

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 443.

EVERY DAY.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

I am so tired—my heart and I—I have no strength to hope or pray; I face the morning with a sigh; With drooping head and hands I say, Ah, me!

The weary cares of every day!

The tiresome round of little cares, From which in vain I strive to stray; The steady strain that frets and wears, And crumbles strongest life away— Ah, me!

The small demands of every day!

With sword in hand, in some grand fight, My soul would rise to meet the fray; But these small needle-points have might To let my life in drops away. Ah, me!

The fretful strife of every day!

The martyrs stood both sword and flame, Yet felt their patience oft decay Before small stings and unjust blame. The little thorns that strew the way, Ah, me!

Make bleeding foot-prints every day.

Well, then, my soul, take thou this thought: The narrow is the hardest way; Bound in small cares thou hast been brought Into the thickets of life's fray. Ah, me!

Right in the front stands every day.

This is the hardest, grandest fight, The ceaseless fight that may not stay; But ever onward, day and night, Wins step by step the upward way. Ah, me!

That keeps the van of every day!

CHARLES SUMMERS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Strangers visiting Melbourne, the chief city of Australia, will not be allowed to overlook four great marble statues which adorn the public library. They are the gift of Mr. W. J. Clark, one of the distinguished public men of that growing empire. These statues represent, in a sitting posture, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the prince of Wales and the princess of Wales. They are larger than life, and, according to the Australian press, they are admirable works in every respect.

They were executed by Charles Summers, a sculptor long resident in that colony, where he practiced his art with great success, as the public buildings and private houses of Melbourne attest. Many of his works remain in the colony; and he may be said to be the founder of his form of art in that part of the world. The history of this man's life is so remarkable that I think it will interest the reader.

Fifty years ago Charles Summers was a little, hungry, ragged boy in English Somersetshire, who earned four cents a day by scaring the crows from the wheat fields. I have seen myself such little fellows engaged in this work, coming on duty before four in the morning and remaining till eight in the evening, frightening away the birds by beating a tin pan with a stick, not unfrequently chasing them and throwing stones at them. He was the son of a mason, who had eight children, and squandered half of his time and money in the taproom. Hence this boy, from the age of eight or nine years, smart, intelligent and ambitious, was constantly at work at some such employment; and often, during his father's drunken fits, he was the chief support of the family.

Besides serving as scarecrow, he assisted his father in his mason's work, and became a hod-carrier as soon as he was able to carry a hod. Sometimes he accompanied his father to a distant place in search of employment, and he was often seen on the high road in charge of the drunkard, struggling to get him home before he had spent their united earnings in drams. In these deplorable circumstances he acquired a dexterity and patience which were most extraordinary. Before he was twelve years old he began to handle the chisel and the mallet, and his work in squaring and facing a stone soon surpassed that of boys much older than himself. He was observed to have a strong propensity to do fancy stone work. He obtained, as a boy, some local celebrity for his carved gate posts and other ornamental objects in stone. So great were his skill and industry that, by the time he was nineteen years of age, besides having maintained a large family for years, he had saved a sum equal to one hundred dollars.

Then a piece of good fortune happened to him. A man came from London to set up in a parish church near by a monumental figure, and looked about for a skillful mason to assist him. Charles Summers was mentioned as the

best hand in the neighborhood, and upon him the choice fell. Thus he was introduced to the world of art, for this figure had been executed by Henry Weekes, a distinguished London sculptor. The hardships of his childhood had made a man of him at this early age—a thoughtful and prudent man. Taking with him ten of his twenty pounds, he went to London and applied for employment in the studio of Henry Weekes. This artist employed several men, but he had no vacant place except the humble one of stone polisher, which required little skill. He accepted the place with alacrity and delight, at a salary of five dollars a week.

He was now in his element. The lowliest employments of the studio were pleasing to him. He loved to polish the marble; the sight of the numerous models was a pleasure to him; even wetting the cloths and cleaning the model tools were pleasant tasks. His cheerfulness and industry made him a favorite; and when his work was done he employed his leisure in gaining skill in carving and cutting marble. In this he had such success that, when in after life he became himself an artist, he would sometimes execute his idea in marble without modeling it in clay.

When he had been in this studio about a year, his employer was commissioned to execute two colossal figures in bronze, and the young man was obliged to spend much of his time in erecting the foundry, and other duties which he felt to be foreign to his art. Impatient at this, he resigned his place, and visited his home, where he executed medallion portraits—first of his own relations, and, afterward, of public men, such as the mayor of Bristol, and the member of parliament for his county. These medallions gave him some reputation, and it was a favorite branch with him as long as he lived.

Returning to London, he had no difficulty in gaining employment at good wages in a studio of a sculptor. Soon we find him competing for the prizes offered by the Royal Academy of London to young sculptors, the chief of which is a gold medal, given every two years for the best group in clay of a historical character. A silver medal is also given every year for the best model from life.

At the exhibition of 1851, when he was twenty-four years of age, he was a competitor for both these prizes. For the gold medal he executed a group which he called "Mercy Interceding for the Vanquished." For the silver medal he offered a bust of a living person.

He had the singular good fortune of winning both, and he received them in public from the hands of the president of the academy, Sir Charles Eastlake. Cheer upon cheer greeted the modest student when he rose and went forward for that purpose. He was a young man of great self-control. Instead of joining in the usual festivities of his fellow-students after the award, he walked quietly to his lodgings, where his father and brother were anxiously waiting to hear the result of the competition. He threw himself into a chair without a word, and they began to console him for the supposed disappointment. In a few minutes they sat down to supper; whereupon, with a knowing smile, he took his medals out of his pocket, and laid one of them on each side of his plate.

From that time he had no difficulties except those inherent in the nature of his work and in his own constitution. His early struggle with life had made him too intense. He had scarcely known what play was, and he did not know how to recreate himself. He had little taste for reading or society. He loved art alone. The consequence was that he worked with an intensity and continuity that no human constitution could long endure. Soon after winning his two medals his health was so completely prostrated that he made a voyage to Australia to visit a brother who had settled there. The voyage restored him, and he soon resumed the practice of his art at Melbourne.

The people there were just building their house of parliament, and he was employed to execute the artistic work of the interior. He lived many years in Australia, and filled the colony with his works in marble and bronze.

In due time he made the tour of Europe, and lingered nine years in Rome, where he labored with suicidal assiduity. He did far more manual labor himself than is usual with artists of his standing, and yet, during his residence in Rome, he had twenty men in his service. It was in Rome, in 1876, that he received from Melbourne the commission to execute in marble the four colossal statues mentioned above. These works he completed in something less than eighteen months, besides

doing several other minor works previously ordered.

It was too much, and nature resented the affront. After he had packed the statues, and sent them on their way to the other side of the globe, he set out for Melbourne himself, intending to take England by the way for medical advice. At Paris he visited the exhibition, and the next day, at his hotel, he fell senseless to the floor. In three weeks he was dead, at the age of fifty-one years, in the very midst of his career.

"For him," writes one of his friends, "life consisted of but one thing—art. For that he lived; and, almost in the midst of it, died. He could not have conceived existence without it. Always, and under every circumstance, he was thinking of his work, and gathering from whatever surrounded him such information as he thought would prove of service. In omnibuses, in railway carriages, and elsewhere, he found opportunities of study, and could always reproduce a likeness from memory of the individuals so observed."

I do not copy these words as commendation, but as warning. Like so many other gifted men of this age, he lived too fast and attempted too much. He died when his greatest and best life would naturally have been just beginning. He died at the beginning of the period when the capacity for high enjoyment of life is naturally the greatest.

Something Funny.

The following little stories taken from Harper's Magazine for August are too good to keep:

BAFFLED CURIOSITY.—Miss J.—was on the way South to spend the winter with some relatives. Her friends Mr. and Mrs. H.—were her traveling companions as far as Goldsborough, where they separated, Miss J.—having about a hundred miles more of railroading to do alone, as a telegram received at Goldsborough stated that her expected escort could not meet her there. As usual, the passengers on the branch road were few, and Miss J.—was the only lady on the train.

The conductor was an ex-confederate cap-

tain—a peculiar characteristic of Southern roads.

He was a native of the town to which

Miss J.—was ticketed, and was very anxious

to find out who his fair passenger was.

His rather officious offers to assist her in finding her friends when she should reach her destination were rather coldly refused.

He finally got desperate, and appealed to an ancient gentle-

man in the car (a friend of his) to assist him.

Presently the old gentleman crossed the car,

took seat immediately behind our fair travel-

er, and addressing her very politely said: "My

friend Captain P.—is very anxious to know

who you are."

Looking up from the pages of her novel, Miss J.—said: "You didn't tell him, did you?"

He was so thoroughly taken aback that it was some moments before he recovered himself sufficiently to stammer, "N-no."

"Thank you," said Miss J.—gratefully, and coolly resumed her reading.

The crest-fallen old "Mercury" retired to the smoking-car, and our traveler was annoyed no more.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE FUTURE.—A young lady residing near Belfast, in Ireland, was visit-

ing some relatives in New Jersey a few weeks ago. She pretended to be very much puz-

zed over the democratic state of affairs in our

republic. The village baker was a justice of

the peace, and a shoe-maker had been elected

assemblyman, while the state senator from that state was a coarse illiterate man—none of

them by any means gentlemen, as she under-

stood the word. She went skating with the

children one afternoon, and after her return

told a friend that on the pond the butcher's boy had greeted her, and offered to assist her

in putting on her skates.

"You didn't allow him to do so, did you?" demanded her friend, a little indignantly.

"Oh yes," she said, "and skated with him

too. I didn't know but he'd be president of the

United States some day, and I didn't want to of-

fend him."

Anecdote of Sir Isaac Newton.

An amusing instance of the entire forgetfulness of self to which a deeply studious, devoted servant may be brought is afforded by the following anecdote of Sir Isaac Newton. The incident occurred while he was engaged in compiling one of his greatest works:

Dr. Stukely, a particular friend and conser-

vator of Sir Isaac, went one day to visit him ap-

pointment, and being informed by the servant

who answered his summons that the host was

in his study, he sat down in the little parlor to

which he had been conducted to wait for him. The servant, recognizing the visitor as one of his master's chosen friends, offered to announce his presence; but the doctor, seeing dinner nearly ready, and knowing how averse the great scholar was to being disturbed when at his work, said that he would prefer to wait. "Sir Isaac has not dined?"

"No, sir, but his dinner will be very soon ready for him."

"Then we will chat over our meat and wine. I will not disturb him."

Dinner was brought in—a broiled chicken, under cover, with simple fixings, and a bottle of light claret. The usual alarm was sounded, and the doctor looked every moment to see his friend; but the minutes passed and he did not come. Stukely was becoming impatient, and, moreover, he was hungry. At length—at the expiration of almost an hour—thinking, probably, that he had earned the right, he drew up to the table, uncovered the dish and ate the fowl, picking the bones so clean that a dog would have passed them in disdain; then he returned the cover to its place, and bade the servant see that another chicken was cooked for his master.

Before the cook had complied, however, Sir Isaac came down.

"Doctor, I am very sorry. I must have kept you waiting. But never mind. Let me take a bite of dinner, and I will be at your service as long as you please."

He went to the table; removed the cover; and finding the empty dish, and beholding the denuded bones, without the least emotion of disappointment or surprise, he turned to Stukely, with a pleasant smile, saying:

"You can see, doctor, how my work absorbs my attention. I had entirely forgotten that I had dined!"—S. O., Jr.

A Minister's Call.

Here is the style of "call" sent to a clergyman by some of the venerable old Dutchmen who used to live near Catskill, and wanted a good man for their "Reformed" congregation. This is the way they put it, according to the original document, which has just been discovered by Mr. Tompson, the present pastor:

"You are to preach in the Dutch language, and the service will be required of your reverence alternately for thirty Sundays in the year at Catskill, and at Coxsackie twenty-one, as also by turns only holy days, which will in time be regulated by the reverend consistory. And in order that your reverence may know on what promises and conditions on your side your reverence shall enter upon the service among us, it has been resolved that your reverence shall have and enjoy a salary of fifty pounds current money of New York, to be in all honesty paid to your reverence by the reverend consistory, at the time in office, in two semi-annual installments. Besides this, your reverence will be provided with a free dwelling and suitable ground with it for a good and sufficient garden, either at Catskill or Coxsackie, wherever it shall please your reverence to select; with fire-wood for your reverence's own use, and a good saddle-horse, with saddle and bridle, as your own property; and when the horse dies, then to be provided with a good saddle-horse as a loan, to be used in riding from one place to another in the exercise of the sacred office. And should it happen that your reverence should be called away from us to another congregation, your reverence will continue among us for such length of time as may need for us to be again supplied with a minister, provided that such extension of service will not be longer than a year from the time of such call to your reverence."

The negroes of Bolonda, in Africa, are advanced women suffragists. Their women sit in the councils of state, bring their husbands to their villages when they marry, have the sole right of pronouncing a divorce and retaining the children in that event, and govern the opposite sex in the smallest matters of domestic economy.

The Boston municipal court had just fined a young man for drunkenness Thursday, when a pretty young woman rushed in and offered to pay the fine if he would marry her. He refused, but at last consented, and a constable made them one.

"In the hour of danger woman thinks least of herself," said Madame de Staél. True! When the thunder roars and the vivid lightning flashes and the big drops come down, the woman who is caught out in the storm devotes her agony to the thought that her hat and dress will be ruined.

Young Folks' Department.

Where are the Little Folks?

We wonder what has become of all the children that used to write letters to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS? Children, have you forgotten to write? or have you lost your interest in the children's column? or are you, like the older people, too busy to either read or write? We are desirous of keeping up our acquaintance with all of our little letter writers, and we trust that in the future the children will keep their column full. Children, will you write, or shall we fill the space with other matter?

SUCCESSFUL BOYS.

BY WASHINGTON HASBROUCK, PH. D., Principal N. J. State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

Who are the boys that succeed in this world? This, my young friends, is a very important question for you to answer. Shall I answer it for you? As you and I are strangers, let me say, I have had thousands of boys under my care as a teacher, and that I know who succeed in all the nobler walks of life. I have watched these successful boys in the school-room, in the store, in college, on the farm—everywhere.

One trait of character is possessed by all of them in a greater or less degree, viz.: they all have great powers of concentration. Whatever they do with all their might. Is a lesson to be learned, they bring all the powers of their mind to the task until it is mastered. They do not allow their minds to wander off, now upon this subject, and then upon that; but with an iron will and an unconquerable determination they give the task to be performed, whether of the head or hand, undivided and close attention until the work is done. This power of concentration is the secret of one scholar's success over another in the same class. How you study is of far greater importance than what or how much you study.

I have in my mind now several of my old scholars who are eminent as lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel, civil engineers, builders, merchants and farmers, all of whom were noted in school for their undivided and close attention to whatever was to be done, either at their desks in preparing their lessons, or in the class-room at recitation. I remember one of these boys in particular, although it is nearly thirty years since he was a student in my school. I can see him now at his desk, working at a difficult problem in algebra or arithmetic, or trying to translate a sentence in Latin or Greek. It mattered not what the study was, he always entered upon it

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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. Popene, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

Levi Bumbard, Hartford, Lyon county.

J. S. Payne, Cadrus, Linn county.

How Shall We Make Our Grange Meetings Entertaining?

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—This is a question that we should all give a great deal of attention. A mere business form is not all that is required to make the grange interesting. We will all admit that business should be before pleasure. And then the question might be asked, what shall we do besides attending to the business of the grange? Shall we go to our meetings to sit with folded hands and hear what some brother or sister has to say, or shall we say or do something. One brother may say, "Well, I can't make a speech." Suppose you can't make a speech; we don't expect all to make speeches. But surely each one could say something when in the grange room. Those who can't get up and talk in a grange meeting should note down what they think and have it read. One sister will say, "Well, I don't like to get up and tell what I do at home—how I do my work, or how I manage my business." Suppose you don't like to; that is just what the grange wants you to do. If it doesn't interest you it will somebody else. If we should all say so what kind of meetings would we have? Another will say, "I don't believe I will go to the grange to-night; there is nothing going on. I had rather go to sleep and wait till we have a supper or an initiation or something of the kind." An officer will say, "Well, if I don't go some one will fill my place." Suppose they do? Will that be doing your duty? Each officer should endeavor to fill his or her office every meeting? How much nicer when the grange opens to have every officer present! and then we know how to go to work. It is not the greatest number of members that makes a grange, but it is the working members that keep the grange alive. We should not wait for one another—the brothers for the sisters, or the sisters for the brothers. There is a great work for all to do, and one cannot do all. We must work together and work for one another. We should also try to increase our membership, and not be grangers just to save all we can. There is something else to be done besides making money. There is much more sociability in the grange than is shown outside. That alone should be worth a great deal to us. Each one should try to have something prepared for each meeting, so that we can make our meetings more interesting without taking up so much time. If we had our work prepared to do and not wait till in the grange room to prepare it it would make our grange meetings shorter, and in all probability we would have a better attendance and better meeting; old members would not get so sleepy and wish for the grange to over. There is plenty to make the grange interesting if we would only exert our efforts to make it so. There might be a great deal said on this subject and yet remain unanswered. I think they will agree with me when I say that our grange grows in interest as it grows older. Brothers and sisters, let us each and every one try to do our part.—Secretary of Salem Grange, Franklin county, Ind.

Does the Grange Pay?

This is a question often asked by those within the gates as well as those without. Many of those asking it are doing so with a sincere desire for information, while too many ask it through ignorance. Fortunately, it is a question easily answered. Nothing is done in the grange without a purpose and which has not meaning; nothing is read that is not beautiful, significant and instructive; nothing transacted save in a way that is calculated to render the members efficient in any deliberative body. And if financial benefits and advantages are alone sought, the grange affords opportunities such as no other secret order (the Sovereigns of Industry excepted) ever has or can offer.

Now we propose to ask farmers a few plain questions. Does it pay to continue the same system of cropping under which you see your farms grow poorer year by year? Does it pay to raise horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, when far superior breeds might be had, returning a much larger amount of profits for the same cost of feeding? Does it pay to use old agricultural implements when new and better ones can be had, doing much more work in the same time with far less labor of yourselves and teams? Does it pay to plant old varieties of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats and grass, when others can be had which will yield far more on the same soil? Does it pay to go to stores and sit half an evening on a dry goods box when the same time could have been spent more profitably at home reading, or listening to talk in the grange? Does it pay you to buy your tobacco by the plug, when by joining your neighbor you could buy it by the pound at from 25 to 40 per cent. less? If not, why talk about the grange paying, when you will not apply it to your own transactions? It is far more pleasant to censure others than pass judgment upon ourselves. All the grange asks is that justice be done to her motives and intentions; and if attempting to raise farmers to a

"higher manhood and womanhood" be meritorious, say so by your words and deeds. At least the grange will never degrade her membership.—*Ez.*

To Granges.

In compliance with instructions of the National grange, given at Canandaigua, N. Y., November 28, 1879, the executive committee has had printed the Revised Manual, which is now the "authoritative and official manual of the order," and has placed the same in the hands of the secretary for issue to granges. The following prices have been fixed for this manual: \$14 per hundred, \$1.75 per dozen, 20 cents each for less than one dozen. Unless ordered to the contrary, the books will be shipped by express, the party ordering to pay cost. If so desired the books will be sent by mail, registered, in which case the postage and registration fee must accompany the order. Postage on twelve copies is eighteen cents and ten cents additional for registration—twenty-eight cents. In no case will a manual be sold to an individual, and all orders for them must bear the seal of the grange, whether state or subordinate, for which ordered. Masters of granges are urged to keep the members constantly in mind of the fact that the manual must not be exposed where it may be seen by parties who are not Patrons, and that all manuals are the property of the grange.

The secretary of the National grange has also for sale Song Books with music, \$1.50 per dozen, or 15 cents per copy; Secretary's Record Books, 45 cents; Treasurer's Account Books, 40 cents; Order Books, 25 cents; Receipt Books, 25 cents; Roll Books, 10 cents; Digests, 25 cents; application blanks, 40 cents per 100. Sent by mail, and above prices include postage. If desired by express the party ordering must pay charges. As all business of the secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, books or supplies will not be sent unless cash accompanies the order.

By order of executive committee.

WM. M. IRELAND,
Secretary National Grange.
602 D ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Some Things Which the Patrons Propose to Do.

- To secure for themselves, through the granges, social and educational advantages not otherwise attainable, and to thereby, while improving their condition as a class, enoble farm life, and render it attractive and desirable.
- To give full practical effect to the fraternal tie which unites them, in helping each other in case of sickness, bereavement, pecuniary misfortune, and want and danger of every kind.
- To make themselves better and more successful farmers by means of the knowledge gained, the habits of industry and methods established, and the quickness of thought induced by intercourse and discussion.
- To secure economies in the buying of implements, fertilizers and family supplies, and in transportation, as well as increased profits in the sale of the products of their labor, without enhancing their cost to the consumer.

5. To entirely abolish the credit system in their ordinary transactions, always buying and selling on a cash basis, both among themselves and in their dealings with the outside world.

6. To encourage co-operation in trade, in farming and in all other branches of industry, especially those most intimately connected with agriculture.

7. To promote the true unity of the republic, by drawing the best men and women of all parts of the country together in an organization which knows no sectional bounds or prejudices, or owes no party allegiance.

Why the Grange Fails.

What must be thought of the Patron of Husbandry who can refuse to pay the pitiful sum of less than three cents a week for a paper devoted to the best interests of his class because it does not come up to the standard of a general newspaper? Is it at all to be wondered that the grange is retrograding in some localities where members feel so little interest in the cause as to be unwilling to study its principles and keep up with its progress? and is it surprising that there are so many farmers truckling to the lawyers and merchants and willing that they and their families shall continue to occupy a subordinate position socially, politically and industrially?

The truth is, the farmer who cannot become intensely interested in the grange is simply incapable of understanding and appreciating the grandeur of its principles and purposes, and is unable to see and understand, however much he may feel, how he, his family and his class are robbed and oppressed by the comparatively few whose power is the natural result of organization. Such men, if they could but look at their surroundings with the eye of intelligence, would place far less value upon the sensational news of the day and the political information they get from the political press.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

How Can It Be Done?

The grange is a farmers' institution, and it is the duty of farmers to take care of it. We know that all who have had any experimental knowledge of the order believe it is an institution that cannot be dispensed with by the farmers, and they realize that it should not only be preserved but that it should be strengthened and made a power for their good. The agricultural class is the most numerous class, and in the aggregate holds more property and pays more taxes than all other classes, and why should they not make themselves felt and respected? But how can it be done? Without fear of contradiction, we answer, by making the subordinate granges interesting and profitable. While none would doubt the value of a well-regulated and well-conducted subordinate grange, there would be a great diver-

sity of opinion as to the means that could be best employed for bringing it up to the highest standard of usefulness. Every earnest, thinking Patron believes in the necessity of having a live grange, and thinks he understands how its efficiency might be increased.

Why Farmers Should be Educated.

Farmers often complain that their interests are not fairly dealt with in the laws passed by the state legislature, and that were they to form a part of the legislative body they are overreached by the lawyers; but if the education of the farmers was carried forward as it ought to be they would have the power which larger knowledge is sure to carry with it. When they learn to do their own thinking and reasoning, a measure of success will be assured to greatly enhance the influence they will undoubtedly exert.

Or if we come from the halls of legislation to the sphere of the day laborer, we shall find a strong argument in the higher wages that are paid for skilled labor when brought into competition with unskilled. The skill is generally proportioned to the degree of intelligence, and the intelligence in proportion to the education. The exception only proves the rule more forcible. From what ever point of view we look at the matter, it stands out with more and more importance.—*True Farmer.*

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.

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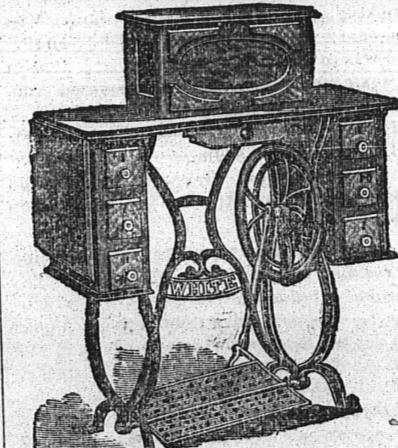
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IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

**"Droughty Kansas"—Census Notes—
Indians Stealing Herded Horses.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

A dispatch from Larned tells of a general rain there. We also hear news from Newton that there was a heavy rain there night before last and yesterday, and that the roads were very heavy. From a private letter we learn that the upper Republican and Solomon countries, at least as far west as Beloit, were visited by a splendid rain a few days ago. At Concordia there was considerable thunder and lightning. The fine residence of Mr. John Tate was struck by lightning, demolishing a chimney and stove. None of the inmates of the house were injured. Up to this time about six inches of rain has fallen in the Northwest since the 28th of June. This amount certainly insures the corn crop. From all we can learn, the corn crop all through the Northwest, except in a few of the extreme northwestern counties, will be simply immense. The wheat was harvested in good condition.

Prof. Evans, United States census supervisor, writes us that the official count of the returns of the enumerators gives Shawnee county, including the city of Topeka, a population of 29,220. The population of the county as given by the township assessors March 1 was 27,723. The population of Topeka is, as heretofore announced, 16,400. Prof. Evans denies that there is no money in the treasury to pay the enumerators, as has been reported in a number of the papers, and states that as soon as their returns are re-examined in the Washington office they will be paid promptly, if found correct, which will be good news to the thousand enumerators in Kansas.

From H. X. Devendorf, who was sent to Dodge City by Gov. St. John to investigate the report of Indians running off stock southwest of that city, we learn that a party of five Osage Indians attacked a herd of horses owned by one Mr. Driscoll, whose range is located about forty-five miles south of Dodge City and near the Cimarron river. The herder who had charge of the horses undertook to drive them away, doing his very best to save the stock, until his horse was killed. The Indians secured seven fine horses and left, returning to the territory. Mr. Devendorf says that when he arrived at Dodge he found that Capt. Lischum with a party of mounted soldiers had left Fort Dodge the evening before to investigate. This body of troops had started upon receipt of telegraphic orders from General Pope, who had been notified by Gov. St. John of the depredations being committed by the Indians.

The cattle men have been securing all the arms and ammunition they could purchase with which to defend themselves, and for the balance of the summer intend to be ready in case the Indians should again endeavor to make a raid into the state.

**An Arrested Liquor-Selling Druggist's
Fury in Court.**

[Correspondence Atchison Champion.]

BLU RAPIDS, Kans., July 20.—One of the most disgraceful scenes that was ever brought to the public notice in this place was enacted in our quiet little town yesterday. Wm. Coulter, a druggist of this city, had been arrested, tried and fined for selling liquor, and as Attorney W. H. H. Freeman was asking for an amendment to the judgment, without referring by a single act or word to Coulter, he was pounced upon by the latter without any warning and terribly beaten. Not content with this, Coulter attacked Mr. E. H. Campbell, the temperance worker, who has been stopping here during the summer, and he in turn was the victim of a terrible abuse. He was saved from, perhaps, instant death by the interference of friends, who grasped the chair in the hands of Coulter raised to brain him. Both parties are confined to their beds to-day. Such shameful proceedings ought not to be tolerated in a civilized country. The attack on Freeman and Campbell was uncalled for, and especially so in the case of Mr. Campbell, who did not even utter a word of provocation nor lift a finger to attack any one. It costs something, sometimes, to stand up for the right.

Terrible Hail Storm.

[Hays Sentinel.]

The hail storm reported in our last issue was not confined to Rooks county. From Norton county papers we learn that along the Prairie Dog many head of cattle and horses were pelleted to death, while two or three men were caught beyond the reach of shelter and dangerously injured. Crops were totally destroyed. One incident will be sufficient to give an idea of the work and nature of those singular storms. A cow was caught in a mingled mass of water and hail and carried along the bed of a canon until she lodged against the trunk of a tree. Ten hours later she was found frozen solid in a mass of ice six feet deep. Speaking of the storm, the *Advance* says: "Hail covered the ground, to the depth of a foot to eighteen inches on the level, and the draws presented the novel appearance of being piled with ice in midsummer to the depth of eight feet."

Gored by a Bull.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, while Mr. G. W. H. Moore, superintendent of the poor farm, was driving a cow from one field to another, he was attacked by a large Jersey bull which was in the field. He tried to frighten the animal away at first but finding he was in danger attempted to escape, when the bull making a dash at him caught him with one of his horns in his right thigh and tossed him over a fence near by as though he was a football. Mr. Moore was severely bruised about the body, and received a very serious gash in the thigh, where the bull's horn struck him. A doctor was called as soon as possible, and he found the gash inflicted to be nearly four inches long and very deep. Mr. Moore is confined to his bed, where he will be compelled to remain for some time.

**Burned to Death.
[Council Grove Republican.]**

Last Sunday evening a thrill of horror swept over this community at the announcement that Mrs. Denning, wife of Rev. B. V. Denning, pastor of the M. E. church, was lying at the point of death and suffering intense agony from injuries received by her clothing catching fire and burning from her person. Mrs. Denning had attended Sabbath-school that afternoon at 3 o'clock, and taught her class of young ladies as customary. Returning home, she proceeded to prepare the evening meal, which she, alas, was destined never to enjoy. While engaged in cooking, in some way her clothes caught fire, possibly from a spark flying from the hearth. She smelt the odor of burning cloth and went to the upper room to find the cause; failing, she returned to the kitchen in the basement, when the flames burst forth in the folds of her clothing and almost enveloped her. Seizing a woolen shawl, she tried as best she could to extinguish the flames, but failed, and her cries for help did not create any alarm. Her husband soon after returned from the country, where he had been filling an appointment, and found her lying on the floor burned in a most shocking manner, her clothing having been almost entirely consumed. She was carried to a couch and physicians and assistants instantly summoned. Her frightful injuries were bandaged and every possible relief applied. But it was manifest to all that she could not survive. During the short time she lived she was blessed with consciousness, and though suffering untold agony she talked to those around her, consoling them and uttering the last wishes of her heart. The faith of the Christian shone out through all her agony, and seemed to conquer the torture she suffered. About 10 o'clock, after four hours of mortal agony, she died.

The high respect felt for the lady and the sad manner of her death touched all hearts, and rendered the funeral services unusually solemn and impressive.

The deep sympathy of the community is felt and expressed for the bereaved husband, whose loss is one in which every soul in our midst is a sharer.

Cotton Growing in Southern Kansas.
[Independence Tribune.]

Capt. McFiggart was up on Monday, and reports the Liberty country prosperous and happy. He has thrashed 150 acres of his wheat crop, and has had an average yield of 18 bushels per acre. He has yet 60 acres to thresh, which will yield as much or more per acre. His corn crop is first class. The cotton raised by the refugee colored men on his farm (some 30 acres) is just as good the negroes say as they ever had in the South. The greater portion stands 2 1/2 to 4 feet high and is very thrifty. The cotton crop on all good land is in a good condition and promises a large yield, while that put in late on poor ground is not near so good. The captain feels confident that cotton will hereafter be one of the principal crops of the bottom, and he will set apart from 50 to 75 acres next season for that crop.

Population of Labette County.
[Parsons Sun.]

The following is a correct statement of the total population of each township in Labette county, as returned by the United States enumerators: Neosho township, 728; Montana, 871; Oswego, 942; Richland, 1,281; Hackberry, 1,104; Fairview, 852; Liberty, 906; North, 896; Walton, 736; Labette, 617; Mt. Pleasant, 657; Elm Grove, 1,097; Howard, 765; Canada, 674; Mound Valley, 1,410; Osage, 1,395; Parsons city, 4,197; Oswego city, 2,354; Chetopa city, 1,305. Total population of the county, 22,958—a gain of 2,835 over the returns made by the assessors in March last.

Ottawa Booming.

[Ottawa News.]

The amount of building and improvement going on in Ottawa at the present time is amazing. One can't ride in any direction without seeing new buildings going up or old ones being enlarged. On Main street five large stores have been recently completed, and work will soon begin upon the big block of Ring & Smith, Barker, and the new opera-house. Ottawa is fairly booming.

Clay County Corn Crop.

[Clay County Dispatch.]

Clay county has reason to feel well pleased with the corn crop now growing, for notwithstanding the severe wind storm, our crops, with no other drawbacks, will be the heaviest ever gathered here.

Destitute Children.

[Paola Citizen.]

Mr. Bruce, agent of the Children's Aid Society of New York, will bring about twenty-five children to Miami county in August to find homes.

**CONTINENTAL
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.**

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

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses 1,289,339
Capital (paid up in cash) 1,000,000
Net surplus over all 1,038,437

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas, Kansas, and 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 make money faster than work for us than at any time. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any man can do at 40. Those who like wise 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.

E. P. CHESTER,**DRUGGIST!**

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

—AND—

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

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**, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have 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.

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

**Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in
sums to suit.**

S. O. THACHER	President
J. S. CREW	Vice-President
A. HADLEY	Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN	Ass't Cashier

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

E. B. GOOD.

14-STOP ORGANS,
Stool, book and music, boxed and shipped, only
\$25.00. New pianos \$195 to \$1,600. Before
you buy an instrument be sure to see his midsum-
mer offer, illustrated, free. Address Daniel F.
Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Golden Medical Discovery

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

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter**, **Rose Rash**, **Balls**, **Carbuncles**, **Bore Eyes**, **Seruliform Sores** and **Swellings**, **White Swellings**, **Gout** or **Thick Neck**. It has cured, in fact, all diseases caused by bad blood, and has been used with great success in all cases of **Torpid Liver**, or "**Biliousness**." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

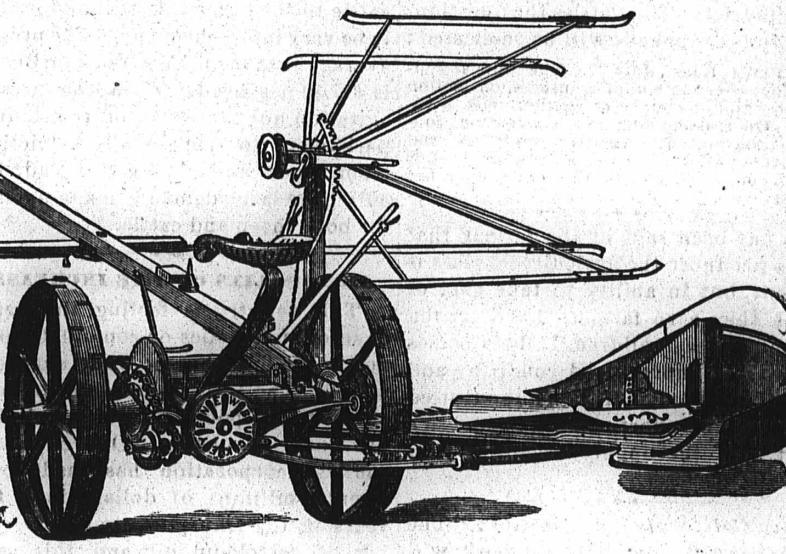
In the cure of **Brachitis**, **Sever's**, **Coughs**, **Weak Legs**, and early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These pills (Little Pins) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice**, **Headache**, **Convulsions**, **Impure Blood**, **Swelling in the Shoulders**, **Spasmodic Convulsions**, **Swelling of the Liver**, **Swelling of the Stomach**, **Bad Taste in Mouth**, **Bilious Attacks**, **Pain in the Region of the Kidneys**, **Internal Fever**, **Bloated feeling about Stomach**, **Rush of Blood to Head**, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sold by druggists.

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

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)

**MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN**

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

No cost made to

bulk by examining the whole.

No man will be without

who has tried them.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

Agents wanted in every

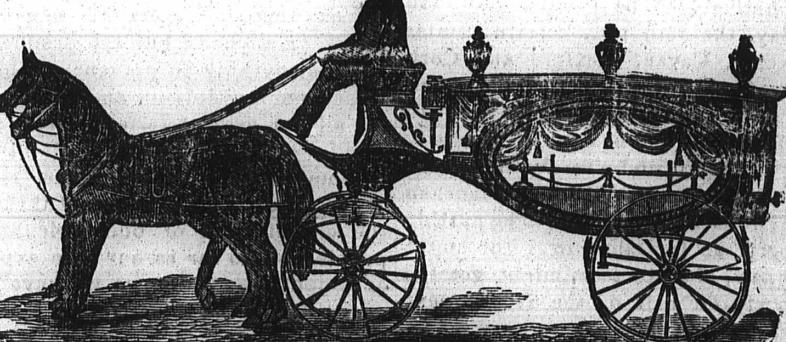
county in the United States

to put them on wagons now

in use.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—Please publish and keep standing for two or three issues notice to the Patrons that the P. of H. Mutual Life Assurance association of Kansas has reached the number provided by section 7 of article 12 of the constitution (500), and policies are to issue.

I wish to say that before policies can issue we must know in whose favor they are to be drawn. For that purpose blank applications are being mailed to be filled out and returned to this office. All persons filling these blanks will be careful and write plainly, so that no mistakes may occur.

Yours fraternally,

P. B. MAXSON.
EMPORIA, Kans., July 18, 1880.

The following dispatch to the *Journal* gives us the judicial situation in this district. This settles the question, and Judge Stephens will be re-elected:

OTTAWA, Kans., July 27.—The judicial convention, after some unpleasantness, on motion of the Franklin county delegation took recess. On reassembling the convention continued the present executive committee and adjourned *sine die*. Judge Stephens's friends will submit his name to the suffrage of the people.

It has been said of the farmer that "as a producer the agricultural class is a giant, but in ability to take care of what they earn farmers have proven as helpless as children." This comes from their unorganized condition and lack of knowledge of the methods used by organized effort against them. We must first thoroughly organize, then educate, then act.

THE California Farmer says: "The grain harvest, now in its full work, will astonish everybody. We shall want more than five hundred ships to take away our grain crop, and where is the California line of ships to do this work? Our wool clip has been a good addition to the wealth of our state by good prices. Our vineyard interest shows grandly and will give millions in value. The honey crop promises well also; and thus our state is progressing. We must also report about our fruit crop, now one of the great resources of fruit and luxury at home, and of large income, by what we are now and shall export abroad, also counting in millions as value to the state."

It is the avowed determination of the agitators in Ireland to persist in their crusade until the landed estates are so worthless that the present holders will be glad to abandon it to the people. The Irish Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, says that recent events show that this intention of the agitators is not unlikely to be carried out. On Friday, the 25th ult., certain estates in Kerry, Cavan, Wexford and Cork were offered for sale in the land court. The sales were adjourned for want of competition. In one case Mr. McCredy offered \$10,000, and after waiting some time for a second bid Judge Flanagan said it was a perfect farce to be putting property up for sale now. For aught he knew, Mr. McCredy might get the property for half of the \$10,000 next year.

THE Mark Lane Express of the present week says of the British prospects and markets: "The weather continues showery and unsettled. Heavy rains in certain districts laid the grain crop. The excessive rainfall at this critical period tended to emphasize the firmness which has recently characterized the grain trade. Owing to depletion of granary stock of English wheat prices have been well sustained and in some cases slightly higher, but offerings are so small and the quality so inferior that choice has been much restricted. Consequently there has been a good demand for such qualities of foreign as can be substituted, notably Australian and New Zealand. Red wheat continues unusually scarce, particularly Saxon-ska and Winter American, both of which are readily taken. So that in spite of the good harvest prospects in America and Europe there appears little chance of any decline in the immediate future, while possibilities of a smart rise are quite on the cards. The stocks of wheat in London on July 1 were nearly 92,000 quarters less than the same date in 1879, while it is estimated that the total of about 136,000 quarters included a large proportion of for-

sign white, which during the past fortnight has gone rapidly into consumption. Stocks of maize also largely diminished, while oats show little variation. Business in both was quiet, but in the case of maize this was chiefly due to the scarcity of spot."

TO TAKE CATTLE TO ENGLAND.

An English firm has chartered the Great Eastern to carry meat and live cattle from this country to England. The company has addressed a circular to the governor of Texas announcing their intention and calling for 20,000 head of fat cattle to be delivered at Galveston or Corpus Christi. They expect to carry that number on each trip, and to make four trips a year. They also suggest that placing this huge vessel on the line will result in bringing large numbers of emigrants, who will land at the point where the cattle will be shipped. If it is found that this enormous vessel can safely ride the ocean and carry a herd of 20,000 cattle, the price for transporting cattle to the other side will undoubtedly be very much cheapened. The present average rate from New York or Boston is \$17.50 per head. With the present agitation now going on in the British parliament to remove all restrictions from American beef, we will undoubtedly have large demands made upon us for both sheep and cattle.

MONOPOLIES ON THE INCREASE.

This country is feeling the heavy hand of monopolies or combinations in nearly all branches of trade and commerce. The transportation companies enter into a pooling system and thus prevent competition. One enormous soulless corporation has made over twenty millions of dollars in a few years in the transportation and refining of petroleum oil, and this same company is now seeking to control the wheat market of this country. The manufacturers of nails have their combination, and last winter suspended manufacturing in order to keep prices at a high figure. Now come the sugar refiners of the country with their combination; and now we have the fact that since the combination the prices have advanced, and continue to advance as the organization spreads. Now all of these combinations are schemes to get more money from the pockets of the producers of the country and put it into the pockets of these jobbers and schemers.

Now we ask what are the producers doing to counteract the schemes of these numerous combinations? It is very evident that combinations will multiply unless somebody does something to prevent it. We ask our agricultural friends if it is at all likely that the transportation companies, the pork packers, the grain dealers, the bankers, the nail manufacturers, the sugar refiners, or anybody but the producers, will do anything to prevent combinations from multiplying and so arranging all our great arteries of trade and commerce that the members of all these monopolies will rapidly grow rich?

We say there is no hope except through the organization of our agricultural people, and so far as our own experience and observation go we have but very little reason to base much hope in that direction. The average farmer will take a rampant political sheet and pay for it, and be led by its teachings, and at the same time will give the cold shoulder to an agricultural journal that fearlessly exposes combinations and the innumerable frauds and swindles that are constantly being practiced upon the farmers of the country. If the agriculturists of this country desire a change, if they desire to be freed from the oppression of combinations, they must themselves make the change. They must stand manfully by, and heartily support the papers of the country that are advocating their cause.

There are no publications in all this broad land, so poorly patronized and so poorly paid as the agricultural journal. Indeed, if it were not for the patronage of others, there is not a single farmer's paper in the country that could live. Take for example our own state. There are but two weekly agricultural papers, and these are not half supported by the farmers. On the other hand, we have in Kansas one hundred and thirteen political papers supported largely by the farmers of the state, for it must be remembered that eight-tenths of the population of Kansas are engaged in agricultural pursuits. And

what is true in Kansas is true in every other state in this Union.

Farmers, are you satisfied with this arrangement?

Railroad Earnings.

Poor's Manual, to be issued this week, shows that the aggregate gross earnings of all the railroads from which reports have been received, covering some 84,000 miles, reached in 1879 the enormous sum of \$629,000,000 in round numbers, which are the largest railroad earnings ever reported, even exceeding those of 1878. The percentage of increase over 1878 was 8 per cent. The charges for moving freight, however, have been reduced during the year in an almost equal ratio to the increase in earnings. The reduction in rates on the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania roads alone amounted to over \$9,000,000, or 50 per cent.

more than the increased earnings that have accrued to the companies, which simply means that the public has gained just that amount in the reduced price it has had to pay for every article transported; while these three roads, for doing the work which a year ago would have netted them \$16,000,000 above the earnings of the previous year, have a gain of only \$6,000,000 to show for it.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

General News.

BOSTON, July 24.—General U. S. Grant has been elected president of the San Pedro and Canon Delague company, which owns 40,000 acres of land in New Mexico, including copper and gold mines. Eastern capitalists are largely interested in the enterprise.

MONTREAL, July 24.—It is stated on trustworthy authority that the object of the Rev. A. J. Bray's visit to England is the promotion of a grand immigration scheme for the province of Quebec. The local government has granted to a company 100,000 acres of land in the eastern townships for settlement by English farmers, and Mr. Bray will be the chief agent in spreading the knowledge required to stimulate immigrants to make Canada their home.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says: "It must not be supposed that the revolutionary spirit is exercised. A large proportion of the Nihilist leaders have been captured or driven abroad, and the intelligent classes are more hopeful and contented under General Melikoff's wise and liberal rule; but the roots of the social malady are deep seated; and that the Nihilists have not lost either hope or energy is shown by the appearance of a new number of the *Narodnaya Volya*, covering six pages of close double columns octavo."

DENVER, Col., July 24.—Reports from Las Vegas say that there has been a heavy rain throughout the northeast portion of New Mexico. Rain has almost incessantly fallen during the week and still continues, with no signs of abatement. The streams are flooded, doing great damage to New Mexico and the Southern Pacific railroad. All the bridges between Las Vegas and Santa Fe, and many between Las Vegas and Trinidad, are washed out. Trains are delayed and no mails have been received for four days. There has been drought in New Mexico, and the rain will greatly benefit the growing crops and insure a plenty of grass for the stock.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., July 22, via LAKE CITY, Col., July 24.—The commission met again yesterday, and the treaty was discussed by sections. That pertaining to land in severally was objected to. The Utes do not favorably entertain the severing of tribal relations, and settling down on 160 acres of land. They want reservations as heretofore, and the boundaries of the same established before the treaty has been signed. One Indian spoke denouncing the treaty. Ouray replied, assuring them that it was the best arrangement that could be made under existing circumstances, and informed the Indian that if he did not like it he had better join another tribe.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 24.—The Mormons celebrated the first entrance into the valley thirty-three years ago to-day with the usual elaborateness. Good order prevailed, and the discipline of an army was everywhere apparent. The procession embraced ten brass and military bands, representing the sentiments, ideas, agricultural and horticultural products, trades, industries and manufactures. It was an hour in passing, and was witnessed by from 10,000 to 20,000 spectators. There was a profusion of mottoes, among the rest "The Happy Polygamic Family," carried by said family in a wagon. The decorations were profuse and often tasteful. Among the evidence of material growth was one of growth in liberalism, namely, that of the mining industry, as eleven years ago a coterie of prominent Mormons was proscribed and excommunicated for advocating mining as a legitimate branch of industry in Utah. The ceremonies were concluded in the big tabernacle, and consisted of speeches and music. It was full to overflowing, and presented an impressive spectacle. There was less show of hostility to the govern-

ment and outsiders than has been formerly made on this anniversary. The federal officers of Utah were invited to attend, but as it was exclusively a sectarian demonstration they were not present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—A statement prepared at the Treasury department shows the total decrease of the annual interest charge of the public debt from August 31, 1865, to July 1, 1877, was \$57,817,054, and to July 1, 1880, \$71,843,716. The public debt, less cash in treasury, August 31, 1865, was \$2,756,481,571. Since that time the decrease has been as follows:

For the ten months ending June 30,	\$120,395,407
For the year ending June 30—	
1867.....	127,884,652
1868.....	27,297,798
1869.....	48,081,540
1870.....	101,601,916
1871.....	84,175,887
1872.....	97,213,538
1873.....	44,318,469
1874.....	13,129,070
1875.....	14,107,983
1876.....	29,115,829

Total decrease from August 31, 1865, to July 1, 1876.....\$695,506,230

From June 30, 1868, to March 1, 1869, there was an increase of \$10,546,491, and from March 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869, there was a decrease of \$58,628,031, making an actual decrease for the year of \$48,081,540. Decrease from July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878, was \$52,400,182; from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879, \$14,718,839; from January 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880, \$6,699,767; from January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1880, \$67,779,803; making a total reduction of the debt from August 31, 1865, to July 1, 1880, \$887,104,823.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The mint and sub-treasury of San Francisco are overflowing with silver coin and an application is made for transfer east of \$2,000,000. The cost of transporting this sum at the rates charged by the express companies and railroads would be \$20,000, or one per cent. The question of the mode in which this silver can be transported and where it can be most easily stored and not exceed the amount of \$20,000 appropriated for vault room is being considered by the Treasury department.

John Diggs, the negro who outraged Mrs. James Schifley night before last near Darnestown, Md., was lodged in jail at Rockville yesterday. Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning about fifty men appeared at the jail and one of them demanded admission on the plea of identification. Sheriff Litchen refused admission while the crowd remained, and they fell back a few feet. Another formal demand being made, a slight demurrer was made by the deputy sheriff. This was the signal for an assault, and the door was broken in despite the resistance of the sheriff. While the door was being forced quite a mèlée occurred with the officers, and even after Diggs had been brought out in the open air the sheriff made another attempt to rescue his prisoner. He was immediately caught and held. In his struggles he received a cut on the arm. The crowd then hurried Diggs off, his ankle-irons clanking as he was forced down the road at a quick trot. He seemed quite calm, and said he was willing to die. Some distance from town the party met a horse by preconcerted arrangement. Diggs's hands and arms were pinioned, but it was then found that to hang him by running the horse from under him was impracticable. The noose was placed around his neck and he was hauled from the ground, making little resistance. His body was left hanging. Diggs made a full confession of the crime to the sheriff previous to the jail being forced.

ATCHISON, July 26.—Mrs. J. B. Marvin, of this city, gave birth to a girl baby on Saturday last that weighed only one and three-quarters pounds. The child is perfectly developed and bids fair to live. The mother has had three children—the first, a boy, weighed when born eleven pounds; the second, a girl, weighed seven pounds; and the third the girl born Saturday. Physicians say it is the smallest fully-developed child ever born.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—Capt. Geo. N. Stone, former owner of Vanderbilt's now famous young mare Maud S., says he was not at all surprised by the result on Saturday, and feels sure that Maud S. could easily have beaten St. Julian's record if she had not been slowed to let Trinket save her distance. He is confident that she can trot in 2:10, and says that by her record of 2:13 1-2, the best ever made in a race, and made by her in her second public appearance, she holds the place of the best-trotter in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—In Oak-

land this evening at about 5 o'clock Edward Schroeder entered the office of Dr. Albert Lefevre and shot him through the body, the wound proving fatal in a few moments. Both parties are of good social position, Schroeder being the teller of the London and San Francisco bank of this city, and Lefevre a long-established and popular dentist. Numerous rumors are afloat as to the cause of the tragedy, though nothing definite is known.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—A colored

Baptist camp meeting, at Danville, ten miles south of Hillsboro, O., was the scene on Friday and Sunday afternoon of a bloody fight. On Friday night a

party of drunken roughs went to the camp about 10 o'clock and began an attack with pistols, clubs and stones. They were repulsed, and William Dickman, one of their number, was shot through the abdomen. Sunday afternoon a party, said to number 200, again attacked the camp, and a most desperate fight followed, ending in breaking up the meeting. It is thought some of the colored people were killed, but they dispersed so rapidly that the facts could not be gathered. No arrests have been made.

MEXICO, July 26.—General Gonzales has been elected president by a large majority. An abortive attempt was made on the 13th inst., in Guanajuato, to shoot him while he was on a balcony, receiving an ovation. Some person in the crowd fired the shot. Mr. Bocho, who was also on the balcony, and a servant who was crossing the room, were wounded. A pronunciamento is reported in the Sierras of Puebla, arising from election squabbles. If the report is true, the situation there is very serious.

It is also reported that General Negrete, who is a professional disturber, has taken the field in Puebla at the head of a small force. Government troops have been sent to repress these disorders. The report that a revolution had broken out in Mazatlan is confirmed. The collector of the port pronounced, seizing the public funds.

The federal troops have reoccupied Mazatlan, and the leaders of the outbreak fled to San Francisco with the stolen funds. A quarrel has arisen between General Carbo, the federal commander in Sonora, and the governor of the state.

It is feared that serious complications may come out of this affair, considering the American ideas of the governor. The Yaqui Indians, a formidable tribe in Sonora, are also reported to be contemplating a revolt. The government and state troops united will be insufficient to subdue these Indians unless considerably reinforced.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A lively war is progressing between the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad and the Louisville and Nashville company. It has so far resulted in the reduction of about 50 per cent. in passenger fares.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurable in point of comfort and ease of management to others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—*Kansas City Journal*, Feb. 9th.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;
one month, \$6; three months, \$10; one year, \$30;

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

NEWSPAPER LAWA.

The courts have decided that—
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly
from the office, or letter-carrier, whether directed
to his name or not, is responsible for it.

Second—if a person orders his paper discontinued,
he must pay all arrearages, 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.

What an Accident Did.

It has discovered an absolute cure for all
diseases of the Kidneys, which can now be
found in Day's Kidney Pad.

CLINTON township in this county has been
successful in refunding its bonds. The old
bonds drawing 7 per cent. interest have been
compromised at fifty cents on the dollar and new
bonds given drawing 6 per cent. Mr. Carson
Wicks, the township trustee, went to
Topeka on Monday last to have the old bonds
canceled and the new bonds registered.

Appletons' Journal for August is full of
interesting and instructive matter. Among
other articles is part third of "Health at
Home," in which are given some valuable
hints on bedding and bed ventilation.

Collision on the K. P. Railroad.
On Monday afternoon last a freight train go-
ing east and a switch engine going west collid-
ed just west of the city. Both the engines and
six cars were badly smashed, but no person
was seriously injured. We learn, however, that
one of the workmen who was helping to clear
away the wreck in the afternoon was hit by a
plank and had his collar bone broken.

The royal beauties of Europe owe much of
their personal attractiveness to the influence of
Ayer's Hair Vigor, which keeps the hair fresh
and bright.

"A Square Deal."
If you would have a square deal, an honest
deal, when buying boots and shoes, go to A. G.
Menger's. His stock is complete, from a bro-
gan to the finest boot or shoe—goods that can-
not fail to give satisfaction. And then, too,
his prices are as low as it is possible to make
them. Give Mr. Menger a call and he will
demonstrate these truths.

**Cars of the Santa Fe Railroad Robbed
at this Station.**

For two months there have been loitering
about this city a set of confidence men, gam-
blers, etc., who are ready for any crime. Friday-
day and Saturday night's western-bound freight
trains were robbed about one mile east of this
city. Generally the trains halt just before en-
tering the depot yard, and it is thought the
robbers board the train at that time, throw out
such boxes as they want and open them at
their leisure. Some of them had fine crackers,
which were scattered by the thieves half way
to the island; others held Smith & Wesson re-
volvers, and ammunition for the same. There
is no trace to the burglars.—Journal.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an infallible cure for
fever and ague in all its forms. The proprie-
tors warrant it, and their word is as good as
a U. S. bond. Try it.

DR. PIERCE's Golden Medical Discovery
cures every kind of humor, from the worst
scrofula to the common pimple or eruption.

Four to six bottles cure salt rheum or tetter.

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of
pimplies on the face.

Two to four bottles cure the system of boils,
carbuncles and sores.

Four to six bottles cure the worst kind of
erysipelas.

Three to six bottles cure blottches among the
hair.

Six to ten bottles cure running at the ears.

Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running
nipples.

Eight to twelve bottles cure the worst scrof-

ula.

Sold by druggists, and in half-dozen and doz-
en lots at great discount.

Greenback County Convention.

The Greenbackers of this county met at the
court-house in mass convention on last Satur-
day afternoon.

A. J. Jennings was chosen chairman.

Judge L. D. Bailey moved to elect delegates
to the state and congressional conventions.

Carried.

The convention proceeded to the election of
delegates and alternates to the state conven-
tion, to meet at Topeka July 28: S. C. Mar-
shall, C. F. Mosher, L. W. Hover, Henry Hiss-
att, Col. James Blood, L. D. Bailey, W. H. T.
Wakefield and John Phillips were elected dele-
gates; and A. J. Deming, Dr. S. Still, Dr. E.
G. Macy, Dr. Thomas, T. B. Woodruff, J. A.
Reading, Dr. N. Simmons and Hugh Cameron
were elected alternates.

To the congressional convention the follow-
ing were elected: Delegates—E. E. Gaddis,
C. M. Sears, Wm. Pardee, John Kelly, Robert
Morrow, L. D. Bailey, W. S. McCurdy and
Wm. Barker. Alternates—Wm. Roe, Thomas
Rayson, Allen Pierce, John Hughes, J. E. Pat-
ton, J. S. Wilson, Forrest Savage and Reuben
Randall.

Judge Bailey moved that the delegates be
empowered to fill any vacancies which might
occur. Carried.

The Barker band was present and discoursed
some good music.

Cider Mills.
Two dozen cider mills (American and Buck-
eye make), different sizes, for sale cheap by
Duncan & Morrow, Lawrence, Kans.

Spiritual Songs for the Sunday-
school.

This is the title of a new Sunday-school hymn
and tune book just received from the publish-
ers—Scribner & Co., New York—who say of it
in their announcement: "On the whole, the
publishers regard 'Spiritual Songs for the Sun-
day-school' as richly meriting its title. In the
102 pages, 273 hymns and 221 tunes and chants
of the volume there is room for gratification of
all good tastes. The variety is very great be-
tween 'A mighty fortress is our God' and the simple
'Sweet story of old,' and everything is good in its kind.

The table of contents is comprehensive, the index clear and distinct, giving the names of all known authors of hymns and tunes—the latter being always named from the first line of the hymn to avoid confusion. The work will richly repay the most careful examination." Retail price, 50 cents; to Sunday-
schools, in quantities, 40 cents.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8,

1880.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Ly-
on, Wabaunsee and Coffey counties for sale on
favorable terms. Address

W. J. HAUGHAUW, Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kans.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the
Grange store.

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

BARBER wire always on hand at the Grange
store.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

Three to six bottles cure blottches among the
hair.

Six to ten bottles cure running at the ears.

Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running
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some good music.

Cider Mills.
Two dozen cider mills (American and Buck-
eye make), different sizes, for sale cheap by
Duncan & Morrow, Lawrence, Kans.

Barbed Wire.

We want to call the attention of farmers and
traders to the fact that the Lawrence Barbed
Wire company is now offering special induc-
ments to purchasers of barbed wire. This
company makes nothing but the best four-
pointed steel barb. Send your orders, or call
on Mr. A. Henley, the general manager of the
company, and he will treat you well and give
you some first-class bargains. Factory and of-
fice opposite the Pacific Mills, on Pinckney
street, Lawrence, Kans.

LEIS'

DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—



PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOT-
TLES FOR \$5.80.

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

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Fur-
niture, Mattresses, etc., at low-
est prices.

UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
FURNITURE DEALERS

Undertaking a Specialty.

Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great
variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand.
We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly
attended to day or night.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

GO TO Daniel McOndy's

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

128 Massachusetts street.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOTS AND SHOES!

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-
SONS interested in the estate of William
Meairs, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kan-
sas, that the undersigned was, on the 1st day of
July, A. D. 1880, appointed administrator of the
estate of said deceased by the probate court of
said county.

VAN BUREN L. REECE,
Administrator.

Administrator with the Will Annexed.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-
SONS interested in the estate of Thomas Wof-
indin, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas,
that the undersigned was, on the 20th day of Ju-
ly, A. D. 1880, appointed administrator with the
will annexed of the estate of said deceased by the
probate court of said county.

A. J. DICKER,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

Horticultural Department.**Raspberries and Blackberries.**

Several inquiries have come to hand within a short time pertaining to raspberries and blackberries. The subjoined paragraphs from the report of Mr. William Jackson to the last meeting of the Illinois Horticultural society on these fruits are in point. Mr. Jackson gives his own experience, and suggests that in considering the subject, soil, location and general treatment should not be overlooked. He thinks that one cause of failure with these fruits is a lack of plant food in the soil after growing them on the same ground several years; and proceeds to say:

Another common cause of failure, and one from which I have suffered myself, is that of planting on ground that, generally speaking, is fit for nothing else, hilly, poor ground being considered good enough for blackberries. This is a great mistake.

The rust is always more or less of an evil, but it may be controlled by slipping off the shoots at least twice a week during the growing season, which will certainly require no more labor than any other crop of small fruit. I have some Kittatinny plants, set November 15, 1869, and many of them are in good bearing condition yet. Some of them, however, where the soil has been apparently exhausted, or where they have been badly treated, have yielded to the rust and are almost gone.

I am aware that it has been said that the blackberry may be grown on the same ground for an indefinite length of time. Such was my opinion. But I have been compelled to change my ideas on that matter by personal observation and experience within the past few years, and now think that growing these and all kinds of small fruits on the same ground for an unlimited time will result in pecuniary loss and vexation of spirit.

But, Mr. President, there is another cause of failure in growing small fruits, especially blackberries and raspberries—that is in attempting to do too much. How much better to be able to say, I have succeeded in a little, than failed in a great deal. Let the motto be "better quality" rather than "greater quantity."

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when a comparatively small amount of land, which at the present may seem insignificant, will be considered all-sufficient; then we shall see less of glutted markets and poor fruit, for the simple reason that the fruit grown will be tempting to both eye and palate.

In regard to the rust in the blackberry, in particular, it is possible that in the near future we shall find a prevention, if not a cure, for this disease; if not, we may be able to look upon it as "a blessing in disguise," and console ourselves with the idea that for extraordinary labor we may expect extraordinary pay.

"What everybody can do never benefits anybody much."

There are not nearly as many blackberries grown here as there were some years ago, and there is but little, if any, increase in raspberries.

The most profitable and popular varieties of black caps are the Doolittle and Mammoth Cluster; and of red varieties, the Turner and Brandywine. There are others that have dealers' promises to be good that are not yet tested. The "Gregg" will, I think, come up to expectations and prove an acquisition to the black caps. The Gagnard and Rochelle are good in quality, but their color will prevent them from becoming a popular market fruit.

Time of Planting.—In my own experience I find, as a general thing, the fall to be the best time to plant; the young shoots start at that time and are more safely handled than than in the spring. As a rule, there is more time to do it in the fall than in the spring. The red raspberries, when planting soft-wood plants, are, however, an exception to the rule. I much prefer to plant young plants of these later in the spring, and have been very successful, rarely losing a plant. There is another thing in its favor: it is an expeditious way, and of course this is worth considering at a time when every moment counts.

Distance.—Much may depend on circumstances. If plants are scarce I should set five feet apart in the row, and the rows about seven feet apart, but if plenty, and fruit is the only object, the best plan I have yet found is,

when the plantation is large, to have every third and fourth rows ten feet apart, to allow an easy passage for a team; the other rows may be six to seven feet apart; and I then plant three feet apart in the row. By this means I am sure of a good stand in less time.

Pruning.—The young canes ought to be cut back to three feet, or a little less, and it will be necessary to go over them at least once a week. There can be no certain time specified for this work, as location, soil and season will make considerable difference, and each one must be governed by his own circumstances. The laterals ought not to be allowed to grow more than fifteen inches. Red raspberries, when land is an object, may be planted in rows six feet apart, and with a little modification the same rule will apply to blackberries. It will, however, be necessary to rigidly cut up the suckers or the quality of the fruit will suffer for that season. As the plants get older they do not sucker nearly so much.

Black raspberries may be set from five to eight feet in rows, and should be pruned to two and one-half feet high and the laterals to one foot. This will be a rule when fruit is grown for market. For family use, when space is limited, the rule will admit of variation.

Shipping.—I have found it best to make two grades of fruit. They may not always have been sold as such, depending upon the market; still the responsibility rests where it should—with the commission man. If the lower-grade fruit did not bring good prices, there could be no misunderstanding.

Packages.—The full quart box is best for blackberries and black raspberries. Some shippers may be using the "snide" box, which I consider a fraud, and as such ought to be condemned by this society. It may be said, and to a certain extent truly, that this kind of fruit is sold by the package, but at the same time the public expects them to hold a full quart. This they certainly do if the proper kind is used and the boxes are properly filled. This confidence on the part of the public ought not to be abused. Fair dealing will soon bring out our reward.

Red raspberries ought to be packed for shipping in pint boxes. Such are my views, drawn from observation made on my own plantation, and I offer them with diffidence before this body. It would be presumption to claim that they are perfect, especially before many of you "fathers in horticulture," who have given a life-time to the study and practice of fruit growing. If they elicit discussion and bring out new light upon our work I shall be fully satisfied.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A New Insect Enemy.

[Read before the Ingham Horticultural society June 19, 1880, by Prof. A. J. Cook.]

It is well known to you all that every species and variety of our cultivated fruits, vegetables and grains has its peculiar insect enemy, while many and they often the most valued, like the apple—have a score or more of these small but ruthless foes to blight their growth, or, worse yet, to bring speedy and certain death. My subject, then, "A New Insect Enemy," would seem no inviting one. But these pests wait for no invitation to the banquets ever prepared by the green, tender foliage of park, orchard and field. So the wise culturist will wish to know, even of the new predators, that he may meet them at the first onset, and at least mitigate their ravages if he may not be so happy as to put them *hors de combat*.

It was good old Isaac Walton, not Beecher, as reported in a recent *Republican*, who said that doubtless God could have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did. I believe it is Wordsworth that says the good die first, while those whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket. Adopting the above as promised in a syllogism, and we might conclude that the strawberry would be beset with foes from within and without. Nor would we be very wrong. The white grub, and the grubs of the beautiful Goldsmith beetle, so exceptionally common this season, find a rich relish in the roots of the strawberry plants. The strawberry saw-fly and leaf-rollers take as fondly to the leaves. The crown or root borer finds acceptable nourishment in the crown. A species of agrotis, or cut-worm, cuts off the plants, while a true-bug eats the stem of the fruit. And to-day I come to chronicle a new enemy of the

strawberry, which, as far as I can learn, has never before been mentioned as an enemy of our most delicious fruit.

Paria aterrima, Oliv. Strawberry leaf beetle. Order, Coleoptera. Family, Chrysomelidae.

As will be seen, the little beetle whose life history I am about to recount is a near relative to the potato beetle, and also of the grape-vine and cabbage flea beetles, as it belongs to the same order and family. The insects of this family, chrysomelidae, so named from the golden metallic luster which often characterizes them, are all phytophagous, or plant eaters. They are called leaf-eaters, from the fact that they all prey upon the foliage of plants. This habit really characterizes the grubs or larvae no less than the beetles or imagoes.

In this family the tarsi, or feet, are four-jointed. The bodies are oval, though in some cases they are somewhat elongated, so as to resemble the beetles of the borer family (cerambycidae), but their shorter antennae, and leaf-eating habits quickly distinguish them from the borers.

The little beetle in question belongs to the sub family chrysomelidae, in which the antennae are wide apart, the body oval, body wholly covered by the elytra or wing covers, while the larvae live exposed on the leaves. This description will at once call to your minds the ubiquitous pest the Colorado potato beetle. But our subject belongs to a distinct tribe, the eumolpiini, in which the prothorax is very convex, narrower than the abdomen, its margin indistinct; the antennae are slender, nearly uniform, and about half as long as the body; the anterior coxae are glabrous; the third joint of the deeply bifid, and the claws are bifid.

In the genus *paria* the elytra, or wing covers, are punctured in rows, the claws bifid, size small, color usually brown, with dark spots, though occasionally black, and there are lobes in front of the prothorax on the under side, between the eyes.

This species is, without a doubt, two-brooded. In March they were seen by Mr. Ezra Jones, through whose kindness I have been supplied with specimens. In April and May they were very numerous. The last of May the beetles disappeared. Now (June 19) they are, for the most part, in the pupa state, in earthen cocoons about an inch and one-half beneath the surface of the ground. I find many full-grown grubs or larvae, and a few smaller larvae, which were found to be feeding on the tender rootlets. Certainly in July another generation of beetles will come forth.

Whether there are more than two broods or not I am unable to state, but shall be able to determine during the season. I presume they pass the winter as imagoes, from their early appearance as beetles in the spring. They may exist in winter as pupae, and very likely some do, which would account for their scattering along, as they do, through the season.

The larva is white, with a yellowish head and brown jaws. There are eleven segments back of the head. The breathing mouths show plainly along the side of the body. There is only one pair wanting—those on the first thoracic ring. The pair on the second ring are very large. There are rows of pairs extending transversely, one to each ring, but few pairs to each row. On the side of each ring, about each stoma, there seems to arise a tuft of hairs. The usual three pairs of thoracic jointed legs are plainly visible. The length is 5 1/2 mm. (22 in.).

In a small spherical cocoon of earth we find the pupa. It is also white, shorter than the larva, only 4 mm. in length, hairy, with the legs, antennae, wings, etc., bent down close to the body, as is the case with all coleopterous pupae. The facets of the compound eyes show quite distinctly. In the cocoon will always be found the head, shield and jaws of the larva. The pupa is constantly moving its abdominal segments when disturbed.

The little beetle is only 3 mm. (1 1/2 in.) long. The head, antennae, legs and wing-cases are yellowish, the thorax brown, and the under side of the body black. The center of the thorax is clouded with black, and generally each wing-cover is yellowish, dotted with two black spots; the posterior spot is much the larger. In about one beetle in six I found them all black. In a few cases the black beetles were tinged with yellow at the tip of the body. These

polymorphic species are not very rare among insects.

Habits.—The beetles like all of their family, are voracious feeders, and though small are so numerous that in early spring and after harvest they completely defoliate the strawberry plants. They have done this at Mr. Ezra Jones's, and, as I understand from him, in the strawberry plantation of a Mr. Gardner, of Dimondale, from whom Mr. Jones procured some plants, and from whose place he thinks he brought the pest.

The larvae appear to eat the young, tender roots, and in this to differ from others of the leaf-eating beetles. As these larvae, as well as the pupae, are in the earth about the roots of the plants, we see that their importation with affected plants would be very easy, and could only be avoided with certainty by having the roots of the plants thoroughly washed before setting.

Remedy.—I feel certain that either Paris green or London purple would certainly destroy the beetles if applied to the plants as we apply them to destroy the potato beetle or cankerworm. In the use of Paris green caution is necessary that the article may be genuine. When I hear that the potato beetle and rose chafer grow fat on this poison, I feel sure that the poison is not there, but that some spurious compound is colored and sold for Paris green.—*Farmer's Review*.

The Household.**Letter from Chasey.**

MR. EDITOR:—To Aunt Sally, Matie, Old Bach, and others who have given us such good wholesome thoughts about how to make home pleasant, I want to express my thanks. I hope they will write often.

Just now, more than ever, when the trees, the green grass, and the flowers are as beautiful as summer's sunshine and showers can make them, we can see what a powerful influence beautiful surroundings exert toward making a happy home. A home surrounded by a well-kept lawn, with beautiful flowers in plenty, and tastefully-arranged trees and shrubbery where the birds like to congregate and sing the cheering songs that fill their little beings full to overflowing, certainly cannot fall short of being a happy one, and if loving hearts tenant it it will be happy. We love to think of such a home. It is a pleasant picture; and in many cases it is, and we hope before long it will be in every case, a reality.

Our home does not come up to my ideal of what a home should be; but yet we are improving a little every year, and I have pleasant imaginations of what we soon can make it by our own efforts. (We have not much money to expend.)

In our little flower garden we have petunias, portulaca, pansies, phlox drummondii, China pinks, mignonette and candy-tuft. These are valuable annuals, and well adapted to our climate. For a constant show of beautiful flowers, phlox and petunias excel all others; and they are so easily grown that anybody may have them. We have a rustic vase filled with striped petunias and double portulaca, and all day and every day it is brilliant with blossoms. If any of the sisters do not have striped petunias and phlox drummondii, I advise them to try some next season. Yours truly, CHASEY.

WAKARUSA, Kans., July 23, 1880.

Home-Made Feather Duster.

A feather duster is an article the convenience of which every housewife appreciates, but it is often too expensive for many farmers to buy. For all such, some hints as to how a duster of equal utility and durability to a store one may be made at home from the feathers that would otherwise go to waste may be useful. If beauty is not sought, any round stick of the proper size, such as the end of a broom handle, will serve for the handle of the brush; if one happens to have an old duster handle, that can be used once more.

With a saw make a series of grooves or deep notches in the lower end of the handle. By the aid of a hammer the lower portion of each quill should be so flattened as to pass into the grooves. As fast as the feathers are put in they should be tied with strong twine, and as the work proceeds glue should be added that the feathers may be more firmly fastened. In this way new rows of feathers, followed by the twine and glue, may be

added, until the end is completely covered and the duster is of sufficient size, after which the finishing row of large feathers selected for the purpose is placed around the whole and tightly bound with twine. Outside of the base of this last row of feathers a neat strip of leather may be glued, to both improve the appearance and render the feathers more secure. A brush thus made will serve all the purposes of a purchased one, and if the work is carefully and thoroughly done it is neat in appearance.—*American Agriculturist*.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alternative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose of St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grabs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS,
BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS by ARRESTING all humors, every trace of disease, and forcing into the system through the pores of the skin nourishing and strengthening vegetable tonics, giving it WONDERFUL POWER to cure at once.

PAIN IN THE BACK,

Side or Loins, Inflammation and Bright's Disease, the Bladder, Urinates, Dribbles, Gravel, Cancer of the Bladder, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, Stone in the Bladder, High Colored, Scanty or Painful Urinating, Deposits, Casts or Shreds in the Urine,

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and in fact any disease of these great organs, whether contracted by overwork, strain, excessive drink, the abuse of nature, or otherwise.

It supercedes entirely the inconveniences and troubles of taking nauseous and poisonous internal medicines.

It is worn exactly where needed—next to the body, and immediately over the kidneys.

It is comfortable to the patient, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, but POWERFUL IN ITS ACTION.

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MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective, and just what you need; and add the testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, who are being restored to perfect health after all other treatments and remedies have failed. Ask your druggist for it, and accept NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. You will not get it at any price, and receive it by return mail.

DISCOURSE, Price List—Regular Pad, \$2;

Special Pad (for Chronic, deep seated, or cases of long standing), \$3; Children's Pad (for summer complaint, weak kidneys and bed-wetting), \$1.50.

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

Farm and Stock.**International Sheep and Wool Exhibition.**

During the past two years the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has been corresponding with the breeders of fine sheep and the wool growers in all parts of the country regarding an international exhibition of sheep, wool and wool products. The result is a determination to hold such an exhibition the present year at Philadelphia. It will open in September in the main building erected for the Centennial at Fairmount park. Competition is open to the people of all nations. Except for sweepstakes prizes, no entry fee is required. Entries for sheep must all be made with the secretary on or before the 31st day of August. Pens for sheep will be in readiness by September 18, and all animals must be in their places on the 20th, that they may at once be ready for examination by the juries. Hay and straw will be furnished free of charge, and grain at cost prices.

A certificate of authentic pedigree must be filed with the secretary, setting forth that the sheep entered for competition are regularly recorded in a sheep-breeder's register recognized as such in one or more of the states, or by a foreign association of sheep breeders, or that they are qualified for entry therein, by descent or beyond dispute, where such registry exists. If registered, a copy of said certificate must be filed with the secretary for the use of the jury of awards; if unregistered, satisfactory proof of their eligibility to registration must be furnished at the time of entry.

All sheep entered as fine wool, middle wool, or long wool, and intended for competition in their respective divisions, are not to be overfat, or in other words, overfat, but must be in good breeding condition. As the great object of the exhibition is to encourage breeders, overfat sheep, except as specially provided, other than lambs, will be excluded.

Merinoes entered for competition must be shorn of uniform length over the entire surface, leaving the stubble not longer than three-eighths of an inch when shorn, exhibitor to state the time of last shearing. Any subsequent clipping into shape, smoothing the surface, or adding any foreign substance or coloring to the surface, shall disqualify for competition. An exhibitor adjudged to be practicing fraud, whether by violating this rule or by any other false representation of his exhibit, shall forfeit all his rights and privileges as an exhibitor.

All exhibitors of thoroughbred sheep of any of the three divisions may have the privilege of submitting to the juries of award in such class the scale of points used in entering the animals for registration, where such registration is provided and recognized. When two or more scales of points are submitted, the jury of awards shall have the power to select values from those scales for use in determining the award. Sheep unregistered, but entitled to registration, unable to scale the requisite points, are declared ineligible to compete for prizes, but if exhibited in pens or flocks they may contribute to make up the number required; but no prize can be awarded unless such pen or flock, on the average, is the highest of those in competition above the minimum required in any recognized register. Sheep in pens or otherwise, unable to scale the minimum number of points in any recognized register, can receive only the third or lowest premiums of award. A pen of sheep shall be understood to include three or more in number.

In the English breeds, where no recognized registry exists, the members of the jury of awards shall be governed by such scale of points and such certificates of pedigree and pure breeding as to them shall seem best, such certificates to be filed with the secretary as shall establish that the animals have been imported or descended directly from one or more importations from Great Britain.

The members of the juries of award will be selected from among the most expert and efficient residents of the several states of the Union and of foreign wool-growing countries.

Overfat sheep cannot compete only as fat animals. For fat sheep the rules of the Illinois Fat Stock show will govern.

The commissioner of agriculture has

been authorized by the government to make a full and complete report of the exhibition.

A circular giving full information to exhibitors of foreign products who desire, at the close of the exhibition, to dispose of them, or withdraw them for exportation, will be sent free on application to the secretaries.

The national committee of co-operation is composed of the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. G. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, chairman; Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, Beaver, Pa.; Wm. G. Markham, Esq., Avon, N. Y.; E. J. Hatt, Chester Hill, O.; Hon. James T. Earle, Centerville, Md.; John L. Hayes, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Hon. J. B. Kilbourn, Nashville, Tenn.; C. P. Mattocks, Esq., Portland, Me.; Henry C. Kelsey, Trenton, N. J.; Albert Chapman, Esq., Middlebury, Vt.; F. W. Schaeffer, San Diego, Tex.; Hon. Henry G. Davis, Piedmont, W. Va.; T. J. Megibbin, Esq., Cynthiana, Ky.; Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.; Daniel Kelley, Esq., Wheaton, Ill.; Hon. Thomas Pollard, Richmond, Va.; J. S. Stanger, Esq., Denver, Col.; Bergimer Flint, Esq., San Juan, Cal.; H. V. Sanborn, Esq., Portland, Or.; Samuel Archer, Esq., Kansas City, Mo.; Charles R. Gibbs, Esq., Whitewater, Wis.; J. P. Sanborn, Esq., Port Huron, Mich.; Hon. M. V. Blair, Toronto, Ont.; Hon. Edward A. Bernard, Quebec, Q.

The committee of arrangements consists of William S. Bissell, Allegheny county, president; John C. Morris, Susquehanna county; Alfred L. Kennedy, Philadelphia; D. W. Seiler, Harrisburg, recording secretary; John McDowell, Washington county; William H. Eggle, Harrisburg; Elbridge McConkey, Harrisburg, corresponding secretary.

This will be the most important meeting to the wool and woolen interests of the United States ever held, and probably the leading one of the world.

Does It Pay?

To one who is accustomed to going around among farmers in this section, he will notice it is a wonder to see how much machinery the majority of them buy to use on their farms. One would think, to see the stock brought into the different towns by the dealers, that the country would surely get filled up; but instead, there seems to be more sold every year. It is only a few years ago that hand-rake machines gave way to self-rakes; then came the harvesters, when two men could ride and bind all the machine would cut. As this plan saved from two to four men, nearly every farmer thought it necessary to buy one, paying a large price for it. And now we have the self-binder, with which one man does the work of five or six, and does it cleaner and better; and now large numbers of our farmers are throwing away their old harvesters and old machines and buying new ones, and in too many cases the old machines are at least a considerable loss, as they have not been used long enough to half pay for themselves. And so it is with plows, harrows and other machinery. A few years ago every farmer had to walk and plow; then some one invented a gang plow, so that the hard-working farmer could ride, and at the same time one man could do the work of two. For a while they were all the rage. Every farmer that was able (and a good many who were not) bought them. Some of them failed to do as well as the buyers expected of them, and they were thrown aside, and in many cases proved rather expensive plows. And next we have the sulky plows. They seem to be the rage now. Every farmer must have a sulky plow of some kind. He thinks it is economy, because he can drive three horses and plow from three to five acres a day and ride; and so it goes from one thing to another, always something new to buy, and these new things always cost considerable. Because they are something different, a high price is asked, and the farmer pays it, grumbling a little perhaps, but what does the man who sells care for grumbling so long as he gets his money?

Now does this buying of new machinery all the time pay? It is one of the heaviest taxes the farmer pays, and the one that he usually says the least about. Why, we cannot tell, unless it is because he sees for himself that he may be overreaching a little and keeps quiet on that account. We believe it is necessary that in order to farm well

fair profit that a certain amount of machinery is necessary, and it is the best of economy to buy it, but we cannot help thinking that in too many instances good machinery is actually thrown away at a dead loss at times when it cripples a farmer considerably. Then it is that we think that it does not pay. We decided to think it poor economy to throw away a good machine that would do the work required almost as well as a new one.

Then too many farmers who own small farms buy or own too much machinery. We know farmers who will own a farm that has, say, eighty acres of land, worth at a fair valuation two thousand dollars, and will have his self-binding harvester, which costs him three hundred dollars, then a sulky plow, a cultivator, a rake, harrow, walking plows, double shovels, rollers, drills, etc., that will amount to twice as much more, so that on his two-thousand-dollar farm, counting his wagons, sheds, etc., he will have nearly one thousand dollars' worth of machinery to run it, or nearly 50 per cent. of his outside capital tied up in machinery, a great deal of which he never uses but perhaps one week in a year—the balance of the time it is lying in the fence corner, or turned away in an old shed in a condition that will certainly not improve its value to say the least. But the farmer will say: "I can't get along without them. I must have machinery to raise and take care of my crops." Well, did you ever try? Did you ever try clubbing in with one or two good neighbors in buying these machines that you knew you would only want a few days in the year, and in that way save a large amount of loss? Then, too, have you tried wearing out your old machinery before buying new? This will in a good many cases save you a great deal. It certainly does not pay to be paying out so much money all the time for machinery to leave in the fence corner or sell to the iron peddler. Get at least, if you can, value received out of a machine before you throw it away.

We don't say this can always be done, but it certainly can in a great many more cases than it is.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Colman's Rural New Yorker.*

Heifers from the Best Milkers.

We think all the best dairymen are agreed in regard to the profit of raising their own cows to supply additions to their herds. Very few have ever selected a valuable herd wholly by purchase. It has been said that if total depravity can ever be alleged against a farmer it will be found in his representations on the sale of cows. We have often enumerated the important points in favor of home-raised cows; and one of the most important is the opportunity of selecting the heifer calves from the best milkers, both for quantity and quality. If the dairyman gives no heed to this point he will perpetuate his worthless cows with his good ones, and thus never improve his dairy herd. A large majority of dairy-men have cows in their herds that do not pay their keeping; and as they do not apply a test to the individual cows, they continue not only to keep them, but to breed from them. This is the most suicidal policy. Although we strongly recommend dairymen to raise their own cows, we are far from advising them to perpetuate their poor cows. It would be even better policy to give them away to a favorite brother-in-law. The heifer calves from only the best cows should be raised, and the weeding-out should go on still further. When these heifers come into milk, those that do not come up to the proper standard should be discarded. A careful test should always be made of each cow in the herd, and of each heifer during her first period of milking. If the heifer has the appearance of a well-formed milker, and of having had a good dam, it may not be judicious to pass upon her during the first milking season, if her quality is below the standard, for the next season may develop her satisfactorily.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

The Pig Pasture.

We always have the best success with breeding sows when they are allowed to feed on grass. This is the only food they require until the pigs are a week or two old, when milk, or meal of some sort, may be given them to increase the flow of milk if they require it. Sows thus managed are never ugly and never destroy their pigs. Why? Because they are in a natural and healthy con-

dition. The grass also increases the flow of milk, and is, quite often, sufficient food for a sow while rearing her young. Young pigs soon learn to eat the grass, which is alike natural and healthful for them. We never had a case of scouring or thumping among pigs when running in pasture. The grass serves to counteract the effect of corn, and many pigs on grass can be fed heavily with this food without the injury which it would do them if confined and deprived of grass.

Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all the grasses for this purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass, for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off, is the earliest in the spring and is relished by the pigs. It is not necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any lot if properly inclosed. There should be water in the field and plenty of grass. A patch of sweet corn sowed in drills will be found convenient to supplement a short pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips or other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall feeding. With three auxiliaries of pasture, sweet corn stalks, and a root patch, the cost of rearing and feeding pigs may be reduced to less than one-half of their expense when they are confined and fed in pens, to say nothing about their better condition for food.—*F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.*

Advantages of Live Stock.

Too many farmers on fair-sized farms do not pay enough attention to live stock. Too many farmers continue to grow grain and grass for sale year after year without returning anything to the soil in the form of plant food. They simply keep enough stock to do the work. I think this is a very injudicious course in farming, and those who practice it will find, sooner or later, that they can't make it pay.

One of the best modes of manuring land is to pasture it. On many farms there is considerable waste land that cannot be cultivated profitably, but can be used to good advantage for pasture.

It is easier and less expensive to feed the grain and hay on the farm and then ship it off in the form of meat than it is to ship the bulky grain, and we have the manure left on the farm. In a community where stock is raised and fed you will find a higher plane of intelligence among the people. The farms will be better improved, and will be worth more than in a country where no attention is given to stock.

With good care any ordinary farmer can raise stock at a fair profit. All animals should be well cared for and kept in a thriving condition till they are ready for market. There is great loss in getting animals fat in the fall and then starving them through the winter, for it will take them half the summer to gain what they have lost. I was impressed with the sound sense of an article the other day on wintering calves. In closing, the writer says: "I always aim to have them plump and fat when I turn them onto grass, and then it is just fun to see them kick up their heels and grow!"—*G. H. R., in Prairie Farmer.*

Strong Colonies.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated by modern bee-keepers that the secret of success is to keep all colonies strong. One strong colony properly handled will produce more surplus honey in one season than three or four weak ones. In fact, weak colonies will usually produce no surplus, while from 50 to 100 pounds from a strong colony is nothing uncommon. With old-fashioned box-hives it is very difficult to regulate the strength of colonies, while with the movable frames it is a very easy matter. Our advice to all new beginners is to start with only one or two good strong colonies in movable frame hives. Buy a good book on bee culture, and then with careful observation from day to day learn the habits of the bees practically as well as theoretically. Keep them good and strong all the time; do not allow them to swarm more than once. Do not allow the false idea to get into your head that the more colonies you have the better you are off, but remember that it is a business like everything else, and must be learned before it will be successful.

If you must have a colony to experiment with, to tear apart, to divide, etc.,

set one apart for that express purpose, but keep the balance at work all the time; and so long as they are doing well be satisfied to let well enough alone. Start with two colonies, and no serious mishap befalls them they will increase as fast as you are capable of taking care of them.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Veterinary Department.**Sesamoiditis.**

I have a mare nine years old that by kicking in the stable injured her hind leg at the fetlock; when walking she walks on the tip of the toe, and is wearing away the front of her hoof below the fetlock. She seems to have no power over it, though the foot moves at the joint, and it was considered a bone bruise at first, but now we can't make it out at all. At first all round the fetlock was considerably swollen, but it is not so now. The hoof has a dead look about it and is nearly hollow, as though she was going to shed it. Do you think it can be cured?

ANSWER.—We suspect, from your description, that from kicking against some hard body a case of sesamoiditis was produced, and if such proves to be the case in all probability it has become chronic, making it difficult to overcome. But notwithstanding, you may succeed in effecting a cure by having the part fired and blistered, and allowing the animal three months' run to pasture. The operation should be performed by one skilled in the use of the actual cautery.

Emphysema.

One of my driving horses, I think, contracted a bad cold about a month ago, and now seems in a very bad way. He has sudden fits of coughing, which often last for two or three minutes at a time; he will hold his head in the manger and seem in terrible distress, and when standing quietly in his stall his breathing is very laborious, so much so that it may be heard for a long distance, and in the morning when first taken out to drive he can scarcely travel faster than a walk until he has gone a mile or two, when he gets better for the rest of the day. Some days he is better than others. Will you please tell me what to do for him?

ANSWER.—There is little doubt that your horse suffers from emphysema of the lungs (heaves), a condition that is incurable; but you may improve it by improving the animal's general condition and being particular in regard to diet. You had better prepare him by feeding upon soft feed for two days; then, in the morning before feeding, give a ball composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of ginger. Give exercise five hours afterward to encourage it to act, and, after purgation has ceased, give one of the following powders daily in his feed: Take pulverized digitalis leaves, powdered opium, camphor and calomel, of each one ounce; mix, and make into ten powders. His feed should be of a laxative and nutritious but not bulky nature.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammation of the lungs, such as coughs, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent his life in research and money in gathering plants 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 freest the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to your satisfaction.

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

STALLIONS.

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

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 21½)—Bay stallion 18 1-2 hands; star, and one hind pastur white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 21½; second dam Lady Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 18 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by King of Kings, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 21½. First dam Sir G., by old Goldfust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse. Goldfust by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zileadie (imported Arabian) second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 27, 1880.

Flour—Family	\$4.60 @ 4.80
Choice	4.90 @ 5.10
Fancy	5.10 @ 5.20
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	88@ .89
" " July	88@ .89
" " August	87@ .88
No. 3 fall, spot	81@ .88
No. 4 "	78 @ .79
Corn—No. 2, spot	35@ .35
" " August	34 @ .34
Oats	22 @ .22
Rye	70 @ .75
Pork	14.60 @ 15.00
Lard	6.70 @ 6.75
Butter—Dairy Country	18 @ .21
Eggs	15 @ .19
	5 @ .05

CHICAGO, July 27, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	90@ .91
" " July	93 @ .93
" " August	87@ .87
No. 3 spot	80 @ .83
Corn—Spot	34@ .35
" " August	34 @ .35
Oats	24@ .24
Pork	15.00 @ 15.80
Lard	7.00 @ .705

KANSAS CITY, July 27, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	81 @ .82
" " July	81 @ .81
" " August	78 @ .80
No. 3 fall, spot	74@ .75
No. 4	69 @ .69
Corn—No. 2	26@ .26
Oats—No. 2	20 @ .22

In Kansas City butter sells at 14@18c. for choice, medium 11@12c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@8c.; eggs, 5@7c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.00@1.75 per doz., old hens \$2.25@2.40, roosters \$1.50; apples, 25@40c. per bu.; vegetables—potatoes 25@35c. per bu., cabbage 25@40c. per doz., cucumbers 25@30c. per doz., squashes 30@35c. per doz.; seeds—castor beans 85c., flax seed \$1.10, millet 45@50c.; hay, \$6.50 @7.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@16c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 10c., green salted 7@9c., green 6c., calf 12c.

The New York Produce Exchange, speaking of the wheat crop of the United States for 1880, says: "On the Pacific coast the harvest is in progress in California. The latest advices state that the damage to the crop in that state from a ten days' norther during the last part of May and the first three or four days of June will be much less than have been apprehended. The out-turn of the crop has promise of being larger than ever before, and the quality, on harvesting, is better than had been expected. Most of the crop will be full plump berry. The reports of the wheat crop of Oregon give excellent promise, and the surplus available for export it is stated will be very much larger from the crop of 1880 than from the crop of 1879, estimated at 100,000 to 150,000 tons more. On the Atlantic slope the winter wheat crop may be said to be mostly secured with comparatively little damage. There were heavy rains in some of the states, attended with considerable damage in Tennessee and Kentucky, and very limited damage from rain in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In these latter states the harvest and the movement was delayed by rain, but with very small damage to the wheat, except being for a few days too damp to thresh and ship. There were serious apprehensions of damage to the spring wheat crop in the states of Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska ten days ago, when there were complaints of the ravages of the chinch bug and rust in the southerly part of Minnesota and the northerly part of Iowa; but clearing weather, lower temperature, with more favorable atmospheric conditions generally, has dispelled the fears that had prevailed, and at the present writing the prospect is fairly promising for about an average out-turn of the spring wheat growing states. Favorable weather is reported for the last few days, cooler temperature and a quite generally good promise for spring wheat. The spring wheat harvest is in progress in some parts of Iowa this week, and it will probably be in full swing in all the spring wheat states during the coming two weeks. The promise now is that the aggregate out-turn of the winter and spring wheat crops in all the states will be equal in quantity to the crop of 1879, but the quality will not be quite so uniformly good in 1880 as in 1879, but in some of the states the quality of the winter wheat is as good as could be desired. The wheat crop of the state of New York has promise of being much larger than in 1879 and of superior quality."

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 27, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 200. Market active and generally higher. The moderate supply of native steers was quickly disposed of at \$4.25@4.70; for fair to prime cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25; grass Texans quite active, and the 75 car loads on the market were soon sold at \$2.65@3.80; Indians scarce and wanted.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,800. Active and higher. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.80@4.95; packing, \$4.85@5.00; butchers' fancy, \$5.00@5.15.

SHEEP—Demand still exceeds supply. Fair to extra, \$3.00@4.00. Receipts, 450; shipments, none.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,700. Choice natives firm; lower grades weaker. Common to fair, \$4.10@4.30; good to choice \$4.50@4.85; Nebraska and Texas—cows \$3.00, steers \$3.20; grass Texans a shade off—cows \$2.50@2.85, mixed \$2.90, steers \$3.00@3.30; Indian natives, winter, \$3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 5,000. Market strong, active, and 5 to 10c. higher. Mixed packing, \$4.50@4.90; light, \$4.60@5.00, mainly \$4.90@4.95; choice heavy, \$5.00@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none. Common to medium, \$3.50@4.00; good to choice, \$4.20@4.40.

KANSAS CITY, July 27, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 977; shipments, 989. The

tone of the market was but little changed from the close of last week, being if anything a shade weaker on Texas and Indian cattle. There was a pretty good trade in grass and through Texans, \$2.85 being the highest price paid. Two loads of native shipping steers, 14 cwt. average, brought \$4.15, with \$4.25 as the probable outside quotation for tops. Cows and butchers' stuff quiet.

HOGS—Receipts light and market brisk, showing an advance of about 5c. Shippers were the principal buyers, bidding high for selected lots of choice hogs. Range of sales was \$4.30@4.55, the bulk going at \$4.35@4.45. The market closed strong, with pens empty.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@15c.; eggs, 6c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 35@40c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 28c.; wheat, 65@70c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.25@3.75; cattle-feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75; cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$4.00 per ten.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN.
J. K. DAVIDSON.
W. B. WITHERS.
ESTABLISHED
1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of

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GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

GOLDEN BELT
ROUTE.KANSAS CITY TO DENVER
VIAKansas 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 polar route to all Colorado Mining Camps, Pleasure and Business Resorts, and makes connection 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, to the different Parks, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the grand-sell 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 the 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 found in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses peculiar advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all.

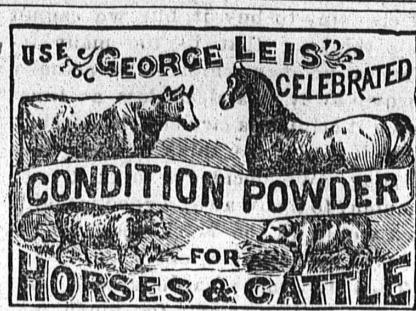
These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

Write to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Great Pacific Homestead Act," and Thos. L. Kimball, State's Attorney, and the Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Trail," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, and the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MUIR,
Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo.
SAM. S. SMITH,
Gen'l Sup't., Kansas City, Mo.
D. E. CORNELL,
Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.



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

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an
impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-
eases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper,
Fistula, Pox-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,
Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Infan-
tine Disease, Eye, Bowels, Legs, Farting from Hard
Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Skin Disease),
proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is
the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore
your horse, you must first purify the blood; and to insure
its purity, keep it flowing. In doing this you insure the
health and longevity of your animal, and promote a
long and useful life.

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

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among
Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glau-
comas, Migraine or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will
cure all these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small
quantity with water, and administer, and feed twice a day.
When these diseases prevail, use the powder three times
or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from
all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat;
it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by
means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat,
or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to
make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of
milk. Farmers and dairymen are taught that judicious
use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER will greatly increase
the milk of great increased, and quality vastly im-
proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are
removed by this powder. For cows, apply LEIS' CHEM-
ICAL HEALING POWDER to the udder one or two applica-
tions. Your calves also requires an abundance of nutri-
tive and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub
worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring
of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and
certain remedy for the various diseases to which these
animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION
POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain,
Coughs, Scars, Sores, Lunga, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,
Hot Cholera, Scrofula, Tuberous Worms, &c., a fifty-cent
paper added to a tub of swill and mix freely, a drastic
preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood
and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

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LEVI DUMBAULD.

HARTFORD, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

67,408, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

2,500 FINE FARMS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 and 50 cents
each.

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