the presidency. If this is done the Ohio delegation, which is now solid for Senator Thurman, will be in an embarrassing position. Delegates say they will have to leave Thurman and go to Payne. But all will not do so, as Jewett has friends in the delegation who hope he may prove an acceptable dark horse. The Kentucky delegation will vote for Bayard as being now the most acceptable. The choice of Senator Beck is Seymour, but his influence is likely to be for Bayard, as the rest of the Kentuckians. It is thought that sixteen of the Tennessee delegates will also vote for Bayard. Judge Niblack says Indians has no second choice; that they are first, last and always for Hendricks. There is a good deal of enthusiasm in behalf of this candidacy, but its importance will depend largely on the strength that may come from the South. The Illinois delegation meets to-night to vote on a presidential choice. It is said the diversity of opinion among the Missouri delegates is evenly divided. The Minnesota delegates reached here this morning in a special car provided by the courtesy of P. Kelley, of St. Paul. Now that they are released of the work of opposing Mr. Tilden, they are casting about to see how they can make their strength available. They will caucus to-night. The following of Judge Field does not appear to be formidable at this time. At any rate, it is more quiet than that of any other prominently mentioned candidate. One of the conspicuous political leaders here expressed the opinion that the contest would be narrowed down to Bayard from the East and McDonald from the West, but it is difficult to see how this can be brought about while Senator McDonald is among the warmest of the supporters of Hendricks. Speaker Randall has many warm friends, and a contingency may arise which will give him part of the Tilden vote. Western men regard the support of Hancock by part of Pennsylvania as fatal to Randall's chances. As to the contested seats, the opinion is expressed that none of the contestants will be admitted.

At a meeting of the New York delegation the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, with a sense of profound gratitude for his great services to the country and to the Democratic party, and with unqualified admiration for his character and abilities, this delegation has received with the deepest regret the impressive declination by Gov. Tilden to be a candidate for the renomination and re-election to the presidency of the United States.

The National committee unanimously agreed to name George Hoadley, of

Cincinnati, for temporary chairman, and Mayor Prince, of Boston, for temporary secretary.

In the matter of contest in Massachusetts and New York, it was decided to allow representatives of each side to present their case in a speech of half an hour. The Times announces that another letter will be forthcoming.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—At 12:40 p. m. Senator Barnum called the convention to order, and without any preliminary remarks announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. C. W. Wendle, of the Unitarian church. Senator Barnum then announced that he had been unanimously requested by the National committee to nominate Hon. George Hoadley, of Ohio, for temporary chairman. This being approved the convention, the chair appointed Wm. L. Scott and J. D. McEmery as a committee to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the stand.

The New York delegation held a meeting this evening and took a ballot as to presidential preferences, which resulted as follows: Payne 38, Tilden 11, English 11, Bayard 6, Hancock 3, Randall 1. A motion was made to declare this ballot formal, but it was voted down, and a motion adopted that the New York delegation present the name of Payne and vote as a unit in accordance with instructions of the state convention. The other states backing this movement are Connecticut, New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota and West Virginia. This they count will give them the following votes: Connecticut 10, Kansas 10, Nebraska 6, New Jersey 18, New York 70, Ohio 44, Michigan 22, Minnesota 10, West Virginia 10; total, 200. These votes are expected to bring enough from the South to secure Mr. Payne's nomination. It is undeniable that Bayard's strength has fallen off to-night. The views of prominent Southern men are voiced by Senator Harris, of Tennessee. That senator is an admirer and was in support of Bayard, but he now doubts the propriety of his nomination lest capital should be made against the party in the North; hence the drift away from Bayard and toward the man selected by New York. This Payne work is growing a counter movement toward McDonald, of Indiana. It is urged that the Democratic party cannot afford to risk everything on the October election in Ohio, and their energies should be directed toward the Indiana election, which, under the decision of the supreme court, remains in October, and that if the rest will not come to Hendricks there can not be the same objection to McDonald; but there are some who express the opinion that the Payne movement is only to test the real sentiments of the convention as regards Tilden's letter of withdrawal, and that at the proper time the name of Tilden will be again presented. There is a feeling that this might prove successful, and that in this is the strategy of an able general. Circulars are being liberally distributed to-night in the interest of Mr. Tilden, setting forth that Tammany still threatens Gov. Tilden, and calling on the Democratic party to stand by its victorious leader and to defy Tammany's dictation. The circular quotes from an editorial of the New York Sun and from Tilden's letter in which allusions are made to his services in breaking up the canal ring, etc.

## IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



(Imported by Russ McCourtie & Slattery, Oorangha, 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 for the same for \$15 cash advances. 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.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, 25.00;  
one month, 35; three months, 60; one year, 80.  
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation  
of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-  
culation than any two papers in this city.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that 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, and sends no remittance, 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.

THE Atlantic for August will abound in short stories and sketches of travel. The position of parties and candidates will be reviewed.

## Fine Peaches.

Mr. A. C. Gries brought us a box of very fine Alexander peaches. The Alexander is without doubt the largest and best early peach that is grown in this state. Mr. Gries also brought us some fine peaches of the Amsden variety; although they are fine, they are not so large as the Alexander. We are also indebted to Mr. Gries for several boxes of fine cherries.

## Something Entirely New.

People are familiar with insurance from fire and lightning, but insurance from damage by wind is something new to everybody. Mr. A. L. Selig, whose office is with J. B. Watkins & Co., is agent for a good sound company that insures farm property, including tools and live stock, from damage by wind, no matter whether it comes in the shape of tornado, cyclone or whirlwind. Mr. Selig is also agent for several first-class fire insurance companies. Give him a call. He can always be found in the office of J. B. Watkins & Co. under the National bank.

## RATIONAL TREATMENT, POSITIVE CURES.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, is in earnest in selling his medicines under positive guarantees, and if anybody who purchases and uses any of these widely-celebrated remedies does not derive benefit therefrom the association would like to hear from that person, with description of symptoms and history of case. Organized and incorporated, as the association is, to teach medicine and surgery and for the successful treatment of all chronic diseases, and managing annually thousands of cases through our original method of diagnosis without ever seeing the patients, and having also the largest sanitarium in the world for the accommodation of the more complicated cases, and also for surgical cases, the faculty feel themselves prepared to undertake even the most discouraging cases. They resort to all the best medical means known to modern medical science, neglecting nothing. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or Great Russell Street Buildings, London, England.

## A Large Crop of Berries.

For some time past we have been hearing about an enormous crop of raspberries on the farm of E. A. Colman, who lives six miles west of this city, and seeing Mr. Colman come into the city in the early morning, and again in the afternoon, each time with a large spring wagon loaded down with nice ripe fruit, we concluded to drive out and see where so much that was good came from.

On Thursday last, at 5 o'clock p. m., we got behind our fine gray and in forty minutes pulled up alongside of seven acres of raspberries on Mr. Colman's farm. There they stood in long straight rows literally loaded down with fruit. Mr. Colman had so trimmed and trained the canes that they stood up like little trees, with limbs springing in every direction, and all these limbs bending under their heavy load of delicious fruit. The varieties were numerous. Mammoth Cluster, Miami, Doolittle Black Cap, Turner (red when ripe)—these were some of the leading varieties. It was indeed a sight worth driving out to see. Mr. C. employs twelve boys to pick the berries.

Mr. Colman also has an acre of blackberries that are loaded as full as they can stick with fruit.

Besides the berries, Mr. Colman has an apple orchard of two thousand trees, and most of them are full of fruit; and pears and cherries are there in no small quantity.

Twenty years since Mr. Colman settled on a raw quarter section of land with no capital but his pluck and energy. He has raised a large and respectable family; and we now find him with a large house all painted, papered and furnished from top to bottom, out of debt, and with a large income. Verily, good judgment and energy will tell in Kansas as well as any spot on earth.

## School Report for District 53.

The following is the report for this district for two months and a half, beginning April 5 and closing June 12:

Number of pupils enrolled, 31. Average daily attendance for April, 26.25; for May, 26.7-10; June (two weeks), 20.18.

List of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month of April: Jennie Watt, Cornelius Rice, Jennie Peterson, Ella Scott, Anna Peterson, Taylor Scott, Wallace Peterson, Robert Rose, Laura McAllaster, Katie Pine, Leonore Scott, Mattie Howlett, Jennie Randall, List for May: Susie Randall, Ida Wade, Jennie Peterson, Nannie Wade, Anna Peterson, Katie Pine, Wallace Peterson, Walter Pine, Al Rogers, Leonora Scott, Ella Scott. List for June: Susie Randall, Jennie Peterson, Jennie Watt, Anna Peterson, Al Rogers, Taylor Scott, Willie Henderson, Emma Henderson.

Anna Peterson, Jennie Peterson and Jennie

## 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 detail 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 &amp; 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, Langor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Persian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alternatives; 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.

Watt attended school every day during the term; Susie Randall and Wallace Peterson each lost one day.

GERTIE PENCE, Teacher.

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

COAL! COAL!  
We keep in stock Anthracite, Bloomsburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shatt coal 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.

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

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(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

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## CHARLES LEVY,

—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.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

## The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of 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 the choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Topeka, Kans.

## 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, Harper and Marion, never before offered for sale 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  
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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, from the office of Sheriff, 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. Jones, R. S. George, J. H. Hyatt, and W. Bullock, citizens of said county, in 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 B. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Horticultural Department.****My Trees—Tall, Thick or Tastefully Trailing.**

An old friend called on me the other day, saying that he had come to see my trees or rather the trees of which I had so much to say whenever occasion offered. Of course I made him welcome; and after he had rested a few minutes we proceeded to the lawn—not a very extensive one, to be sure, yet large enough to be entitled to the appellation.

"You have some very pretty evergreens here: as beautiful and symmetrical as any I have ever seen, and of good size too," said my friend.

"Yes, sir," I replied modestly, "and all of them have a history. If you incline to listen and will not feel weary I will relate a little of it. These Norway spruces, for instance, and this single balsam fir first saw the light of day on the hills of Vermont. At the age of three years they were transplanted to Winnebago county, Ill., where they flourished until nine years ago, when they were planted here in Kirkwood. Some were lost in the removal, but you notice that these are hardy and are doing well notwithstanding all of the climatic changes to which they were subjected."

"What tree do you call this?" asked my friend.

"Oh! that is the much-despised hemlock of the East," I answered. "It would be difficult to find a more graceful and beautiful object in all nature, especially when it is not crowded for room and at the time when all the tips are growing. It reminds one constantly of the weeping willow or of the cut-leaved weeping birch. These trees have never been trimmed, but they will bear the shears well, and I have seen them trained in a hedge in Newburgh, N. Y., and in charming condition. I should have added as to their history that these also with the arborvitae over there came from Vermont, and by way of Rockford, Ill., to their present locality."

"These Austrian and Scotch pines are beauties, are they not?" asked my visitor, and then added: "These Irish junipers have lost some of their tall, compact and graceful form."

I assented, but explained: "These straggling branches of the junipers are the result of the storms of sleet and snow of last winter which loaded them down, but I think they will resume their normal form before the season closes."

"But before leaving the evergreens," I ventured to remark, "let me call your attention to a few red cedars. The large one here was found growing in a pasture near Newburgh, N. Y., pulled up and with a few others packed in moss in a trunk and remained there (the trunk being left behind by error) for ten days; then it arrived at Rockford, where the nurslings were planted and grew. Afterward this also made the change to Missouri."

"In passing let me remark that any self-seeded evergreen or deciduous tree found growing in open or exposed ground will bear transplanting better than such as are found in thickly-wooded places; and I remark further that the cedars growing on the banks of the Hudson all have the appearance (at least to a Western man) of having been trimmed at least twice a year. They naturally grow very compact, straight and very graceful, while these same trees transplanted to the West will straggle and grow open as we see them on our cliffs and bluffs. But by a little clipping they can be made to assume the compact and graceful form you notice here."

"Well," said my visitor, "these sugar maples are the finest of their size I have ever seen—so dense and dark, like the finest evergreen!"

"They do indeed belong to that family," I replied, "but they do not furnish any sugar. They were called to me the English scarlet-leaved maple, and they are indeed different from any native to this country. Their leaves do not color up in autumn so beautifully as do the sugar maples of the East, but while growing they are much handsomer and more dense. These here were raised in Scotland, imported to Rockford, and from thence here. This is the first season they have produced seeds. It is winged like the seed of our own hard maple, but the bloom is very different. This little fellow here belongs to the same family, and being transplanted here in 1876 we call it our 'Centennial'."

tree,' and we cherish the hope that like our republic it may live long and be a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

"Now what other trees are there here planted by your hands?" asked my visitor.

"Quite a number, but truthfully I should state that most of these were planted by my daughters; though," I added, smiling, "you know that is all in the family."

"You certainly know this tree?" I said.

"Oh! yes," came the reply; "that is the boxelder or black maple." Then he added: "This is a catalpa, and about to bloom too. They are very ornamental when in bloom."

"And these here?" queried I.

"Ash, of course; and I see you have both the staminate and pistillate kinds, and they will ripen seeds this season, too. How well they grow right in among those pear trees!"

"Well," said I, "though I have never seen it done, I have heard that pears may be grafted on the ash and do well. At any rate the trees are friends and not enemies, and that accounts for their good behavior."

"And this?" said my querist, with an implied interrogation point in his tone. "Why, what a singularly shaped leaf!"

"That," I replied, "is a tulip tree, indigenous to this latitude and very pretty when in bloom. This one, however, is too young to bloom yet. We were presented with these trees and also with this coffee tree, another native, by friend Wilson, one of our kind neighbors, who, with his good wife, are very fond of all manner of trees, shrubs and flowers."

"Well, I should say you have quite a collection. Any other varieties which I have not seen?"

"Oh! certainly," I replied. "Here, for instance, is an ailanthus, and this button-wood. When transplanted here, this last named was a very one-sided affair; but now you notice it has the outline of a perfect cone. While, according to the motto of Illinois horticulturists, 'horticulture is the art that doth mend nature,' nature is apt to do her own mending, and does it well, too."

"Here is a hackberry," I continued. "This tree met with a misfortune. My son, some years ago, in mistaken kindness, cut off its head, and like one of us without a head it was very unsightly affair; and you observe that even now it is very much crowded by that wild cherry, but it is tenacious of life and will yet make a good tree."

"Any others?" chimed in my visitor. "Certainly, sir; but because they are so numerous and all around you you have failed to notice the elms, of which there are two or more kinds, and the soft maples. These last were grown on this place and from the seed, and when well cultivated, transplanted properly and thinned out they are rightly called queens of the prairies. Besides, they will furnish fuel about as fast as peach trees, and because of their quick growth answer admirably for fence trees. They can easily be cut down when they are in the way of their foster-children, the slower growing but perhaps more desirable shade and ornamental trees."

"I never thought that the osage orange could be trained in such good shape," remarked my visitor once more.

"Certainly, and there is no tree that will bear the knife better than that. Notice that that hedge was cut down close to the ground this spring; notice also the strong growth of these shoots. By the time this year's growth of wood becomes hard this hedge will prove a perfect barrier against all kinds of live stock. The trees which you see were left at equal distances all along are an indication of what the hedge would have been if left unmolested by the ax and the pruning shears. The wood is very good fuel. In osage orange trees the sexes are very distinct. The staminate have smaller leaves and bloom very freely, the blossom resembling a hop blossom, of about half the size and very open and gauzy. The pistillate blossom resembles a bur, which after a month or six weeks assumes the shape of an orange."

My friend at this point said that he had been very much entertained and pleased generally, but the time had come when he must leave. I said good-by to him, but will not leave my subject just yet.

There are growing on my place several native varieties of oaks. There were many more some years ago, but the black oak varieties will not stand to have the ground about them tramped either by cattle or men, and some have died almost every year. The post and white oaks do not mind the tramping. There are also a few hickory and butternut trees on the place, and two persimmons; fortunately these last are both of the pistillate variety and bear. The reader of course is aware that the male persimmon like the osage orange never bears fruit.

Again, I have never said a word here about my fruit trees. These embrace varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears and one or two plums and number a hundred or more, all looking well and remarkably thrifty and most all in bearing. Indeed, we have had some fruit from these trees more or less for the last six or seven years.

I will not enumerate the varieties of fruit because they ought to be selected with reference to peculiar or particular localities. They are more affected by climatic differences than evergreen or deciduous trees.

Crudely as these thoughts have been presented, it is yet hoped that they may stimulate tree planting, not only in the vicinity of Hutchinson, but elsewhere in Kansas. Allow me to say to the friends here present, get a good ready, and then remember the advice of the Scotchman to his son: "John, if thee have nothing else to do thee may e'en plant a tree; it will be growing while thee sleeps." —Charles W. Murtfeldt, in *Colman's Rural.*

**Orchard and Nursery.**

In keeping the ground loose and free from weeds, horse cultivation should be used as much as possible, care being taken not to bruise the bark, break the lower branches, or otherwise injure the trees. The ends of the whippletrees should be thickly wound with cloth or provided with leather pads, to prevent their doing damage to the trees.

**Orchards.**—With newly-planted trees it will pay to give a little time in examining their condition. If they are loose or leaning to one side a minute spent in pressing the soil about them with the foot will often save them. Mulching, if not already given to the young trees, should be provided before the long drought. Almost any substance that will cover the soil and protect it from the sun will do.

**Labels** that are sent from the nursery are only to serve until the trees are planted. A permanent record of the position and kind of every tree in the orchard should be made before the nursery labels are lost or obliterated. A small plan can be made and carried in the pocket memorandum book. If the labels on the trees are to be the only method of indicating the varieties, zinc ones cut in long triangular shape four to six inches long may be used. The name is written in lead pencil, and the narrow end coiled loosely around the limb. Such labels made and adjusted with care have been known to last for twenty-five years.

**Grafts** set this spring ought to be looked to, and if the bud or buds grow too vigorously, pinch back into shape; in fact, a graft should be treated as if it were a young tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the stock below the graft, that the nourishment may go to the graft. See that the branches of the graft have plenty of room and the growth is not interfered with by surrounding branches.

**Pruning.**—June is a good time for pruning. Larger limbs may be cut away now, covering all cuts with varnish, paint or melted grafting wax.

**Thinning Fruit.**—The sooner this is essential to the production of the best fruit is done the better. It is seldom overdone, and too frequently entirely neglected. Thinning increases the size and improves the quality of the fruit, and with young trees just starting into bearing it is a necessity.

**Baskets and crates** for marketing should be provided, and let them be distinctly and neatly marked with the address of both shipper and consignee.

**Circulio.**—Begin as soon as the fruit is set to visit your trees in early morning; the sluggish insects may then be jarred from the trees and caught upon sheets opened beneath to catch them. The circulios thus caught should be swept into the fire.

**Coddling Moth.**—The "worms," after leaving the fruit, seek some hiding

place to undergo their changes, and bands of cloth or hay put upon the trunks of the trees will catch many of them. The bands should be removed once in ten days and the insects that have gathered beneath them killed.

**Tent caterpillars** are best removed in the early morning while they are in their nests and the dew glistening upon the web. A pole and swab may be used. The wild cherry is such a favorite of the tent caterpillar that it is hardly worth the while to keep any such harbors for it near the orchards.

**Pear slugs** when so numerous as to do injury may be destroyed by dusting the leaves with lime or ashes; even dry earth may be used with good effect.

**The borers** of the peach and apple trees are to be looked to. When once in the tree there is no surface remedy. Heaping earth around the base of the tree, or using a close-fitting paper band, will keep the female insect from depositing her eggs. For killing the worms the use of the knife and wire probe is the most effectual. Their whereabouts is known by the sawdust they make and depression of the bark. Use the knife cautiously.—*American Agriculturist.*

**The Household.****Letter from Edith Engles.**

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—"From the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" so with the heart overflowing with thankfulness for the abundant showers of rain just fallen, giving new life to all vegetation, and making all hearts rejoice at the prospect of abundant harvests; also for the completion of a new well, furnishing plenty of water at the door, when for two years it has had to be carried and hauled almost half a mile—so for these two blessings consummated the mouth must speak. For the latter only those deprived of the luxury can appreciate, and indeed the same might be said of the former; we cannot appreciate abundant rain until it is withheld from us.

Now for a visit with our bachelor friend, if he will permit me so to address him, as I cannot quite bring myself to address one whose locks are silvered by the snows of seventy years as "Old Bach;" nor can I, like Aunt Sally, allow myself to think he assumes a declining age that he may talk more freely to "The Household." She seems to think that one so old could not be interested so deeply in a department which chiefly interests mothers. Aunt Sally, please do not judge so harshly. One whose ideal home and life are so grand could not have chosen a life of singleness, sacrificing home with all its tender associations and surroundings; but perhaps circumstances too sacred to recall may have sent him adrift on life's ocean alone. But I have been digressing, talking with Aunt Sally instead of our bachelor friend. You say, friend bachelor, we must do all the work our hands find to do with a serene patience and a spirit of loving kindness, which constitute the acme of goodness. But the *serene patience*—there is where the difficulty comes, consequently preventing us from attaining that acme. Mothers cannot be successful mothers and be everything else besides. If mothers were so situated as to have the moral and intellectual training of their children—that is, to make that a specialty, having help to provide for the bodily needs—they might then attain to some degree of perfection, and families and homes might approach nearer the ideal. But while the duties of mother, maid and seamstress, with all cares centered in one—good mother, good housekeeper, good cook—with all these, we can expect anything but good families and well-ordered households, especially where there has been no training or preparation for those duties, as is the case in many instances. If one were to choose the professions of lawyer, doctor and teacher, however hard he might strive to be successful, one or all of them would be failures. But such is seldom the case. The doctor chooses his profession, and spends all his mind, energy and strength in development and preparation for his profession, and that profession will be a success in his hands.

The same of the teacher or the lawyer. Yet mother is expected to triumph over all difficulties and be victorious over all life's battles. The great trouble with the homes and parents, or the great impediments to pleasant families and happy homes, is the lack of

preparation or fitness for the same. But what I want to say upon this would fill "The Household" to overflowing.

More soon, EDITH ENGLES.

PLUMB, Kans., June 19, 1880.

G. H. MURDOCK,

**WATCHMAKER**

—AND—

**GRAVER,****A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.**

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

**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 best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculture. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to active 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 are continually opening up the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state, warranting the prediction that they will not be in market long.

**NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.**

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a chance"; but those who come first can have the choicer lands in the most refined communities. Send for information.

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

THOS. L. KIMBALL,

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN MUIR,

Freight Ag't., Kansas City, Mo.

W. GILMORE,

Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. SMITH,

Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.

D. E. CORNELIUS,

Gen'l Ag't., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

**THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY**

**Farm and Stock.****Sugar Makers' Convention at Springfield, Ill.**

In the late convention at Springfield that which most interested me, and from which I trust much good may result, was from the report and frank after-replies made by Mr. Thoms; and inasmuch as the report has not been published, that gentleman I trust will excuse me for alluding to such points as my memory has retained as pertinent to the present needs of the country. I will take the liberty of placing Mr. Thoms fairly before the readers of the *Rural World* in his attitude as an amateur sorghum sugar boiler. Though for many years well-practiced as a boiler of the Southern cane juices, and sugar making from low grades of West India molasses wherein the most rigid tests of skill are required, and that added to the employment of the best means of defecation and evaporation in order to obtain paying results, in the matter of sugar making from these Northern canes Mr. T. disclaims having any practical knowledge prior to last season. Therefore he applied to this the rules and practices of his former work, except some few tests of the methods proposed by his employers, which, having been unsatisfactory, were abandoned, and the work proceeded the same as that upon the Southern plantation, differing only by the force of a more imperfect set of apparatus. I had the satisfaction of a hasty review of the works at the start, where they were trying to do something with corn stalks, but the results were not satisfactory. The free use of lime in the defecator gave a tolerably bright but dark juice, which the application of solution b failed to restore to a satisfactory condition, and the result was a dark opaque mass.

It is but just to say this work was not performed under Mr. Thoms's direction. About four weeks later I made a second call at the works, and found them running on the Amber cane under Mr. T.'s directions, making semi-syrup of a fair quality. I was permitted to inspect the defecator and its results, and although the former I consider of an inferior construction, yet the results were quite satisfactory. I will say here that this showing gave me more confidence in the ultimate of this crop than any other that came under my observation last season, and for this simple reason, to wit: success in this industry depends upon a simple process, and a complete defecation without injury to the sugar is the first and essential object; and here I found it secured in the usual simple manner. Then, by the final result of boiling, a good quality of sugar was obtained, thus proving that not much injury had been done the sugar in the process.

In my last hasty call I found Mr. Thoms so busy that I hardly passed a moment in questioning him relative to his methods beyond what was apparent. But at the late convention I learned that in all his work of defecation he only used lime, avoiding an excess, thus sustaining the position taken by other writers as well as myself.

This admonishes us to apply our best efforts in carrying out this principle of thorough and complete defecation. Now let us consider some of the circumstances in Mr. Thoms's defecating. These works were a make-shift, substituting tubs and tanks of a pickle works regardless of their adaptation; hence the tubs for defecation were much too large. Then the piping, in a like manner, was such as was on hand, and was much too small, being only one inch, and then laid in a transverse or zigzag form covering the whole bottom of a tub some ten feet in diameter. There were some 250 feet of pipe supplied with steam by only a three-fourth-inch pipe. The result was that it required several hours to effect his defecation, and then that side where the steam entered would be first completed and liable to be set boiling before the other side could be finished. Instead of this, it would be better to have the heat equal over the whole bottom. I would apprehend more difficulty from the unequal heat than the lapse of time required to obtain the desired result, as in all the Southern works of fire trains the defecators are placed over the back end of the flues and the juice advanced to the higher heat as it becomes insipid. True, Mr. Thoms had the use of vacuum boiling to finish with after evaporating with some badly-arranged

steam coil pans. No one of experience doubts the efficiency of vacuum pan boiling, but without clear proof it will fail.

Now to contest defecators, whether steam or fire heat, the point to attain is a uniformity of heat as near as possible and that under control. Steam jackets, though best in some respects, are not in others, except made at great cost both in mechanical construction and in the use of steam. They must have a concave form for strength and safety, which gives greater depth of juice in the center, and then the outer concave is as hot as the inner and necessarily wastes more or less steam. The flat bottom pan well covered with a double coil, steam entering at the outside and passing around, terminating at the center, turning short and returning in an intermediate pipe and discharging the condensed steam at the outside near the inlet, will give an equalized heat to all portions of the juice that rests in a uniform depth upon the pipes. The steam can be more steadily controlled than any form of fire defecation, though I have constructed one that very nearly meets the want, and in the hands of a careful operator must be a success. I have given the plan heretofore in this paper, and I only refer to it now with a view to show a cheaper and better plan of construction, which is as follows:

Take a sheet of galvanized iron, say thirty inches wide by eight feet or more in length; turn up a flange all around it three inches wide; attach wooden sides, say twelve inches high, using either dry hard wood or yellow pine that will hold nails well; frame this to fit the outside of the pan closely and enter on one and a half inches, and nail it with one and a quarter clout nails. The plank should be one and a half inches thick, or more, and should be painted inside and out with red lead and boiled oil (only the wood-work). For an outlet I have constructed a draw-gate, heretofore described. In order to give a description and cost of the above plan correctly, I have had a pan bottom constructed, using No. 20 galvanized iron, and find they can be offered complete, including pan bottom, draw-gate, with packing and bolts, fire front doors and anchors, grate and bearing bar, for the sum of \$20. The same fixtures, with twenty-pound copper bottom in place of iron, will cost \$32, and be two feet longer, using two sheets of copper. This will be found a good finishing pan when operated as heretofore described. This method of this construction avoids soldered or riveted joints in the bottom. I would not recommend them to be wider than 24 inches lest they would sag too much when filled eight or ten inches deep. It should be observed that the wood-work is fully one and a half inches from the furnace wall, hence no danger of charring.—*I. A. Hedges, in Colman's Rural.*

**Making Full Use of the Machine.**

To give a satisfactory profit, the farm animal, like any other farm machine, must be made full use of. If any machine is used but a small part of the time little profit comes from its possession. A farmer with a half dozen acres to cut cannot afford to buy a mowing machine for this little work, especially if the machine be kept in operation without accomplishing any good result except at intervals; loss will surely result instead of profit. To keep a steam engine constantly running without having it do work more than half the time would be anything but economical management. The farm animal is a machine in which money or labor has been invested; hence it is desirable to have returns as constantly as possible. Not only so, but it is a machine which must be constantly kept in operation at cost for food—corresponding to the fuel supplied a steam engine—hence there is a double reason for seeking to secure some return almost constantly.

This line of illustration is old and is doubtless familiar to most readers, yet the lessons it teaches are not always put in practice. Among these lessons are:

*First*—Early maturity gives greatest profit. It cannot be good economy to keep a machine with daily expenditure for three years if equal results can be secured in two years. To select a breed of horses the colts of which are slow in coming to maturity, or to so keep a colt of any breed that a year or even two years are lost in comparison with what might have been the result; to

keep steers till they are four years old before commencing to fatten them, or heifers until they are three years old before coupling them with the bull; to keep pigs until they are two years old before they reach the size and weight which might have been easily attained in one year—these are practices not entirely things of the past.

*Second*—It is poor management to allow an animal to make no gain or do no useful work for half the year. Other things equal, that system of farming is best which provides profitable work for the horses or oxen during all the year. If a cow gives no milk for four or six months out of the year there is a needless loss of time and of food. An animal designed for meat or wool production should begin its work at birth, and every stoppage in the work is, in an advanced system of farming, a cause of lessened profit. Yet the great mass of the farm animals of our country make nearly all their growth and lay on nearly all their fat during only six months of the year; many of them in a still less part. There are circumstances in which this is allowable, but in most cases such a practice is a mistaken one.

*Third*—It pays best as a rule to have animals work up to their full capacity. Overexertion and overfeeding is hurtful, as is attempting to crowd a steam engine to its utmost capacity. But those cases in which loss comes from overfeeding farm animals—if reasonable care be used—are not nearly so numerous as the cases in which loss comes from underfeeding.

The food of animals serves different purposes. First of all it must enable the animal to carry on what we call the vital functions—respiration, circulation, digestion, and also maintain the animal heat. When all this is done, the food if properly digested and assimilated may be used in the manufacture of milk, flesh, wool, or expended in the production of muscular energy.

—*Farmers' Review.*

**Best Mode of Increasing Swarms.**

There are many bee-keepers who disprove of any mode of handling bees that checks or controls their natural tendencies. Consequently they favor only natural swarming. Now I desire to say that unrestricted natural swarming is the most unprofitable system of increase that can be practiced. In fact, I know of no one thing which is practiced to any extent that is so thoroughly undesirable and so far behind the times. Even the box hive and brimstone pit do not prove their advocates so unwise as are those who allow this mode of swarming. Those using the box hive might control swarming to the extent that sufficient honey would be secured to warrant the application of the brimstone match.

A little over one year ago I suggested this motto: "Keep each colony supplied with a queen at all times." Now I desire to make a strong assertion, and I ask bee-keepers to consider it. With a knowledge of what I state, I affirm that if this motto were observed the amount of honey produced throughout the country at present would be more than double from the same number of stocks. When two or three swarms are allowed to issue, the old stock is without a laying queen from 15 to 20 days. This fact alone makes unrestricted natural swarming entirely undesirable.

Time and space will not allow me to mention the many disadvantages of the practice referred to; but I hope that my assertions, given as the result of thorough investigation and actual practice, will lead those who have not already done so to investigate the advanced method of increase. Many maintain that one swarm should be allowed to issue, and all after-swarms be prevented. In some localities and some seasons this may prove satisfactory, but, all things considered, I object to any natural swarming. There are several modes of artificial increase which in most seasons will prove practicable, but I have found that it is necessary to adopt some system that will suit all seasons, for we cannot determine in advance what the season will be. I shall therefore recommend, as the best mode, that of forming nuclei and building them up to full stocks. In this way the queen may be reared from the best selected stock. Then one comb of brood may be taken at a time from original stocks until each nucleus is built in a strong swarm.

The place of the cards of brood remov-

ed from original stocks should be supplied with empty combs or frames filled with foundations. The practical benefits to be gained by this method could not be enumerated in a single article. They can only be attained by a thorough study of the subject through the various publications in which practical bee culture is made plain.—*President L. C. Root, of the Northeastern Bee-keepers' Association.*

**Hog Pasture.**

What constitutes a good hog pasture is something that every one who raises swine should know. The articles upon this subject written many years ago by the Hon. Elmer Baldwin, of this state, are still doing good. His suggestions, and in some cases his language, have been adopted in standard works upon the swine industry. At this time it is well to bear in mind what he said about the desirability of pasture and forage for swine. We reproduce a single paragraph by way of introduction to what another writer tells us should constitute a good pasture:

"The farmer who proposes to make money by raising pork, says Mr. B., must have a pasture for his swine during the season of grass. Without it the balance is very apt to be upon the wrong side of the ledger after selling his crop."

Pasture is indispensable to the swine industry of the West. What it ought to be and how the animals should be managed is well set forth in the following paragraphs:

"A pasture surrounded by a strong, tight fence is essential for keeping hogs that are to rely on green food during the summer season. They cannot be herded like cattle or sheep, and it is not well to keep them in an inclosure with other kinds of stock. One acre should be allowed for every five hogs and pigs. Red clover (the common or mammoth variety) furnishes the most and the best kind of food. The ground should be seeded the year before it is to be used for a pasture. An old sod of white clover furnishes a large amount of food for hogs, but it may be used to better advantage by other kinds of stock. Orchard grass furnishes excellent food for hogs; and, as it will stand frequent croppings without injury, it is well adapted for sowing on land intended for a hog pasture. When young it is tender, sweet and nutritious.

"A hog pasture should contain some shade. Hogs enjoy lying in the shade of trees and bushes, and some protection from the heat of the sun is necessary to their well-being. If the land selected and prepared for a hog pasture contains no trees or bushes a shelter from the sun should be made from some cheap material. A roof may be made by nailing saplings to common posts, and covering formed of bushes and swale grass or straw. A hog pasture should contain a liberal supply of pure water. A spring or spring brook is almost invaluable in a pasture for hogs. It may be made to supply water in a trough for drinking purposes and also to fill a small pond in which the hogs can wade and refresh themselves when they are warm. If practicable the bottom of the pond should be covered with gravel or flat stones."—*Prairie Farmer.*

**Veterinary Department.****Spavin—Itch.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—I have a horse that seems to have strained the inside part of his left hind pastern joint. On plowed or soft ground he makes no complaint, but when on a hard road and steps on anything with the inside of his foot that is higher than the outside he flinches badly and favors that foot for several steps. Can you tell me what the trouble is, and prescribe a cure? Also have you a cure for Texas itch in ponies? Please answer through THE SPIRIT, and oblige.

D. S. H.

RED BUD, Kans., June 17, 1880.

**ANSWER.**—From your description we inclined to think there is a spavin forming at the lower part of the hock joint. We advise you to press with your hand the inside of the leg the lower part of the joint, and if your animal flinches our theory is correct. To cure, take two drachms iodide of mercury; mix in two ounces of lard. After shaving off the hair rub on some of the mixture. Do this every third day three days, then wash off with soap and water; after three days apply again every third day three days, when we think a cure will be effected. To cure itch in ponies, take yellow dock root, burdock and dandelion root of each a handful, and

boll in six quarts of water. Put about half a teacupful of this in some bran wet with water; give twice a day for several days.

**Diseases of Horses' Feet—Corns.**

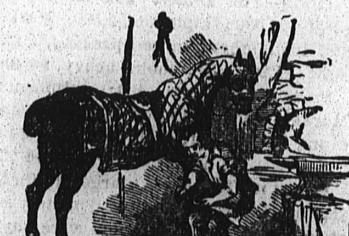
Dr. Wm. Horne says, in the *Dixie Farmer*, that most horsemen understand more or less the nature of this latter common disease. Few are so ignorant as not to know their location in the foot of the horse. Yet with all this knowledge of the disease, these very persons, though they think they know the nature of corns, really know very little about them.

Corns, like many other diseases, are curable when taken before much organization of the parts has taken place.

In the first place, undue pressure upon the outer edge of the inner heel is mainly the cause of the disease, and consequently in shoeing should have extra care used in setting the shoe to this part of a horse with either a shelly hoof or a corn. The shoe should be eased off gradually for about an inch or so from the end—never upon any account thickened where the foot is weak or at all inclined to corns, for most certainly the increased thickness must and does increase the pressure, and a horse so shod cannot long escape corns.

In all cases of corns the foot affected must have the sole between the frog and the outer crust pared pretty thin and evenly, so as to allow of some elasticity in the immediate vicinity of the corn. Cutting away the bars of the foot very materially weakens the same, and, as a consequence, induces corns and other diseases of the foot. Wearing shoes too long is also a cause of corns in horses' feet. Weak heels should not be pared to the extent that a strong foot is, which should always be well and evenly pared at every shoeing, but should be nicely and evenly rasped, the shoes scarcely touching the heels.

After a corn is found in a foot beyond question, with a very fine paring knife carefully pare to the bottom. Don't by any means wound the sensible part of the foot, but for fear of quittor and other serious mischief get to the bottom. Put into the hollow formed by paring a piece of tow or cotton batting wet with butter, butyric antimony, and press it to the bottom. Do this for about three or four times, then substitute for the butyric antimony compound tincture of myrrh and aloes; apply for some time, say a week or ten days. Then examine carefully, also watching the movements of the horse to ascertain the degree of benefit resulting from the treatment, and govern your future acts by circumstances. If Lurth's treatment is found necessary why then of course it must be repeated. If the corn seems to be dead-killed, then have put on a good fitting horse shoe, or one with a web broad enough to cover entirely the cavity made in the foot. Be careful not to allow the inner edge to touch unduly the frog—neither bar shoe nor broad web. The shoe must be so made as to have no bearing whatever upon the part affected. Anoint occasionally with common turpentine and lard—equal parts, carefully melted together; this will soften the hoof and stimulate its growth. This is good for any disease of the hoof, and is one of the best and surest stimulants to new formation, and may be used with great advantage in all hoof diseases.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are not only blood and nerve renovators, but are used only by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits and stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 22, 1880.

Flour—Family	\$4.75 @ 5.00
Chopped	4.50 @ 5.05
Fancy	5.00 @ 5.60
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	1.05 @ 1.16
" " June	99 @ 1.00
" " July	87 @ .88
No. 3 fall, spot	1.00 @ 1.01
No. 4 "	94 @ .95
Corn—No. 2, spot	.34 @ .34
" " June	.34 @ .34
Oats	.29 @ .29
Rye	.79 @ .80
Pork	11.75 @ 12.00
Lard	6.70 @ 6.75
Butter—Dairy Country	16 @ 18
Eggs	12 @ 16
CHICAGO, June 22, 1880.	74 @ 8
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	.92 @ .93
" June	.93 @ .94
" July	.93 @ .94
No. 3 "	.88 @ .84
Corn—Spot	.81 @ .84
June	.85 @ .85
Oats	.38 @ .38
July	.35 @ .35
Pork	11.70 @ 11.75
Lard	6.80 @ 6.90

Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	.87 @ .89
" " June	.84 @ .85
" July	.83 @ .84
No. 3 "	.80 @ .80
Corn—Spot	.81 @ .84
June	.85 @ .85
Oats	.35 @ .35
July	.35 @ .35
Pork	11.70 @ 11.75
Lard	6.80 @ 6.90

KANSAS CITY, June 22, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	.87 @ .89
" " June	.84 @ .85
" July	.83 @ .84
No. 3 "	.80 @ .80
Corn—Spot	.81 @ .84
June	.85 @ .85
Oats	.35 @ .35
July	.35 @ .35
Pork	11.70 @ 11.75
Lard	6.80 @ 6.90

The flour market at Kansas City remains unchanged, with quotations as follows: Fancy brands  $\frac{1}{2}$  sack, \$2.80; choice, \$2.75; XXX, \$2.35; graham, \$2.00. Rye flour, \$2.55. Corn meal  $\frac{1}{2}$  hundred, \$2.25.

In Kansas City butter sells at 12@12½c. for choice, medium 10@11c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8@9c.; eggs, 8c.; 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 8c., dry flint 14c.; flax seed, \$1.10; timothy, \$2.60; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, \$4.50; millet, 75c.; hay, \$6.00@8.50 for bailed; potatoes—old, 50@60c. per bu.; new, \$3.50@4.00 per bbl.

In reference to the next wheat crop, the Kansas City Journal says: "It would be better, perhaps, for the farmers of this country if the prospect for a large wheat crop next year were not as good as it is. The acreage sown, if the yield is fair, will insure a crop nearly or quite as large as that of 1879, which could not have been marketed at all, unless at an extraordinarily low price, if there had not been an unprecedented failure of crops in Europe. Hence a large crop here is likely to prove a misfortune rather than a blessing, unless crops abroad prove unusually short. Latest advices indicate that the crop of spring wheat is doing remarkably well, and that the winter wheat has been especially injured only in a few counties, mainly in Illinois and Kansas. The yield promises to be one of the best ever known, on the whole, unless there should come some unfavorable change of the weather. The darker side of the picture for our farmers is that there is no reason to believe that the crops abroad will be unusually deficient, and nothing less than an extraordinary deficiency will make room for our surplus. The season is late everywhere, however, and the crop nowhere very promising."

The San Francisco Herald says: "The wheat crop will be the largest ever garnered upon the Pacific slope, although 14 per cent. less than the most extravagant statement of yield a few weeks since."

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 22, 1880.

CATTLE—Steady, with fair demand for natives at unchanged prices. Grass cattle in large supply and lower; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.05@4.80; good to prime, \$4.40@4.80; medium to fair, \$4.00@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.90@3.60; grass Texans and Indians, \$2.40@3.25. Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 150.

HOGS—Steady. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.10@4.15; packing and butchers', \$4.10@4.25; coarse heavy, \$3.70@4.00. Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 1,700.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; supply light; fair to fancy, \$3.00@4.00. Receipts, 100; shipments, none.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 3,100. Market moderately active; shipping, \$4.20@4.70; common butchers' dull, at \$2.00@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.60@3.60; Western, \$5.00@3.40.

HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 5,500. Market active and 10c. higher; mixed packing, \$4.10@4.35; light, \$4.20@4.35; choice heavy, \$4.40@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged; common to medium, \$3.40@3.80; good to choice, \$4.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, June 22, 1880.

CATTLE—There was a large run for the opening of the week composed mainly of Texas stock. As Eastern shippers were buying little or nothing the market was very quiet, sales being confined to the local canning and butchers' trade. As far as the transactions are an indication, they go to show that the market is weak. \$3.50 was the highest price at which native butchers' steers were sold. On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the market, a large proportion of the arrivals went forward in first hands.

HOGS—Receipts light and demand active, which enabled sellers to close out their consignments at an early hour. Values were firm, averaging about 5 cents higher than on last Saturday. Range of sales was \$3.80@4.00, the bulk going at \$3.90@3.95—the best average made this month. Market closed steady and firm.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@12c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; tur-

keys live 7c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 80@90c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.30@3.40; 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.

## E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

## PURE DRUGS

—AND—

## MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

THE

## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

## UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

## COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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A. HADLEY - Cashier  
J. E. NEWLIN - Ass't Cashier

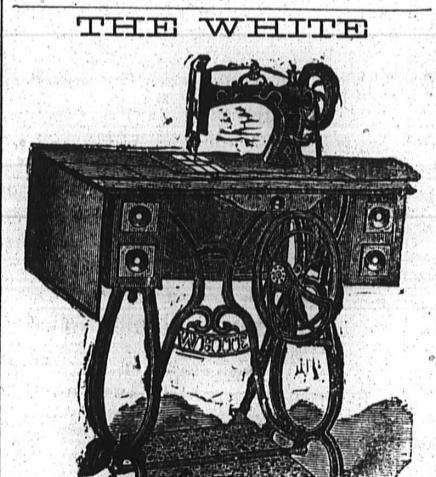
## STALLIONS

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

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, recent 2-year-old) stallion 10@12 hands; star; white hind pastern with. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare traced by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD.—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 13 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Lucy, by Old Gold; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner, the great four-year-old race horse, Golddust by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zilicade (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barfoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

## THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to the following of the many advantages combined in it:

First—it is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—it has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—it is not complicated with cog-gears nor link-gear.

Fourth—it is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—it's working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—it has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—it's shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—its works are all encased and free from dust or dirt, so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the attachments, as in the case in nearly all other machines, are exposed.

Ninth—it has a device by which bobbin can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as in the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—it is elegantly ornamented and finished.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine like it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all aches. Singer sewing machine at \$3.00.

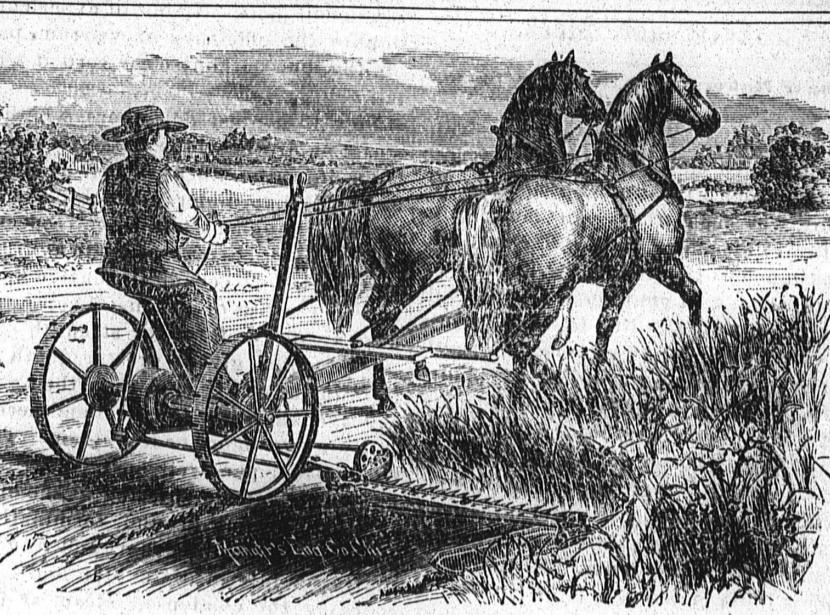
J. T. RICHHEY, Agent,  
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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## DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

We will sell you

As cheap as any one.

Dr. H. W. Howe,  
DENTIST.Rooms—Over  
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Farmers will please call at

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And examine our stock of

## IMPLEMENT &amp; FARM MACHINERY

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

MCURDY, BRUNE &amp; CO.

J. S. CREW &amp; CO.

## OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

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## WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

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150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

## A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

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## KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

\$1500 TO \$600 A YEAR, OR \$5 TO \$20 A DAY IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY. NO RISK. WOMEN DO AS WELL AS MEN. MANY MAKE MORE THAN THE AMOUNT STATED ABOVE. NO ONE CAN FAIL TO MAKE MONEY FAST.

ANY ONE CAN DO THE WORK. YOU CAN MAKE FROM 50 TO 100 DOLLARS A DAY, AND QUITE EARNINGS AND SPARE TIME TO THE BUSINESS. IT COSTS NOTHING TO