

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 444.

BARKER'S BOY.
BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Yonder he goes, that lad of fourteen years,
Denounced by the people as "that Barker's boy."
Cause of his father's wrath, his mother's tears;
Plague of the house, the neighborhood's annoy.
As nuisance branded.

He breaks the pallings of the garden fence;
Throws stones at nothing, reckless where they fall;
Pounds the tin pan with dining vehemence;
And chalks queer figures on the red brick wall,
In style free-handed.

He climbs the trees—his clothes were made to tear,
He kicks the stones—the cobbler needs employ;
His whoops and yells rise shrilly on the air;
In aimless mischief lies his chiefest joy,
All quiet scoring.

Sunburned and freckled, turbulent, untamed,
Cats flee his presence, pet dogs keep aloof;
For all unfathered damage he is blamed;
Subject of finger-threatening, sharp reproof,
And angry warning.

You look upon him as the village pest;
You greet him with a cold, forbidding frown,
Or smile contemptuous at his strange unrest,
And feel a strong desire to batter down
His way defiant.

But tell me! did you come to being then,
Cast at beginning in a perfect mold,
Ready at birth to take your place with men,
Self-poised, self-regulated, self-controlled,
And self-reliant?

I think that all true men have had his ways—
At least were quite as thoughtless at his age;
And, notwithstanding Weems, the preacher,
says,
That Washington as boy was grave and sage,
I doubt the story.

Bacon and Newton both at marbles played,
Engaged in mischief, and were flogged at times;
Caesar his father troubled—had he stayed
Always a boy, his life had fewer crimes,
And he, less glory.

This Barker's boy is ill-conditioned, quite;
Yet in the wildest nature ever seen,
The darkest spot is not without its light;
The arid waste has still one spot of green
To half relieve it.

And when I heard that wrinkled granny Jones,
Who dwells in yonder hovel, weak of limb,
Poor, lone and friendless, spoke in feeling tones
Her lively sense of gratitude to him,
I could believe it.

When that old woman sick and bedfast lay,
Shunned by her neighbors as reputed witch,
That boy of Barker served her day by day,
As tenderly as she were great and rich,
Through kindness only;

Begged food and fuel, brought the doctor there,
And coaxed his mother to old granny's side;
Roused older people's sympathy through his prayer;
Without his care the woman might have died
Unhelped and lonely.

Therefore restrain your stern forbidding looks;
Kindness is best to remove a heart that's kind;
Your model boy lives in story-books,
And there dies young; if not to errors blind,
See traits redeeming;

Wait till his manhood to its height is bred;
Wait till the froth of youth has blown away,
Till older shoulders find an older head,
And on the last behold the kindly ray
Of virtue beaming.

FLYING AWAY ON A BROOMSTICK.
BY JUDGE CLARK.

"I tell thee, daughter, thou must cease to hold converse with this young stranger; these are no times to make free with every chance comer."

The speaker was Jethro Ware, a leading man of the town of Salem, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the never-to-be-forgotten time when his evil highness, in his accustomed tour up and down the earth, paid an especial visit to that goodly New England borough, and witches, wizards and warlocks held high carnival in honor of his coming.

"But I have not made free with Edward Trent," Rachel answered, coloring at her father's words, nor hath there been any converse between us unseemly for a maiden's ears. Surely none can say aught against him, and his daily walk hath been in all things commendable.

It is not for thee, girl, to pass judgment in such matters. True, he is a well-favored and fair-spoken youth; but in these times, when the emissaries of Satan are abroad, one cannot be too circumspect."

A smile flitted over Rachel's features. It is probable she saw something ludicrous in coupling Edward Trent with Satan's emissaries.

"There is another matter, Rachel, of which I

may as well speak at this as at a future time," resumed Jethro Ware, with a look so grave that the smile at once vanished from Rachel's face. "Pekahiah Craft hath to-day asked my consent that he take thee to wife."

For an instant the flush on Rachel's cheek deepened; then it was replaced by a deathly pallor.

"And what was thy response?" she inquired, scarce audibly.

"That I thought well of the offer, but would give it prayerful consideration before answering."

Poor Rachel's head dropped. She detested Pekahiah Craft to a degree scarcely consistent with the requirements of christian charity. But she knew how absolute were her father's views on the subject of filial obedience.

Not many days after, all Salem was in an uproar. Edward Trent made some small purchases from Pekahiah Craft, who was of the mercantile persuasion, and when he dropped in Pekahiah's hand the coin required in payment, the latter fell into a fit, from which he did not recover till Dominie Bangbill, who was instantly summoned, pronounced the words, "Vade retro, Sathane."

Now, it is not likely, had the Dominie said "Go back, Satan," in plain English, that the party addressed would have paid the slightest heed, but when the same thing was spoken in Latin, the effect, as Artemus Ward used to say, was "far different."

The evil spirit, who had no taste for classics, at once gave possession, but into what other swine he entered history saith not.

As soon as he "came to" Pekahiah accused Edward Trent of having bewitched him by paying him in Satan's coin instead of lawful money. There was no disputing the facts; they had occurred, so to speak, in market overt, and were attested by a cloud of witnesses. Of course, Edward Trent was forthwith taken into custody.

Justice (and sometimes the reverse of it) was speedily administered in those days. Within a week after his arrest Edward Trent was placed on trial. The fact that Pekahiah Craft had been stricken down the instant the diabolical half-crown touched his palm was proved beyond a cavil. It is true, Pekahiah admitted, on cross-examination, that he had afterward picked up the money with impunity, and subsequently paid it out without compunction; but he added that on divers occasions the prisoner had entered his chamber through the key-hole, and thrust him as full of pins as a pin-cushion. No doubt was entertained of the culprit's guilt. He was convicted of sorcery, and sentenced to be hanged.

The night before the day fixed for the execution there was such a thunder storm in Salem as had never before been witnessed. Like that on which Tam O'Shanter took the road, it was "sic a night" that

"The devil had business on his hand,"

Next morning, when the high sheriff, in cocked hat and bag wig, called on Jonathan Gyve, the jailer, and made formal demand of the prisoner's body, to the end that the law might take its course thereon, Jonathan took the keys from under his pillow, where he kept them every night, and conducted his superior to the condemned cell. On opening it all stood agast. Although not a lock or bolt had been disturbed, the cell was untenanted! The fetters which had confined the convict's wrists and ankles lay on the floor, still fastened, but empty, while a strong odor of sulphur pervaded the air.

"I have it!" cried Jonathan Gyve, much in the tone in which we may imagine the Greek philosopher shouted his famous "Eureka!"

"Pekahiah Craft, you remember, testified to the prisoner's having entered his chamber through the key-hole. Is it not plain that he has escaped in the same manner?"

The explanation was too obvious not to be accepted, and Jonathan was at once acquitted of all neglect of duty.

But wonders did not cease here. Rachel Ware, too, was missing. But that mystery was soon cleared up. Sam. Brimful, who had been caught in the storm while going home at a late hour from the "Salem Rest," remembered seeing, by the light of a flash of lightning, two human forms, one close behind the other, flitting rapidly across the sky. At the time he thought they were fantastically shaped clouds; but how he was convinced that it was Edward Trent and Rachel Ware flying away on a broomstick.

In time Salem was relieved of its epidemic of sorcery and witchcraft. Jethro Ware had become mayor of the borough, and would have

been a happy man had his daughter still remained to be mistress of his house. But since that eventful stormy night there had been no news of her or Edward Trent.

One day his worship received notice that Lord and Lady Penryn, who had just arrived from England, were coming to visit Salem. Of course, it was the mayor's place to entertain them. They came at the time appointed, Jethro Ware, supported by his fellow-dignitaries, stood on the steps of his mansion to receive his noble guests. As Lord Penryn stepped from his carriage, his wife, closely veiled, leaning on his arm, the worthy mayor started back.

"Vade retro" was on the tip of his tongue, for, in the handsome nobleman, whom should he recognize but Edward Trent? At the same time, the lady, casting aside her veil, revealed the features of the long-lost Rachel.

"You must forgive us, father," she cried, flinging her arms about her parent's neck. "Dear Edward is not a wizard, but the best husband in the world. He had been compelled to flee his country for political reasons, but everything has been set right at last. For his liberation from Salem jail I have to thank honest Jonathan Gyve, who let him out to oblige me, carefully replacing the bolts and bars afterward, and fumigating the place with brimstone, that the blame might be laid on one who couldn't clear himself by bringing evidence of good character."

Though Jethro Ware looked on ranks and titles as so many vanities, he soon became reconciled to the "particular vanity" of having a lord for a son-in-law.

Sadder than Death.

What a horrible shock it is to discover that some one whom we have esteemed is actually unworthy! That some one we have relied upon is utterly false and untrustworthy! There is hardly anything else that is so hard to bear in this strange life of ours.

When death takes one who was good and true from earth, and leaves a pure memory to shed its perfume through the lingering years, there is the bitterness of parting and the sadness of longing; but there is also some compensation. But when the being we have placed upon a pedestal of our own making falls to the earth, what shall we do? What we thought so fair was black and rotten at the heart. What we believed sweet has turned to bitter ashes. Bad motives, evil intentions, deeds that could not bear the light; we know them all at last, and faith lies dead at our feet, and we shroud and bury her. Well for us if she has resurrection; if we believe afterward even in the goodness of one really good—the truth of one really true.

How can we trust our judgment again, having once been so deceived? If that face—that once-beloved face—was but a mask, why should there be anything but masks anywhere?

We smile incredulously at the happy confidence of others. Were there ever honest eyes than those that were the windows of a black soul, or a life that seemed fairer? Never.

And that is the time when most we need our good angel to save us from being that wretched creature—one perpetually suspicious; when we should fight with all our strength against ourselves, and remember that one life that is black does not smirch those that are white with innocence; that there is no counterfeit unless there is something genuine to be counterfeited, and that somewhere on earth is to be found the real diamond, though we wore paste for a while and have at last learnt its worthlessness.

—M. K. D.

Music Superfluous.

And it may be so fine as to be invisible. The clown declared that he could play a solo upon a cornet. He did it—so low that nobody could hear it. And with some—aye, with very much—of the so-called music of the day the masses have little sympathy. I have often thought it strange, when listening to the preludes and interludes of orchestras at our public places of amusement, that the musical directors will persist in steering so entirely clear of the popular heart-music of the day. We venture to say that of all Jenny Lind's musical performances, her "Home, Sweet Home," "Coming thro' the Rye," and "Robin Adair" not only brought forth the most hearty—heartfelt—applause at the time, but they will be remembered and loved after all else that the sweet songstress sang is forgotten. So, too, in the orchestra. When Tom Comer (gentleman) led the orchestra of the Boston museum in the days of Lang Syne, he used to arrange, once in a while, that grand old heart music for the benefit of the people. And didn't they enjoy

it? It was applauded to the very echo. Over Tom's variations of "The Last Rose of Summer" I have seen a packed audience go wild with delight and enthusiasm.

The woman may not have been entirely lacking in musical taste, after all. She had been in on a certain evening to hear Mr. J. L. Hutton, the English pianist, perform upon his favorite instrument. On the next day a friend asked her:

"How did you like that fugue of Bach's last evening?"

"Bach's fugue? I did not hear it."

"What do you mean? You were there. You sat close by me."

"Was that a fugue?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I declare! I thought he was tuning his piano-forte!"

Also, the man was not cultivated nor polished, but he probably knew when he heard what he called good music; and further still, very likely thousands of really cultivated ears would find pleasure in just the music that would please him. The well-remembered violinist of Boston, of the generation last passed—Ostenelli—on a certain occasion gave a concert in one of the larger towns of Norfolk county. The performances had commenced; there had been a piano-forte solo, a song, and then came Ostenelli with his violin. He struck into one of those bewildering, exuberating, well-nigh impossible compositions of Paganini, and was doing his level best, when a man of the audience, a stout, honest-faced, earnest man, who had paid his money and wanted his money's worth, cried out, at the top of a stentorian voice:

"Say, you! Hold on!"

Ostenelli held on. He couldn't help it.

"When you git that old fiddle o' yours tched, jest give us suth'n good, will you?"

And a gentleman who was there, and whose musical taste is good enough for me (he told me the story), declared that, for the life of him, he could discover no real music, no satisfying melody, in the piece the performer was playing, though he might not have dared to expose his musical ignorance by publicly saying as much.—S. C., Jr.

The Horse in England.

The Egyptians mummied all sorts of sacred brutes, including bulls, cats and crocodiles. If Englishmen should ever take to embalming beasts I am sure that, notwithstanding the national name and the place which roast-beef holds in English song and story, they would pass by the bull and swathe the defunct horse in muslin and spices. For if the horse be not a god in England, at least the cult of the horse is a sort of religion. There are tens of thousands of English gentlemen who have horse on their minds during the greater part of their waking hours. The condition of the animals; their grooming; the cut of their tails and manes; the way in which they stand, or step, or stride; the fashion of their harness; the build, the look, the dress, of coachman and groom—these are matters to them of deep concern, of uneasy anxiety. And this is so not once a year, or once a quarter, or once a month, but every day, and two or three times a day; every time, indeed, that they ride or drive. Nor do I mean only those who are called "hprey" men, gentleman drivers of mail-coaches and the like, who are grooms in everything except taking wages, and some of whom, I was told, will carry their coachman so far as to take a "tip." Apart from these there is a very large class to whom the perfection in the minutest point of their equestrian "turn-out" is a question of the major morals. When one of this class feels sure that his horse, his "trap" and his groom will bear the criticism of his friends and rivals, the ineffable air of solemn self-sufficiency with which he sits the saddle or the box is at once amusing and pitiable. These men criticize each other's equipages as women criticize each other's dress, as pedants criticize each other's scholarship. Indeed, in England there is a penitentiary of the stable.—Richard Grant White, in August Atlantic.

Women are never contented until they have found a use for everything. They are happy now because they have discovered that an old silk hat can be made into a work-basket. The crown is embroidered, the brim and lining covered with fluted material, and loops and pockets are set inside, as in any work-basket.

Mark Twain declares that much as the French duel is ridiculed in the present day, it is really a very serious affair, because it is fought in the open air, and either of the combatants may catch cold.

Young Folks' Department.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying
'Till eyes and nose were red?
And wouldn't it be pleasanter
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas dolly's
And not your head that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?
And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret?
And wouldn't it be nicer
'Than waiting like a dunce
To go to work in earnest
And learn the thing at once?

And suppose the world don't please you,
Nor the way some people do,
Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered just for you?
And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The bravest, wisest plan,
Whatever comes or doesn't come,
To do the best you can?

—Phoebe Cary.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Department," as I have not written for a long while. I have been attending the state normal school at Emporia this last spring, and am going again this fall. My father and mother are both grangers. We take THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS; it is a real good paper. I am taking music lessons now; I have taken almost two terms. Well, I will close, as I haven't anything more to say.

Your friend,
E. HOPE THOMPSON.
EMPORIA, Kans., July 31, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR:—We received THE SPIRIT this evening, and on turning to the children's column was disappointed to find no letters from the little folks. I think it would be too bad to have the big folks step in and take the column. I have noticed with an anxious eye a gradual falling off of the letters in the last few weeks. Sometimes people have unnecessary scruples about writing. They think that if they could write well they would love to write, or if they could express their thoughts in as beautiful words as some other boy or girl they would write to the kind editor every once in a while; but as they cannot they do not write at all. Boys and girls, that is not the way to do. This is a hard world of ours and we must fight our way through it. Do the best you can. Nobody can blame you for that, and if they do, pay no attention to it. Keep on trying, and at last you may learn to write well; and if you don't, you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have done your best. I will close this long letter, hoping that the children's column will be full next week. Yours truly,

EMMA BELL.
INDEPENDENCE, Kans., July 29, 1880.

Anecdote of Miss Wilberforce.

Mr. William Wilberforce, who died recently in England, transmitted the family wit to a daughter, who is a worthy niece to the Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce, one of the wittiest as well as ablest prelates of modern times. Mr. Wilberforce once contested a large Yorkshire borough, and while he mounted the hustings on the day of the election, he left his daughter seated in the carriage. The conservative mob recognized her, and surrounded her with shouts of "Miss Wilberforce forever!"

The lady let down the carriage window, and replied, with a laugh, "No, my friends, not Miss Wilberforce forever!"

An eminent English divine has said of Mr. Wilberforce that "he entered a room with all the sweetness of an angel and all the agility of a monkey."—Harper's Magazine.

The following dialogue takes place between Calina and Gubillard on the banks of the Seine: C.—"Where does all the river water go?" G.—"Into the sea." C.—"And how happens it, with the affluents of rivers, that the sea never overflows?" G.—"You great donkey! the sponges absorb the excess." There is nothing like science.

A worthy citizen asks his neighbor, "What is this 'floating debt' that I hear spoken of so frequently?" Neighbor, looking greatly astonished: "Don't you know? It's easy enough to see. It is the 'marine budget'."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

TENNESSEE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee State Grange.

A meeting of the executive committee was held in the city of Nashville, says the *Grange Bulletin*, on June 8, 1880. Dr. T. B. Harwell presiding and Isaac Litton acting as secretary. The secretary of the State grange submitted the following report:

To the Executive Committee:—I beg leave to report that the correspondence of this office since the adjournment of the State grange indicates a revival of interest in the grange and a general desire for its maintenance throughout the state. Time has developed what argument seems to have failed to accomplish, and the people are now to a considerable extent beginning to realize that the principles of the grange are correct in theory and should be put in practical operation. Railroad discriminations, the corrupting influence of capital when used for speculative or political purposes, and the combination of other vocations for the purpose of robbing the farmer of his just profits in the sale of his products has become so glaringly apparent as to again demand organized resistance. To enter the field once more requires on our part reorganization and a proper equipment of the order. To do this, the State grange has provided for the appointment of district deputies, who are expected to mingle with the members of dormant granges and appeal to each one personally to aid in the resuscitation of the granges. In accordance with that action, the following have been appointed district deputies:

East Tennessee—Dr. J. P. Rhea, Island Mills; A. F. Naff, Greenville; W. G. Wilson, Athens.

Middle Tennessee—Elihu Wells, Oak Hill; M. R. Elliott, Saundersville; J. O. Griffith, Nashville; J. T. Sparkman, Leliper's Fork; A. D. Wheeler, Verrilla; T. G. Moseley, Bell Buckle.

West Tennessee—B. M. Tillman, Henderson; J. S. Longacre, Paris.

The well-known ability, zeal and diligence of these Patrons will go far toward the rehabilitation of the order in Tennessee. Besides these we have an efficient corps of county deputies, who will aid the district deputies in their canvass; and we have been informed that the worthy master, lecturer, chaplain and steward of the State grange officers will make frequent and extended trips in different portions of the state, building up the dormant and encouraging the living granges.

The Grangers' Mutual Benefit Society of Kentucky has invaded our state with the laudable intention of insuring the lives of our Patrons. Quite an interest in sections where our Kentucky brothers have operated has been manifested, not only in this society, but in the revival of the grange as incident to its establishment. I invite your attention to the introduction of this society in Tennessee as a possible effective auxiliary in our proposed revival of the grange. Co-operation in life and fire insurance associations under the control and supervision of the National grange should be as early as possible made a prominent feature of our order. This should be demanded of the National grange at its next session. Bro. J. H. Moore, of Georgetown, Ky., will cheerfully give all information desired in regard to the Kentucky Grangers' Mutual Benefit society.

I submit herewith a communication from Bro. R. F. Malone, of grange No. 57, for which I ask your respectful consideration.

J. H. CURREY, Secretary.

TO THE DISTRICT DEPUTIES OF TENNESSEE.

The time is near at hand when the leisure of the farmer will present you a favorable opportunity to begin the work you have been assigned. That work is, particularly, the resuscitation of dormant granges and the advancement of the order.

The field is ripe for the harvest, and the parts assigned you have been carefully considered by the State grange, and offers the surest hope of success. We look with confidence to your efforts, and hope for the revival of the order in our state—a hope which is justified by the indications that the farmers are becoming satisfied of the necessity of organized effort to promote their industrial interests, and to secure such influence in our legislative bodies as these interests demand. They begin to realize that they are a distinct class, which must prosper their own industry and protect it against those organized corporations and rings that rob it by unjust exactions, by their own wisdom and strength. They are becoming better prepared for that higher social culture, that advance in practical knowledge, and those improved methods in agriculture which the grange make possible and easy. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened which will invite the diffusion of grange principles and facilitate the work upon which you are about to enter.

Let not the prospect of high political excitement discourage you; it will be your office to turn this to the advantage of the order. The

logic of recent facts shows that the sober second thought, a wise discretion, is opposed to partisan zeal, and should encourage us to labor for the exercise of an enlightened judgment, a juster comprehension of interests and needs of the country, which will render a blind partisan following impossible, and which will demand the subservience of party interests to the interests of the people.

It is the province of the grange to educate the masses in the knowledge of public affairs and in the methods of self-government, and no time is more auspicious for such work than when the public mind is alive to the extremes to which partisan zeal is ready to go to maintain party ascendancy.

The time has come when, indeed, the people are ready to understand the conditions upon which their industrial success depends, and to make "party" the vehicle by which vitality may be given to such measures of public policy as will secure this end.

We bid you then go forth, believing you will find the farmers and Patrons everywhere ready to welcome you, co-operate with you, and to aid you in a work in which they are so deeply interested. We leave the details of the methods you choose to adopt to your discretion, premising that an efficient county deputy will be indispensable, and suggest that in the counties not already provided you will forward at your earliest convenience the names of suitable persons for the position who will be immediately commissioned. We further suggest that you at once put yourself in communication with the deputies, and also the masters of county granges, that your plans may be put into operation.

We bespeak for you the earnest co-operation of all good Patrons, and bid you Godspeed in your labors in behalf of the interests of the farmers in our state. T. B. HARWELL, Master State Grange.

Grand Revival of a Dormant Grange.

A remarkable meeting of Mansfield grange, in Jefferson county, took place Tuesday evening, June 15. This grange was organized in 1873, with good prospects of increasing its membership and securing material advantages for all concerned. But there was the common error of extravagant expectations, and besides, incongruous elements had been worked into the organization. As a natural result, there was disappointment and diversity of interests, and therefore inevitable decay. The grange became dormant, and so remained for a long period. Meantime hope survived in the breasts of many, who were persuaded that the principles of the order must survive as factors in the general advancement of the class in which they were ranked. They were the salt of the order destined to save the organization committed to their care. Their number was small; their spirit great. After long waiting they took the poor, weak, almost lifeless grange in their care and nourished it to fresh, vigorous life. On the date above mentioned, these few faithful members (men and women of the best homes in that locality) opened the grange to visitors from kindred organizations in Jefferson county, and the occasion was honored by an attendance that tested the capacity of the hall. There were two initiations, and, more pleasing still, the return of many worthy citizens who had wandered away in the early discouragements. Mansville grange glided gaily to the topmost wave of prosperity in two happy hours. Hope became buoyant and its realization a tangible presence. It would be invidious to select from the list of faithful workers names deserving special credit for the high attainment where all deserve so well. To the few who remained faithful during the period of darkest despondency the meed of special praise is due. They will abide in good faith to the last, and henceforth will be aided by good workers who have now enlisted to remain. Mansville grange will yet take rank among the most efficient in the county, and will exert such influence in affairs as to bring within its gates many who will, by their entrance increase their store of blessings. May its tribe increase.—N. Y. Husbandman.

Rochester (N. H.) Grange.

Saturday, July 22, was a happy day for Rochester grange. A special meeting was called for the afternoon, and the regular meeting occurred in the evening. This grange is not very large, but contains some of the soundest timber of the county. The master is I. W. Springfield, a well-known and very successful farmer and woolen manufacturer. The treasurer is a brother of the master, and one of the best farmers in the county. E. T. Rogers, ex-chairman of the county commissioners, is overseer, and a good farmer. Then such substantial citizens and excellent farmers as John Torr, Daniel Henderson, Secretary Waldron, Walker, Roberts, and others, are among its active members.

This grange considered it best to open a store, and they are large and successful dealers. They built a store, and recently had to enlarge it. The third and upper story of their building makes them a fine hall. The ladies are well represented, and act well their part. Belknap Roberts, Esq., the ex-postmaster, estimates the gain by means of the grange to the citizens of Rochester not members thereof to be at least \$2,000 a year. While the first great object of the grange is to do good to the farmers and the farms, they have just the same right to trade as any others.

The special meeting in the afternoon was to hear Worthy State Lecturer J. D. Lyman. Of the address suffice it to say that it was so satisfactory they insisted he should stay and speak in the evening, which he did, the farmers hurrying home from one to four miles, doing up the chores, and coming back to the evening meeting, when one was admitted to the third degree. A few were present from Strafford, eight miles distant.

It must not be thought because this grange

is a great trader that it neglects the study of the practice of agriculture. They study farming much. The subject for consideration Saturday evening was, "Ought the members of this grange to soil their farm stock?" It had been discussed one evening before. After further discussion it was unanimously decided that it was best to soil the stock, whenever the pastures are not fully sufficient. Fodder corn is quite generally grown by them and used for soiling. The members of Rochester grange are excellent and progressive farmers.—P., in *Portsmouth Weekly*.

Receiving the National Master with Grange Mass Meetings.

Brother Woodman, master of the National grange, will be first received on his contemplated visit to New England by grange mass meetings in Massachusetts, as follows: Pittsfield or vicinity on August 5; at Amherst, on the grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, August 6; and at Sterling Junction grove August 10. Able speakers will be present on each of these most interesting occasions, and timely notice of all details will be given to the public through the papers. The greatest efforts are making by the committee of arrangements to insure for these mass meetings of the farmers a success that shall deservedly be called brilliant.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.



Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brash, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE!

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

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

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, ETC., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

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

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST
ALWAYS WINS
IN THE
LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY
THE
GENUINE!
Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

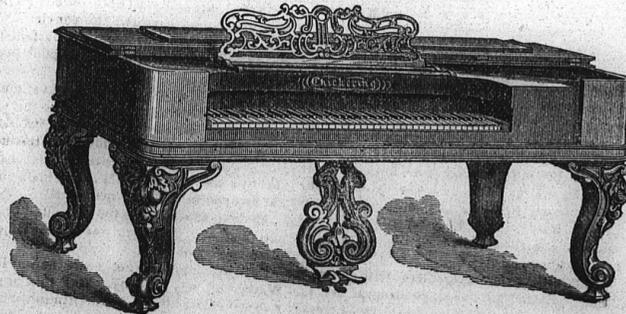
Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

Eastern Johnson County Items.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—"Time and tide wait for no man," as a consequence weeks, and I am not sure but months, have elapsed since my last visit to your sanctum; but here I am again with a little bundle of items from the Kansas line and vicinity.

Truly, we can say, we have been blessed during the past season, or nearly past, for we are luxuriating in abundance of—well, almost everything. Wheat is all harvested and stacked nicely. We had some of the finest fields of wheat in this section I ever saw. Flax is very good, and what is almost exceptional has been stacked without rain. Castor beans and corn are trying to see which can grow the fastest, notwithstanding the latter is needing rain at present. Early fields are in roasting ears. Apples are plenty, both early and late. Peaches, cherries, blackberries and raspberries—all plentiful.

George McMahon, a neighbor, met with a narrow escape on the 3d of July while attempting to cross Indian creek. His wagon-box was filled by the water and himself and a load of corn set afloat, while his horses failed to swim the current and drifted down stream, from which they were eventually rescued with the assistance of a farmer near by.

We have a somewhat phenomenal bird "with a history." Its color is red (head), white (body), and navy blue (wings). This is no joke, as the writer has seen the same on three successive "Fourths" of July, in company with several other ladies; and what is still more singular, it had not been seen before, on either occasion, and has not been seen since, though repeatedly looked for. It is truly a patriotic bird.

Western Kansans are coming in rapidly. "Starved out," they say.

Everybody went to the show.

We are going to have a Sabbath-school picnic soon. Everybody and his brother invited.

If you consider these poorly written items worth publishing, I will send you more anon.

JULY 28, 1880. PERSEVERANCE.

Assessors' Census of Kansas—A Hallucinator's Freaks.

[Topeka Commonwealth.] The following is the population of the state by counties on March 1, 1888, as shown by the returns of the township assessors. The U. S. census will show an increase sufficient to raise the aggregate to about 950,000:

Table listing population by county: Allen 10,417; Anderson 7,720; Atchison 26,713; Barton 2,523; Bourbon 18,269; Brown 11,491; Butler 17,275; Chase 5,284; Chautauqua 10,205; Cherokee 20,000; Clay 11,936; Cloud 14,141; Coffey 11,249; Cowley 20,649; Crawford 16,023; Davis 6,410; Decatur 5,564; Dickinson 15,000; Doniphan 15,500; Douglas 20,950; Edwards 2,393; Elk 10,320; Ellis 5,550; Ellsworth 5,700; Ford 5,104; Franklin 15,773; Graham 3,570; Greenwood 10,450; Hodgeman 1,738; Harper 3,023; Harvey 10,033; Jackson 15,149; Jefferson 16,081; Johnson 15,381; Kingman 3,125; Labette 20,156; Leavenworth 31,400; Lincoln 8,565; Linn 15,299; Lyon 16,294; Marion 11,544; Marshall 15,508; McPherson 15,530; Miami 15,634; Mitchell 14,213; Montgomery 15,772; Morris 8,691; Nemaha 11,422; Neosho 14,095; Ness 5,456; Norton 7,019; Osage 16,561; Osborne 11,873; Ottawa 9,800; Pawnee 5,315; Phillips 10,022; Pottawatomie 15,108; Pratt 2,084; Reno 12,490; Republic 13,310; Rice 8,654; Riley 10,000; Rooks 7,931; Rush 5,380; Russell 8,553; Saline 12,673; Sedgwick 17,813; Shawnee 27,723; Sheridan 1,683; Smith 12,946; Stafford 4,519; Sumner 14,323; Trego 2,310; Wabunsee 7,502; Washington 13,212; Wilson 12,281; Woodson 6,123; Wyandotte 17,050; Twenty-three unorganized, with a population estimated at 400 each. 9,200; Total. 928,561.

There were two alarms of fire yesterday morning, one at 1:30, and the other two or three hours later, both proceeding from the Palace hotel. It seems that a gentleman had registered himself at the hotel and was assigned a room. It soon became apparent that he was insane, on one subject at least. He thought he was about to be robbed, and every time he heard a noise in the hall he stood ready to use his revolver. If one approached softly to peer through the key-hole, or look over the transom, to see what he was about, he would bring a pistol to bear on the intruder. At the time of the first alarm he had only lighted a piece of

paper, but the second time he broke a lamp over the bed clothes, and quite a fire was started. When the fireman went up a ladder on the outside with the hose the lunatic fired at him twice, we believe, but he was a poor shot. The fireman did better with his flowing water from the hose, for he brought Mr. Lunatic to terms very soon. He could not stand a stream of water upon him from an inch hose. The man crouched down in a corner of the room and was easily secured and brought out to the calaboose. The fire was put out, after doing damage, it is claimed, to the amount of about \$300. This loss is covered by insurance. The name of the man is William Jamison, of Trumbull county, Ohio. He left home last Monday to visit a married daughter living in Shawnee county and a sister in Douglas county. He only seems insane on one subject, and that is that somebody was trying to rob him. We talked with him in the calaboose yesterday afternoon and he seemed as sane as any one, but his eyes looked rather wild. He says he left home with \$130 after his railroad fare was paid, and he had on his person over \$90 when placed in the calaboose. At the time we saw him (about 5 p.m.) he was expecting his daughter in from the country after him. He says he has not slept since he left home. It is quite likely that when he gets to the residence of his daughter and has had plenty of sleep he will be all right.

Helping Western Kansas Farmers to Seed Wheat.

[Knox Chief.] In compliance with the request of a telegram from M. L. Sargent, J. B. Bodwell, of this place, took the train for Concordia on Tuesday, where it was understood he was to meet several of the officers of the Missouri Pacific for the purpose of talking over the seed wheat question. The officers have expressed a willingness to assist the farmers in securing seed wheat on the following terms and conditions: The company agrees to make a loan of not to exceed fifty bushels to each farmer, and they are to receive in return one and one-half bushels out of next year's crop for each bushel furnished, the company taking the chances on next year's crop. This offer is extended only to about ten townships tributary to Logan. Before the company can proceed, however, with a degree of accuracy they desire to ascertain the number of bushels required of each township, in consequence of which a meeting was held last evening at the Ferratt house. J. B. Bodwell, J. W. Benjamin and J. J. Willout were selected as an executive committee to notify the several township officers at once and request them to call a meeting in their respective townships for the purpose of ascertaining the exact area of the land to be sown in wheat. In view of the fact that the company takes all chances on the crops, they demand that the ground be put in good order, and the wheat all be sown in the month of August. The officers of the several townships to which this offer extends will be notified today, and they are hereby requested to report to the executive committee in Logan on Monday.

An \$18,000 Mill.

[Ottawa Republican.] The building improvement spurt has become a mania. Among our business men it shows evidence of being a summer epidemic spreading by contagion. The latest case is that of W. O. Baldwin and W. L. Parkinson, who have just purchased four lots, on the east side of Main street between the bridge and First street. One of these belonged to Jordan & Mechem; the other three to M. H. Miller. On this ground it is proposed to commence erecting in three weeks' time a five-run steam flouring mill of 40x60 feet dimensions and four stories high. Besides this an engine-house joining the mill will be built in which to house a Corliss engine of seventy-five-horse power. Both these buildings will be of stone. Mr. W. L. Parkinson goes East on Monday for a couple of weeks' sojourn, and after his return ground will be broken for the building commencement. It is estimated that the cost of the mill will not run far short of \$18,000.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

S. O. THACHER President
J. S. CHASE Vice-President
A. HADLEY Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN Asst. Cashier

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

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.

THE BEST
Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,
of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,
LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Mo.,

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

UNPARALLELED
SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO
54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest Selling, and
Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

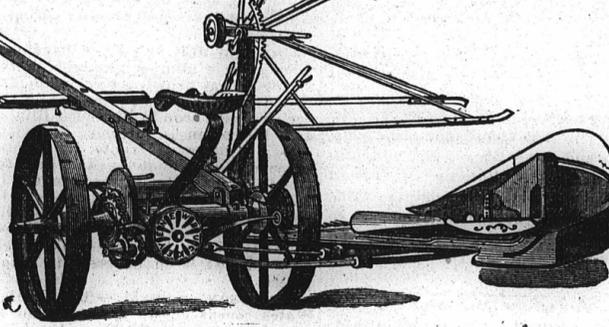
WOMAN

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

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea; excessive flowings; painful menstruations; unnatural suppressions; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anæmia; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).
Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.
—DO likewise.—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your Favorite Prescription, and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, sent for the 'Medical Adviser,' and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.
EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Address,
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)

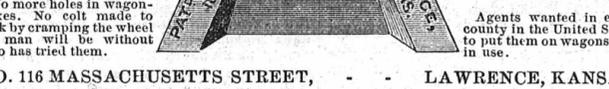


MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddie's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

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
WILDER & PALM

Allows the wagon to
TURN SHORT
Will not Raise the Box in Standards.
No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.



NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the
Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.
HILL & MENDENHALL.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1845. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.
THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
WATCH FOR Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
UNCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators, a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.
Thirty-Two Years of Progress and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our VIBRATOR Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and noisier imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

Gov. CORNELL, of New York, last week presided over a meeting of eminent agriculturists and others having in charge the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in that state. The objects of the station were announced to be to promote the interests of agriculture by all practical means, by experiments with seeds and with fertilizers, and to protect farmers against all forms of fraud. Dr. Heath explained that similar organizations have proved highly effective in foreign countries, and the movement commenced in Germany is being followed up in this country with encouraging results. The first experimental station in the United States was formed in Connecticut, the second in New Jersey, and the third in the state of New York. Germany, which gave birth and impetus to the movement, has seventy-five experimental stations, Austria sixteen, Italy ten, and Sweden ten. A dozen other countries have from one to three.

A CHANGE OF PAPERS.

Gen. J. H. Rice has sold the Miami Republican to L. J. Perry, of Paola. Mr. Rice has purchased the Fort Scott Monitor, and assumed control of that paper on Monday of this week. Mr. Rice is a live newspaper man, wide-awake and energetic, and will undoubtedly make the Monitor take front rank among the leading dailies of the West. The people of Bourbon are to be congratulated on getting so able and influential a gentleman at the head of their leading paper.

OCEAN GRAIN VESSELS.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "The perils to ocean grain vessels are much greater than the public mind is wont to consider. The cargoes they carry are specially qualified to make it unsafe to navigate them. A leading insurance company reports that between July 1, 1876, and July 1, 1880, no less than thirty-two vessels laden with grain were lost at sea, cargoes and all. Twenty were abandoned at sea, and twelve were never heard from after leaving port. Of the entire number of the lost seventeen sailed from New York, six from Philadelphia, five from Baltimore, one from Boston, two from New Orleans, and one from Portland. The amount of grain lost with them was 1,400,000 bushels, and 250 lives were lost with the twelve vessels never heard from. They were all in good condition when they took their cargoes on board."

Resolutions on the Death of Bro. Wm. Meairs.

At a regular meeting of Douglas grange, No. 225, on the 31st of July, 1880, the undersigned committee was appointed to draft resolutions in relation to the death of our deceased brother, William Meairs:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from us by death our beloved brother, William Meairs; that we bow submissively to the will of him who doeth all things well, and who has said all flesh is but dust.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother we have lost one of our most useful members.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our excellent brother for his good works and many charitable deeds in our order, and an honest and christian worker in the community.

Resolved, That in his death his wife and family have sustained an irreparable loss, and that we tender to them our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication, and one to be entered on the minutes of this grange.

CATHARINE M. SEETIN,
N. CHAMBERS,
J. NEAL,
Committee.

Grand Harvest Home.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please announce in your paper that the Patrons of Jefferson and Leavenworth counties intend to have a picnic or harvest feast on the third Saturday in August (the 21st day of the month). We cordially invite all Patrons and farmers, and every one that feels so disposed, to turn out on that day and meet with us. The harvest feast will be held at Cox's grove, one-half mile west of Dimon. Prominent speakers will be there to address the people. We are trying to secure the services of Bro. Eshbaugh, lecturer of the National Grange. Bro. Sims has also promised to be with us. No pains will be spared in making the harvest home a success, and to make it a day of pleasure and of intellectual profit to all.
A. P. BEARDON.
DIMON, Kans., July 30, 1880.

General News.

WINFIELD, July 31.—The county convention nominated a full ticket and elected six delegates to the state convention instructed for St. John for governor, and James McDermot for attorney-general.

FORT SCOTT, July 31.—The Bourbon county state and congressional convention to-day was largely attended, and a delegation for Paola was selected to support Hon. J. B. Waters, of this city, as the nominee for member of congress from the Second district. Delegates to the state convention are also elected favorable to J. H. Lawhead, of this city, for superintendent of public instruction.

PAOLA, July 31.—The district convention for the Twenty-ninth representative district, which is composed of Paola city, Paola township, Marysville township and Richland township, met here to-day. Sperry, Baker and Dr. H. Johnson were elected delegates to the state convention, and Cyrus Shaw and J. Rhinehardt delegates to the congressional convention. It was unanimous in its support of St. John and Haskell. Baker and Johnson, delegates to the state convention, are original St. John men, Baker having prepared and offered the resolution by which the county instructed for St. John two years ago. At the convention at Lewisburg, E. P. Smith and Mr. Keech were elected delegates, and instructed the congressional delegates for Haskell.

CHICAGO, July 31.—From dispatches from a large number of places in the spring wheat growing sections of the Northwest, it appears that, while the spring wheat crop in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin is inferior, the yield in Minnesota and Dakota will be unprecedented in quantity and quality. Good judges estimate the product in Minnesota at 40,000,000 bushels. In Dakota, where the berry is unusually large and solid, a yield of from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre is expected. Harvest is in progress in many places.

ATCHISON, July 31.—The United States census shows a population in round numbers of 400,000 in the First congressional district, 254,000 in the Second and 355,000 in the Third, making a total population in Kansas of 1,009,000.

The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture just issued shows that the area in winter wheat this year aggregates 2,210,367 acres—an increase of 689,708 acres over 1879. Area in corn, 3,548,474 acres—an increase of 553,404 acres over 1879. During the year ending March 1 last 18,910 farm-houses have been built in the state, at an aggregate cost of \$1,222,980.

The railways of the state have a mileage of nearly 3,500 miles, and the assessed value of railway property aggregates \$20,547,802. Sixty-eight of the seventy-seven organized counties of the state are traversed by one or more railways.

The crops of small grain except in the extreme southern tier of the state have been generally good, and corn promises a very heavy yield. It never looked better at this time.

A very heavy rain prevailed yesterday throughout the state.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land office, has received a letter from a prominent firm engaged in stock raising in Colfax county, New Mexico, urging on the Land department the importance and necessity of further legislation for the protection of the large and growing class of stock breeders who have without legal sanction taken up and improved extensive tracts of arid land on the Western plains. The writers state that they have established a cattle ranche in the arid pasturage land on the north edge of what are known as the staked plains, in Colfax county, New Mexico. Their ranche covers an area of 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, around which they have built a fence, so as to keep within these bounds their own cattle and to keep out the stock of others. They have also dug wells to supply their stock with water, and altogether have expended on needed improvements more than \$10,000. They assert that this tract of land can never be used for agricultural purposes, as it lies at a higher altitude than the nearest stream of water, which is thirty miles distant. They also inform the commissioner that some evil-disposed ranchmen threaten to cut down their fences and let in their cattle, simply because they—the writers—have no titles to the lands. In conclusion they ask protection from the government, and propose to either purchase the land or secure a long lease, and so acquire a valid title either permanently or temporarily. General Williamson says the facts presented in this letter are strongly illustrative of the need for additional legislation to govern the disposal of the public lands—legislation which, if enacted, will enable the government to dispose of land of the peculiar character referred to in this letter, which cannot under present laws be sold to stock raisers in such large quantities as are necessary to make this industry a profitable one. These men, General Williamson says, are engaged in a business in itself perfectly legitimate, which, owing to the vast extent of arid public lands, fit only for grazing purposes, would undoubtedly be stimulated and increased if our land laws were amended and improved so as to permit the sale of large tracts of these pasturage lands to individuals. As the case stands

now they are open trespassers against the law, and their property cannot in any way be protected by the government. More than this, the government cannot, under existing statutes, sell or even lease these pasturage lands to them in the large quantities desired, and so it may be said that the land laws hinder rather than foster cattle raising, an industry which of all others should be fostered, as it tends to cheapen food.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times this morning says: The public will learn with much regret that Mr. Gladstone is somewhat seriously indisposed, and may be unable to attend to public business for some time.

A Daily News correspondent says the Liberals express concern for Mr. Gladstone's health and of his speedy recovery. The French and German press also comment on Mr. Gladstone's condition.

The Times says: We cannot be wrong in assuming that the illness of Mr. Gladstone must occasion his withdrawal from the house of commons for the rest of the session. His illness was brought on by assiduous attention to public business and constant attendance in the house, which told on his strength. Telegrams from many parts of the country state the news of Mr. Gladstone's illness is received with general regret and has formed the chief topic in all places.

Among the many inquiries after Mr. Gladstone's health was one from Lord Beaconsfield, through his private secretary. Sir Wm. Jenner will not visit Mr. Gladstone again until Wednesday.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Kansas City Journal from Omaha, July 31, says: The old man and woman arrested and lodged in jail at Fremont the first of the week, on suspicion of being the notorious Bender and wife, who committed so many murders in Kansas in 1873, and escaped, are very likely to be proven the original Benders. They were tramping, and inquired if anything had been heard of the Bender family of Kansas. Mr. Hoffman, who was their neighbor in Kansas, identifies them both. Bender, as he is now called, acknowledges that he knew Hoffman, who called on him in his cell. In the course of a conversation he acknowledged to having had a hand in the murders, and to having put two children under the sod, and he exclaimed: "I don't care; G-d d—'em, let them hang me and be d—d." When told that he must go to Kansas he said he would kill himself first. Hoffman also visited the woman in her cell. She recognized him, and said: "I never expected to see you any more. I don't want to talk with you here. We are captured at last and they will hang us. You know that that man is John Bender, and there's no use in denying that any longer. I am going to tell the truth. If that don't save me from hanging I'll have to hang too. I ought to have told the truth from the start. I told them we would be caught if we came back this way on the main road. We were going back East. We have had a hard time among the Indians, and very rarely saw a white person." When told that one of two children had been dug up after their departure, she said the other was buried in the southeast corner of the garden. She said they had intended crossing over into Iowa and going back East. They had arranged to meet young Kate and John Bender in Iowa, as they had a team, and then one of them was to go to Kansas to get \$700 buried on the Bender place. Officers are now on the track of the other two of the party. The affair is causing considerable excitement, and it is generally believed that the right parties have been captured. They will be taken to Kansas for further identification. It will be remembered that eleven dead bodies were dug up on their premises, the mysterious disappearance of Mr. York in 1873, a prominent citizen of Kansas, leading to unearthing of the wholesale murder business, his body being found among the rest.

QUEBEC, July 31.—The Princess Louise embarked on the steamer Polynesian at 9 o'clock this morning for England. Prince Leopold arrived from Cape St Ignace by a special intercolonial train at 7:30 o'clock last night. He proceeded at once by the steamer Arctic to the Polynesian, where he remained all night. Prince Leopold looks better than might have been expected under the circumstances, though the injury he lately received has had a very weakening effect upon him.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—The election for state and county officers took place to-day. In opposition to the regular Democratic ticket there was one made by a fusion of Republicans, Greenbackers and Independents. Verbal reports from election officers at the closing of the polls show a clear majority for the straight Democratic ticket. Reports at the Democratic executive committee rooms from the interior of the state leave no doubt of Alabama electing a full Democratic ticket. All returns indicate an immense Democratic majority. A great interest was felt in local matters, and a full vote was brought out. The Republicans had no state ticket in the field, and were instructed to vote the Greenback ticket, but they failed to do so in many localities. Fifty thousand Democratic majority is a low estimate. A special to the Mobile Register says Tuscaloosa, Perry, Dallas, Bullock, Macon and Montgomery counties go heavily Democratic. Reports from Madison, Limestone and Morgan are highly favorable.

I pledge my professional reputation and my personal word that my show for the season of 1880 contains more novelties, is more extensive, beautiful, and in every way the GRANDEST and BEST ENTERTAINMENT I ever presented to the public, and that it will be presented here complete and without curtailment in any of its departments. P. T. BARNUM.

P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1880, WITH ITS
HOSTS OF NEW FEATURES!

In every department in our Vast Show, to be seen under its

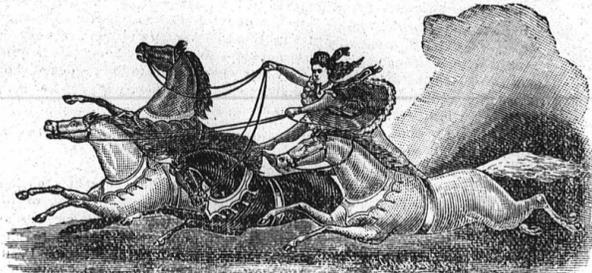
ACRES OF WATERPROOF TENTS!

It is now on its Extensive ANNUAL TOUR, and will Exhibit in

Lawrence on Tuesday, August 17, 1880,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You may see the most famous and accomplished LADY RIDERS in the world, including



MADAME DOCKRILL

In her thrilling act of FOUR and SIX BAREBACK HORSES: Madame Martha, from Berlin, in her Don le Menage Act; Miss Emma Lake, America's Side-Saddle Queen, Madame Nelson, Signora Marcellus, Mlle. Leone, Madame Neygard, and others.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see ZAZEL, in her Great Aerial Dive or Eagle Swoop, and in the Coup de Cannon, in which she crosses the Pavilion on a Single Cobweb Wire, and mounting from a trapeze to the Topmost Height of the Pavilion dives head foremost 50 feet, through the air, and is afterward shot from a monstrous gun. You may sit under the Patent French Waterproof Canvas Tents as thoroughly protected from rain as if under the slate roof of the Grand Opera-house. You will see Signor Sebastian, the sensational bareback rider of the day; John Batchelor, the champion leaper, and a circus company of the best Artists of Europe and America.



You may see his wonderful troupe of twenty Trained Stallions, to which have been added seven Imported Trick Stallions, and the wonderful Fire Horse "Salamander."

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You may see the beautiful Performing Stag "Landseer."

WHEN BARNUM COMES



You may wonder at his Yoke of Performing Oxen.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see the Group of Native Zulus, in their songs, war dances, and wonderful assegai-throwing.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see and admire

MADAME NELSON, LA CHARMEUSE DES COLOMBES, WITH HER FLOCK OF TRAINED DOVES.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see a Museum of 50,000 Curiosities, including the Monkey Band, a Lady dressed in Glass, Goshen the Giant, Little Queen Mab, the Dwarf Costentenus, the Tattooed Greek, Wonderful Automata, and thousands of objects of wonder, amusement and instruction, that cannot even be named in an advertisement.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see at 9 o'clock a. m., on the day of exhibition, the Grand Free Street Show and Glittering Pageant passing through the principal thoroughfares.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see EVERYTHING ADVERTISED and ten times more. Seating capacity of exhibition tent, 10,000.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 p. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m., thus giving an hour and a half to view the Menagerie and Museum before the evening performance begins.

Admission 50 cents. Children under nine half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The Life of Barnum, written by himself, up to 1880, will be for sale on the grounds and in the tent. Price 58 cents, cloth; paper, 25 cents. "Lion Jack," Mr. Barnum's latest story, 75 cents.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES, children and all who desire to avoid the crowd surrounding the ticket wagons on the show grounds, Mr. Barnum will open a ticket office on the day of exhibition, for the sale of tickets and reserved seats at the usual slight advance, at

CREW'S BOOK STORE.

Ladies, children and others wishing to avoid the crowd in the evening are advised to attend the afternoon exhibition.

Excursion Trains on all Railroads on the day of Exhibition at Reduced Rates.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one month, one dollar...

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

City and Vicinity.

AYER'S Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are pleasant, safe and sure, and excel all other pills in healing and curative qualities.

Killed.

Charles Anderson, chief of the construction and repair lines for the Kansas division of the Union Pacific and American Union Telegraph company, was killed by the cars on Friday last.

The funeral was held on Sunday and was attended by nearly all our citizens. Mr. Anderson leaves a wife, and two little children to battle with the world without a father's care.

PERSONS prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

State Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church.

The camp meeting has been in session in Bismarck grove for a week, and will continue till Friday of this week. There are several able ministers on the ground, but the people do not turn out in large numbers.

Mistakes Should Be Corrected. Particularly the practice of taking medicines into the system by way of the stomach for diseases of the kidneys. It is an old, treatment, well tried, and proven inefficient.

"NEW FANGLED NOTIONS"

May not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take when afflicted with serious disease they may lead to dear experience. Don't therefore trifle with diseases of the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches, scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well-tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills).

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. PERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. My wife, a long sufferer from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of the Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved.

Weather Report for July, 1880.

From observations taken at Lawrence, Kans., by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas. The chief characteristics of the weather of this month were the low mean temperature, the clear sky, and the light rainfall (only half the average).

Rainfall for the seven months of 1880 now completed has been 16.86 inches, which is 4.93 inches below the average for the same period in the twelve preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 28.28 per cent. of the sky, the month being 10.97 per cent. clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 21 (entirely clear, 2); half clear, 8; cloudy, 2 (entirely cloudy, 1). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 33.55 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 35.48 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 15.81 per cent.

Wind: Southwest, 36 times; southeast, 17 times; northwest, 15 times; east, 8 times; northeast, 8 times; south, 3 times; north, 3 times; west, 3 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 9,812 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 300.86 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 12.5 miles. The highest velocity was 35 miles an hour (on the 8th).

Height of barometer: Mean, 29.106 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.129 in., at 2 p. m. 29.091 in., at 9 p. m. 29.097 in.; maximum, 29.335 in.—at 7 a. m., on the 22d; minimum, 28.926 in.—at 9 p. m., on the 7th; monthly range, 0.409 in.

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 68.3—at 7 a. m. 78.8, at 2 p. m. 49.6, at 9 p. m. 76.7; greatest, 94.6—on the 3d; least, 26.6—at 2 p. m. on the 26th. There was no fog.

The following table furnishes a comparison with July of twelve preceding years:

Table with columns: Year, Mean temperature, Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, Rain—Inches, Mean cloudiness, Mean relative humidity. Rows for years 1868-1880 and a 13-year mean.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiver, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Barbed Wire.

We want to call the attention of farmers and dealers to the fact that the Lawrence Barbed Wire company is now offering special inducements 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.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL Co.

OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

Older Mills.

Two dozen older mills (American and Buckeye make), different sizes, for sale cheap by Duncanson & Morrow, Lawrence, Kans.

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

How Watches are Made.

It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases.

This is the only case made with Two Plates of Solid Gold and warranted by special certificate.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 5, 1880.

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

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

The Preparatory department devotes three years to training for the Collegiate. The Normal department embraces three courses: Classical, Scientific, and Modern Literature, and is especially designed for those wishing to prepare for teaching in the higher grades.

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

The Musical department is under the charge of a competent instructor. Instruction given in piano, organ and vocal music. For catalogue and information, address REV. JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabunsee and Coffey counties for sale on favorable terms. Address W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Agent, Neosho Falls, Kans.

Barnum's Great Show Coming.

With the returning tenting season comes the perennial Barnum, who blows his trumpet louder than ever, and is on his way to us crowned with bays and with "all his blushing honors," gathered in other places which he has visited this season, "thick upon him."

We have not space to go into details of his show. His advertisement tells its own story, and below will be found an extract from the New York Tribune, which indorses all Barnum claims.

The great show will be in Lawrence Tuesday, Aug. 17, and will give exhibitions in the afternoon and evening.

Two immense audiences, that taxed the capacity of the American Institute to the utmost, greeted the opening performance of Barnum's show yesterday. That each individual was satisfied with the exhibition was made apparent in the thunders of applause which greeted act after act of the long programme. So many new things have never before been incorporated in an arena entertainment. The show lasted very nearly three hours, and the audience kept their seats through the entire show. The lady riders consist of Madame Dockrill, Emma Lake, Madame Martha, Signora Marcellus and Mlle. Leone. Madame Dockrill, the finest artist, is as much at home upon the bare back of a horse as the premier danseuse is upon the stage. Emma Lake is a model for fair riders to study. Madame Martha, assisted by Prince Neys-urd, made her debut in this country, introducing a double cascade de manege that possessed novelty. Signora Marcellus and Mlle. Leone vied with each other in daring leaps and picturesque posing. The male riders, Orvin Hollis, a dashing young rider from the West, and Signor Sebastian in a double act with his son, received much applause. Eight clowns appeared in the ring at one time; three fiddling crowds created much amusement. Madame Nelson presented a dozen trained doves for the first time in this country. A leaping horse and stag did all they were advertised to accomplish. A yoke of performing oxen were a novelty and a success. Trained stallions went through difficult tricks. Genuine Zoult chiefs danced their war songs and threw their assegai with accurate aim at a target. The performance terminated with Zazel. This young lady makes her debut in America under most favorable circumstances. Her daring feats made her the sensation of Europe and are likely to create as much excitement here.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866. Wm. WITMERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

STALLIONS

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

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

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

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

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

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMIS'ION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Horticultural Department.

A Nectarine-Bearing Peach Tree. MR. G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence, Kans.—Dear Sir:—Please inform me if you can what the inclosed fruit is. It positively came from a peach seed, and the tree you cannot tell from a peach tree. I have nectarines that are green and will not be ripe for three weeks.

Yours truly, W. MEIXELL. PARSONS, Kans., July 23, 1880.

W. MEIXELL, Esq., Parsons, Kans.—Esteemed Friend:—Yours of the 23rd inst. received, with a specimen of seedling fruit, which is unquestionably a nectarine, or, as is sometimes called, a "smooth peach." As the nectarine is only a variety of peach, and undoubtedly the first one was produced from a peach pit, your statement of the origin of the specimen sent me is in all probability correct, although the tree and pit of a nectarine so closely resemble that of a peach that it is very difficult, if not almost impossible, to detect any difference. The variety known as the "Boston" was produced by a tree grown from a peach pit, and pits of the nectarine have been known to produce peach-bearing trees. Even more. Peaches and nectarines are recorded as having been produced naturally from the same limb. (See Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," p. 565.)

The specimen is one of interest, and the more so, being of Kansas origin (as I conclude from your statement), closely resembling the variety "Hunt's Early Tawny." As to the ripening season. I have had them in this locality during the last week in July, which is the earliest known of any variety; and your specimen promises to be even an earlier variety, which, should the quality prove worthy, will become valuable for our fruit growers to raise.

I gratefully acknowledge your favor, and from the knowledge of your efforts in the interest of horticulture feel confident that important and valuable facts will result therefrom.

I shall await the future of your labors with much faith and strong hopes.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y. LAWRENCE, Kans., July 26, 1880.

[All correspondence of this nature will be answered by Mr. Brackett through the columns of THE SPIRIT.—ED. SPIRIT.]

July Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The meeting which took place Saturday, July 24, at the residence of Mr. W. E. Barnes, Vinland, was not only largely attended, but was one of much interest and encouragement to the fruit growers of the county. To view the broad acres of orchards of apples and pears loaded down to their fullest capacity with beautiful and luscious fruit was a sight which well repaid a ride of ten miles over dusty roads, and inspired every one with renewed confidence in the fruit-productive capacity of the county.

ORCHARDS.

After the usual preliminary exercises the condition of orchards throughout the county was inquired into. Verbal reports were made by Rev. C. H. Lovejoy, Thomas M. Pierson, Wm. H. Gill and others, all indicating an unusually full crop of nearly all varieties of apples, peaches and pears. Mr. Lovejoy estimates his apple crop at 2,000 bushels, besides a full crop of pears. In fact, the yield of apples in this county the present year will incomparably exceed the crop of any previous year.

PROSPECTS OF FRUIT IN ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Mr. S. W. Pearson, chairman of committee on orchards, having recently traveled through the counties south of Douglas, informed the meeting, through the secretary, that all through this county the apple crop will be very large, as also pears and peaches. After leaving Douglas and passing into Franklin he found the crop had diminished to one-half, which he found to consist chiefly of Genets, Winesaps and Missouri Pippins. In Anderson county he found not more than one-fourth of a crop. In Allen county he found many peaches, but very few apples. In his travels he noticed that young orchards were usually looking healthy and appeared free from the depredations of the borer, giving good grounds for hope that the race of that destructive insect is nearly run.

BLIGHT.

The cause and remedy of twig blight have racked the brains of many of our most scientific horticulturists for many years past, and many have been the theories presented. It seems now that one of our Douglas county horticulturists has discovered the cause and found a remedy. The disease is said to originate on the bark and penetrate through to the wood, affecting and deranging the sap, causing its elaboration to be imperfect; hence the blight. The remedy is to slit down the bark of both limbs and trunk and washing the same with linseed oil. Mr. Lovejoy has never known the remedy to fail.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Miss M. L. Macy gave a remedy for the extirpation of the black aphid, which is carbolic acid mixed with soft soap—two or three tablespoonfuls of the acid to a quart of the soap—applying the same with a sponge or syringe. This compound is harmless to plants, but fatal to insect life, and may be used on delicate flowers without injury.

FRUIT ON THE PREMISES.

A committee consisting of A. Griess, Wm. Roe and Wm. Miller was appointed to examine the fruit on the premises and report. After spending some time in looking over the grounds, the committee reported:

We, the undersigned committee on the grounds, find the apple orchards in fine condition, bearing immense loads of fruit, with no apparent disease.

First in order of productiveness are the Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap and White Winter Pearmain. Of fall apples the Rambo, Jonathan and Rome Beauty are all well fruited. Among the early varieties the Early Harvest, Red June and Duchess are full crops. William's Favorite, an apple of good size and color, is a great favorite with Mr. Barnes. Cooper's Early White is also bearing full.

In pears, we saw trees in good condition; no blight; full crops. Leading varieties—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Howell and Seckel; dwarfs—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess Kirkland and Beurre d'Anjou.

We find the vineyard in good health; no rot, and no cultivation this year, the grounds having been mowed.

Mr. Barnes considers non-cultivation a preventive of rot.

We would say to all who are skeptical in regard to raising fruit, visit Mr. Barnes's orchards and get enthused.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. Underwood recommends the Gregg as being one of the very best raspberries for shipping purposes. It is both a firm berry and good bearer.

Mr. Lothrop reported the borer injuring his canes, and inquired for a remedy. The only one given was to cut off the infected canes and burn them.

CURRENTS.

Will currants succeed in Kansas? It was the expressed opinion of several that they will if kept well mulched and planted on the north side of a fence. The shade, however, must not be a living one, such as hedges of trees afford.

MARKETING FRUIT.

Fruit of all kinds for shipping should be picked before it is quite ripe. If it is allowed to fully ripen and shipped any great distance it will arrive in bad condition and sometimes prove worthless. Blackberries should be picked before the red has quite left them; and peaches and apples should be picked while firm, as they will ripen during the transportation. Mr. Underwood said the cause of so many blackberries getting to market in bad condition this season was that they were not picked often enough. To have them firm and suitable for shipping any distance they should be picked every day.

Fitch Reed said he had a way of his own in gathering and marketing blackberries, and he found no trouble in getting his patch picked over every day, and often twice a day. His plan is to invite his neighbors to pick all they want for present use, charging them three cents a quart for all they put up.

FRUIT ON EXHIBITION.

The committee appointed to examine the fruit on the table reported as follows:

By Wm. Miller: Apples—Benoni. By A. Griess: Peaches—Hale's Early. Grapes—Champion, Ives Seedling and Christine.

By W. H. Gill: Grapes—Dracut Amber. Pears—Doyenne and Howell. By C. H. Lovejoy: Several varieties of apples to be named.

By D. G. Watt: Apples—Cooper's Early White. By A. McCandless: Grapes—Hughes, Virginia Chief, Ames Seedling. Pears—Sugar.

By S. Reynolds: Apples—Lowell and Sweet June.

By Mrs. Pardee: Beautiful bouquet.

The dinner was eaten in basket picnic style, there not being tables enough to accommodate the crowd.

The music was furnished by Vinland talent and was good.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes for the hospitable entertainment, the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in August, which meeting will be held at the residence of Fitch Reed, one mile south of the poor farm.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Horticultural Notes.

Due to the prolonged daylight of the summer months in the North, plants in high latitudes are said to have more aromatic fruits, foliage of deeper green, and richer essential oils than similar plants growing in more southerly regions.

The truth is, remarks the Country Gentleman, while every farmer knows that clean culture is absolutely essential to success in his common farm crops, many fail to apply the same knowledge to their more expensive orchards.

Plant life, like animal life, has to struggle for existence. The young plant may be choked by other species, or crowded out by rivals of its own kind, even though the atmosphere, soil and position are well suited to its growth.

An inquiry has been made about the proportion of saltpeter and water to be used in forming a mixture for the destruction of the squash bugs and other insects. It is a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, and a tablespoonful to a common pailful of water.

Flower beds of fanciful designs are now fashionable in France. A pilgrim's gourd, a staff, a pitcher and basin, recalling the basin and ewer offered to the wayfarer in former times, are some of the patterns used to make a circular border around a small arbor.

A Norwich botanist, amazed the other day at the rapid growth of a fungus, calculated that it had developed 10,000,000 cells in one day, or 116 cells a second. Prof. Gray, however, cites an instance where a century plant formed 2,000,000,000 cells in 24 hours, or 231,481 a second.

Calcined plaster, or plaster of Paris, sprinkled on melon and cucumber vines, it is said, will drive away the striped bug. It is also recommended for the cabbage worm. Plaster of Paris can be bought at the drug stores at from three to five cents per pound, according to quality.

The productiveness of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, and of gooseberry and currant bushes, may be increased and the size of the fruit considerably enlarged by pruning—that is, by shortening in the shoots of the last year's growth, leaving only spurs a few inches in length.

If summer pinching or pruning is commenced in proper time, there will not be so many ill-shaped trees to be seen; one-sided and double-headed specimens will be scarce, the center of the trees will not be crowded with wood nor with branches crossing and chafing each other.

The Chinese and Japanese excel all other nationalities in the cultivation of early vegetables. This arises from the fact that they use only liquid manures, hence the growth of the plants is most rapid, and as a natural consequence the vegetables are very brittle and tender. Lettuce and radishes they force rapidly, giving the plants a sprinkling once a day. Tobacco and tea plants are also treated in a like manner.

Every one who cultivates fruit trees and grape vines often discovers some time during the summer that he has allowed shoots to grow where they are not wanted, and either crowd on other parts of the tree or vine or else make too dense a mass of foliage. This result may be prevented by timely and careful observation just as growth is commencing, and rubbing off at once the undesirable and supernumerary shoots.

Failures in tree planting too often arise from the mistaken notion that when the roots of a tree are once in the ground the work is done. After a tree is carefully planted it should be mulched with leaves, straw, tan or any similar material, not so thick as to exclude the air, but sufficiently to retain the moisture in the soil; for, although there may be plenty of rain early in the season, the chances are that a drought, more or less severe will follow.

The Household.

THE DANIEL BOONE EXERCISES.

By Solicitation, Aunt Sally Tells What She Thinks of Them—But "Aunt Sally" no Longer—She Gives Her Real Name.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Being requested by Prof. Boles to give my opinion through THE SPIRIT concerning those Boone lesson exercises, I will say, I think they are very useful exercises; and I am very much surprised to learn that anybody should find fault or that Mr. Stevens should have lost even one subscriber through the cause of his publishing these exercises in THE SPIRIT. I think that subscriber must be a block-head who is opposed to correctness and improvement, and thinks it unnecessary to write or speak proper. But when we write, or read in print, as we talk in common, how very awkward and vulgar it sounds! I cannot see what could be more beneficial and useful to the young folks than those exercises, provided they take the trouble to correct the lessons. It takes considerable time and brain exercise to make those corrections. I tried it myself last winter on some half dozen lessons. I enjoyed the exercise, but I soon found it took more time than I dare spend in that way. But I think if I could have had those exercises when young, with the privileges and encouragement that the young folks now have, it would not puzzle me so much now to find suitable words to express my thoughts.

Prof. Boles gives those lessons because he feels an interest in the advancement of the young, and I think he deserves our thanks with credit for his trouble.

A prize offered is always a stimulus to make children work; though the prize itself is nothing compared to the benefit derived from the exercise. Alice feels proud of her prize. But as for me, I have not yet found its merit. But I have not read it through yet.

While writing to THE SPIRIT, I may as well add a few lines to "The Household," as it is about a month since I have written, and I do not mean to lose my place just yet.

"The Household" will notice that "Aunt Sally" will henceforth meet you in her true name, as she is tired of that ugly old plume.

Since I last wrote there have been several new additions to our circle, and we welcome them gladly.

To F. S. B., who thought I was getting lonesome and came to keep me company, I extend my hand and bid her come again. But I will notice one of her remarks. She says if every one would live up to the grange rules we would not have to pay so many preachers such high salaries. Why not? The grange makes no provision for the soul. Though it teaches charity and brotherly love, yet it administers no sacraments, no baptisms, without which we have no promise of everlasting life. No, the grange provides only for our temporal wants, and we cannot dispense with the ministers of the gospel who expound unto us the way of salvation and break unto us the bread of life.

Dear sisters, these are busy, busy times, and I cannot talk long just now; but a short visit is sometimes, especially in a busy time, more welcome than a long one. For the last four weeks I have been very busy picking blackberries. We have a little patch which I suppose had about fifty bushes, but we kept no accurate account. Our three oldest children attend teachers' institute, so it falls pretty heavy on me.

SARAH A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., July 29, 1880.

What is Charity?

To the majority of people the word "charity" means simply giving to the poor and needy; but I prefer thinking there is something in charity even more ennobling than to give. Methinks I hear some of you say, what can that be? and in answer to your query I will say, get your Bibles and turn to I. Cor. xiii., and see what the "learned apostle" tells us. In silence let us read till we come to the fourth verse. Ah! here is our definition: Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. What a lesson! But let us pass on. "Charity never faileth." "And now abideth faith, hope and charity; but the greatest of these is charity."

If that is so, surely there has been too little importance attached to this beautiful sermon of the great preacher.

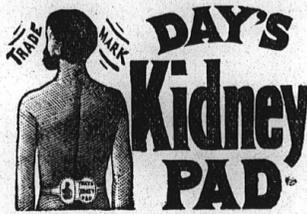
Oh, Charity beautiful, Loving and dutiful, Where hast thou vanished? From the grange thou art banished; From the church, and the tower, In an unguarded hour.

Sadly we miss thee, Fain would we kiss thee; Thy presence is sweet, Though a mystical treat. The hours gently willing, So kindly thou art smiling On gentle or saint Without one complaint. Though their clothes may be seedy, Thou wilt cover the needy. Never sneer at the same, Nor ask "who's to blame?" In a suit of fine clothes You would never repose, But you'd walk by the wayside— Find those whose souls are tried, And comfort their heart Ere you were known to depart.

Love, Faith and Hope Have a wonderful scope; But charity, please, "Is greater than these." So spake great St. Paul—"Is greater than all!"— When he went forth to preach And the gentiles to teach, Faithfully charity tries, Let us all do likewise.

MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

STANLEY, Kans., July 28, 1880.



ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS.

BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS BY ABSORBING 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 of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, Stone in the Bladder, High Colored, Scanty or Painful Urinating, Deposits, Casts or Strands 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.

It can be worn at all times, in any climate, and is equally good for

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective, and just what your feeble and exhausted body requires. Thousands are daily adding their testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this 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. If he has not got it, send to us and receive it by return mail.

Descriptive 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. "How a Life was Saved," containing a history of this great discovery, mailed free. Write for it.

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.



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

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

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES: Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,407

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Hereford Cattle.

The Herefords are among the oldest of the British breeds of cattle. It is claimed they are indigenous to the country from which they take their name. It is certain that they have long existed in substantially their present character, although formerly there was a lack of uniformity in color. For at least a century Hereford cattle have had more than a local reputation for excellent grazing qualities, and for superior quality of beef, which is still quoted in the London market alongside with the "Scotch" at the head of the test as regards quality.

The earliest attempts at improvement of the breed of which we have details were made by Benj. Tomkins, near Hereford, who made purchase of two cows in 1766, and whose herd became famous. When sold in 1819 one bull brought about \$2,800, and several cows more than \$1,000. Other noted early breeders were Messrs. Tully, Smythies, Price and Walker. In 1845 a Hereford herd book was established by Mr. Eyton. This was continued until recently by T. Duckham, whose writings have done much for the breed.

The Herefords were highly successful in winning prizes at the celebrated London Fat Stock show, held at Smithfield, commencing in 1799. For the first half century Hereford steers received almost as many prizes at this show as did those of all other breeds combined. For late years the breed has not been so fortunate; but its record is still good at this great testing place of the merits of the fat cattle of Great Britain.

Herefords were introduced into the United States as early as 1817. In that year Henry Clay had some brought to Kentucky. These were not kept pure, and finally nearly all trace of the breed disappeared from the state. In 1840 Messrs. Corning and Sotham—the latter still living, and still an enthusiastic admirer of the breed—imported over twenty Herefords, and after some years further importations were made by the son of Mr. Corning. About 1852 Messrs. Ashton and Humphries imported Herefords into Northeastern Ohio. About 1860 large importations were made by F. W. Stone, of Canada, and from his and other Canadian herds considerable numbers were brought to the United States, perhaps more especially to Maine and Michigan.

From these various importations a large number of Hereford cattle descended, but the breed gained little popularity in any part of the United States. A few breeders were firmly convinced of their great merit, but the mass of breeders and feeders knew little and cared little about them. In the last five years the breed has risen rapidly in popularity. The number of herds has largely increased, the prices at which the cattle sell has greatly advanced, and the demand for bulls of this breed for the improvement of cattle on the Western plains is quite marked. This increase of popularity of the breed is more largely due to the efforts of Mr. T. L. Miller, of Illinois, than to any other means. He has imported a good number of animals; has bred largely; has shown fine specimens at the leading Western fairs and at the Chicago Fat Stock show; and has written voluminously in enthusiastic advocacy of the breed. In 1880 two very large importations of Herefords have been made—one by M. Burleigh, of Maine; the other by Mr. Miller. In 1879 Mr. Miller and Mr. Culbertson also made importations.

As now bred the Herefords are of large size, uniformly red, with white face, throat, chest, belly, legs and tip of the tail, a white strip extending along the top of the neck. The horns are large rather than small, in the bull standing nearly in straight lines at each side of the forehead. The chest is wide and full; the brisket deep, sometimes with a too prominent dewlap in the bull. The shoulder blades are oblique; the ribs well rounded; the body deep, especially in front. The back is straight and broad. The hind quarters are not so long and wide as in some other breeds. The legs are short in proportion to the size of the body. The neck is sometimes a trifle heavy. No breed surpasses and few equal the Herefords in the fine development of the crops. The girth at the chest is often surprisingly great. During 1879 the young Hereford cow Leonora was confirmed-

ly the best specimen of the breed in England, and was generally conceded to be the best "beef cow" of any breed. The writer has never seen her equal in almost all points forward of the hips. Her hind quarters were not so good.

As has been said, the beef of well-fatted Hereford steers is of the best quality. The cattle mature early, and are excellent grazers; their friends claiming they will lay on a given quantity of flesh with less food than will cattle of most breeds. For work oxen the breed formerly had a good reputation, the oxen having something of the form and activity of the Devon, with considerably greater size.

For the dairy the breed has little reputation, partly because little attention has been given to the milk-giving qualities of the cows. Good records have been made by some Hereford cows, and they are used in a few dairies.

While the Hereford has never gained so wide-spread popularity as has the Short-horn, either in Great Britain or America, it is unquestionably a valuable breed of cattle, and its increasing popularity in the United States is a source of gratification. As a rule, crossing Hereford bulls on the common cows of most parts of the country has given good results. Not only is the characteristic "white face" very commonly transmitted, but the more important qualities of the breed are generally to be found in good degree in the cross-bred animals.—*Farmer's Review.*

Defecation of Cane Juice, Preparation and Use of Lime, etc.

Take from eight to sixteen quarts of good fresh-slaked lime, and add to it about three times its bulk of hot water; stir it well, and allow it to settle; then pour off the clear water, leaving the cream only for use. This washing will remove the caustic alkalies, if any may be present. It would be better to keep this cream in a close vessel, as the lime is somewhat volatile and loses its best qualities if left exposed in an open vessel. If in a keg or barrel, with the addition of enough water to render it fluid when shaken by rolling backward and forward, it can be drawn through a plug in the bung-hole, having a spigot hole in the plug.

In using this milk of lime, put a given quantity into a bucketful of fresh juice, and then use of this in the juice to be defecated by installments, stirring well through (and for this purpose I have found the hand hay rake well adapted); then apply the blue litmus, and if still acid add more lime water. It is well to test with litmus before using lime, always allowing a slight shade of red to remain present in the juice.

As to the best time to use the lime there is a difference of opinion. The method in the South, and practiced by Mr. Thoms, and which I have always employed, has been to apply it in the cold juice immediately before applying the heat, and not disturb the batch after. The use of proof glasses will greatly facilitate experiments in defecating, as by taking a sample after liming in one and hanging it up you can observe the coagulating effect of the lime; and then in varying the quantity or time of using in the next, a criterion may be established. This may call for two or more glasses. They are quite useful also in examining the progress of defecation below the scum blanket in order to know when the strike off the batch.—*I. A. Hedges, in Colman's Rural.*

The Sorgho Crop.

The *Rural New Yorker* has obtained a report of crops from a large scope of country. We take from the reports what pertains to sorgho, remarking, however, that we do not find it as generally cultivated as we expected. We think, however, the increase in culture is very great this year over last, and that another year the increase in acreage will be double that of this year. But to the reports:

H. R. B., Northeast Erie county, Penn.: Sorghum or Northern sugar cane not grown here, but it would do well judging from my own experience. Some years ago I obtained some seed, planted it and raised some cane, and those who professed to know all about it said it was the finest they had ever seen. It grew large, tall and very full of juice. Cattle ate it greedily.

J. E. R., Parkerville, Morris county, Kans.: Sorghum is planted quite extensively; nearly every farmer having enough to make syrup for his own use.

It grows with but little cultivation and is not injured by any kind of insects to any extent.

D. A., Grafton, Fillmore county, Neb.: Sorghum culture is in its infancy here. I made 800 gallons of syrup last year, and most likely there will be another mill in this town this year. I expect we have sown double the amount of cane we put in last year.

R. R. R., Omaha, Neb.: The sorghum crop will be good, and sufficient molasses will be manufactured to supply one-half the consumers in the state.

W. J. C., Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, D. T.: Sorghum is raised in small quantities. We have to pay too much for fuel to evaporate the juice by, or burn hay.

A. E. B., Ft. Collins, Laramie county, Col.: Sorghum this year is being raised in small quantities by fifty or more farmers in the county.

M. D. R., Bennett's Mill, Va.: Sorghum is raised on a limited scale. It did very well last season and looks well at this time.

C. A. M., Norwalk, O.: Sugar cane has been more extensively planted this season than for several years.

L. P., East Dayton, Tuscola county, Mich.: More sorghum has been planted than usual this season.

C. W. G., Grand Rapids, Mich.: We are just starting the growing of Amber cane this year on a small scale.

M. J. C., Ashley, Ills.: Sorghum is grown to a considerable extent. Nearly every farmer raises a patch. It is not expected to make sugar in this vicinity this year—only syrup, this being a new and untried thing.

B. F. J., Champaign, Ills.: Sorghum still a small crop, though every farmer has a patch to make his own syrup—Amber cane generally.

J. W., Rock Falls, Ills.: Sorghum is grown to some extent, and is likely to be more so in the future.

R. F., Mundovi, Wis.: Early Amber cane looks well; acreage double that of last year.

Value of One Improved Animal.

In Mr. Bonner's barn we noticed a good Short-horn bull, two years old last spring, thoroughbred, registered, that cost \$150, we believe. He was kept for the double purpose of improving the stock of the farm and of the neighborhood as well, and for the latter purpose was let at the low rate of \$2 per service. His progeny for the present year will number at least 60, yielding say \$120, though a considerable number of these will be in the home herd. A little figuring will show the value of a single such animal. The calves will be worth \$8 to \$10 each at one day old, while the ordinary "natives" sell for only \$1 each when dropped—an increase of \$7 to \$9 each. Call the increased value only \$5 each, a very low estimate, and the increased value of the 60 calves will be \$300, or twice the cost of the bull. But look ahead a little. The expense of raising 60 animals to three years old will be about the same for natives or good grades; but at that age the improved animals will sell for at least \$25 more per head—equivalent for the 60 animals of this one year's get to at least \$1,500. Let it be kept in mind that this result will surely come from keeping this one \$150 animal a single season, while his value a year hence will be quite as large as now. And this result may be depended upon annually for half a dozen years. There is no doubt that the above figures will be fully realized. Query: Why are not more such breeding animals introduced into every neighborhood where farm stock is kept? Similar figures apply to horses, swine, sheep, etc. A multitude, indeed the great mass, of farmers do not hesitate to graft their native apple trees with improved ones, yet they are satisfied to keep on raising, caring for and using "scrub" animals, when every dollar expended in improved blood is speedily returned many fold!—*American Agriculturist.*

Cross-Bred Sheep.

Mr. J. L. Thompson, of Arcana, Ind., having been assigned the duty of preparing an essay giving his experience with different breeds of sheep, to be read before a wool growers' association, concluded his paper with the following high tribute to cross-breeds:

"I come now, in conclusion, to speak of what, in my opinion, is the coming sheep of this state, the cross-breed. Just what shall constitute this sheep is yet largely to be determined, and may be left to some extent to each breeder's

fancy. My experience in cross-breeding commenced some eight years since, by coupling a sized Cotswold ram that would shear from eight to twelve pounds with about fifty common grade Merino ewes, weighing eighty to ninety pounds in good condition and shearing five or six pounds in the dirt. The result of this cross was very hardy, compact sheep, weighing 110 to 125 pounds for the ewes, and shearing about seven pounds on the average. I bred in this manner for three years, and then coupled these Cotswold-Merino ewes with Shropshire rams weighing from 200 to 250 pounds, and shearing from nine to twelve pounds. The improvement from this cross has been very marked, giving a more compact, round-bodied, short-legged, hardy sheep, one that readily responds to good keeping and matures early enough to be profitable as a mutton sheep as well as a wool grower, and weighing at two years old 140 to 200 pounds, and shearing from eight to thirteen pounds of first-class medium wool."—*Grange Bulletin.*

Raising Calves.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "I have found it usually more satisfactory to raise my own cows than to purchase them; and in raising calves for the dairy only the very best should be selected. All others should be rejected, no matter if the pedigree is high. Calves should be dealt kindly with at all times, as by thus treating them they will nearly always grow up to be gentle animals. Cuffing and kicking a young calf to make it drink is all wrong, and certainly does no good, but on the contrary does much harm. With a little care and patience there is seldom any trouble in teaching a calf to drink. I have found the best way to be to back the calf into a corner and place his head between my legs, setting the pail in front of me, and wet a finger in the milk, which should be just drawn from the cow. If he will suck, his head can be gradually lowered until it touches the milk. If he will not suck, it is best to take him to the cow for a few moments to sharpen up his appetite, after which he will usually suck the finger; and if he does not suck fast enough two fingers are given him, having them a little apart so that the milk will flow between them quite freely. After a few meals he will learn to drink readily without the fingers. I prefer to feed whole milk for about one week, after which they may gradually be made to drink skimmed milk. It is an admirable plan to have a box in one corner of the pen with a little oat meal or wheat bran in it where the calf can go at will and eat a little. After they have learned to drink I regard the best feeding arrangement to be a frame set in the fence containing slip stanchions, the same as in common use for fastening in the stable, as each calf is thus enabled to get what is intended for him, and if one gets through drinking first he cannot trouble the rest, but must stay there until let loose."

Working the Soil.

The working of the soil, in connection with the application of manure and special fertilizers, works wonderful results. The great universal solvent is the oxygen of the atmosphere, and while but a small per cent. is free in the atmosphere, the earth is full of it, while that which is free in the atmosphere is ever ready to enter into and make new combinations in the soil. Hence one great object of tillage is to let in this oxygen, that it may produce those changes necessary for the production of plant food. Cultivation also aids in the escape of water where there is too much in the soil, for while a certain amount of water aids in the decomposition of the soil too much water shuts out the oxygen and prevents decomposition. Stagnant water is antagonistic to plant growth. Water in a state of motion not only conveys food to the plant but conveys heat both to and from the land, equalizing the temperature.—*Prof. Stockbridge.*

Sheep Husbandry.

A Nebraska farmer informs the *Review* that last October he purchased in Michigan a flock of 400 ewes, a liberal percentage of the drove being lambs of the previous spring. The cost delivered on his farm in Nebraska was \$3.75 per head. The wool clip the past spring averaged 12 1-2 pounds each of unwashed fleece. The flock has also been increased by the addition of 280 healthy lambs. He also has another flock of

over 300 sheep, from which he has for the past two years sheared an average of twelve pounds of wool per head. Having kept a strict account of debtor and creditor with his flock, he is well satisfied that no branch of farming, and in fact few branches of business of any kind, pays better than sheep husbandry when conducted with care and judgment.—*Farmer's Review.*

Veterinary Department.

Osteo-Perosis.

I have a horse, twelve years old, said to have the big head. In your next please give treatment.

ANSWER.—"Big-head" (osteoporosis) is a malady with a tendency to spread rapidly, and if not attended to early it soon involves so much of the bony tissue that a cure, even though radical means are employed, is out of the question. Treatment: As soon as it is suspected, employ a veterinarian, who will at once, if the diseased parts are circumscribed, proceed to remove that much of the bone as appears to be affected, and if that is successfully done a cure may be reasonably looked for; but if ever so little of it is allowed to remain it will continue to grow, though it may be checked for a time. If the growth is already extensive, you may as well let it alone, as there is no known remedy that will cause its removal; but keep the animal's strength up by a liberal use of vegetable tonics, and get all the use out of him you can, as his days are necessarily numbered.

Indigestion.

My saddle-horse scours badly when worked. He was brought from Kentucky in April last, is gray, black points, deep carcass, not at all "washy" looking. His feed has been increased from three quarts on arriving to ten quarts clear oats. He has had no other grain; plenty of hay. In the stable he is nearly natural, but as soon as saddled begins to scour, and after a smart gallop is very bad. His appetite is good, but he is losing condition rapidly. He has a rumbling like wind inside of him. Some days he acts and looks well, again will be very dull with a glassy eye; is used one hour a day, moderately, under saddle; legs do not stock; coat in good order. On the trip from Kentucky he was dosed with belladonna and aconite. His ears are not so warm as should be most of the time. Am giving one ounce sulphate of iron and one-half ounce extract of camomile daily, for a week past, and fancy his eyes look better, but the bowels are unchanged. Can you prescribe?

ANSWER.—The probability is the horse is a victim to indigestion, and when that function has been restored to a normal condition you will see no more of the purging. We would recommend giving a cathartic composed of one ounce of pulverized Bardadoes aloes and one drachm of ground ginger root, mixed and made into a ball; after it has acted, give the following powders night and morning in his feed: Take cinchona bark, pulverized, three; nitrate of potash, four; subnitrate of bismuth, two; and powdered opium, one ounce; mix, and make into twenty powders. It will be well to avoid driving for the first four or five days. If his appetite should not prove good, give one drachm of carbonate of iron once a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

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Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

- Apple Trees,
- Peach Trees,
- Pear Trees,
- Plum Trees,
- Cherry Trees,
- Quinces,
- Small Fruits,
- Grape Vines,
- Evegreens,
- 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 to reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3, 1880. Flour—Family... \$4.60 @ 4.80. Choice... 4.90 @ 5.10. Fancy... 5.10 @ 5.20.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring... 91 @ 91 1/2. " " August... 89 @ 89 1/2.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 82 @ 84 1/2. " " August... 80 @ 81 1/2.

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8@8 1/2c.;

The New York Public says: As to the foreign demand for American wheat little can now be said that is not based in part upon conjecture.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, none. The pens were full this morning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,500. Market quiet. Good to choice shipping, \$4.50 @ 4.55.

of native shipping steers realized \$4.25, which may be regarded as about the top.

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.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED. The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS. Manufactured and for sale at 15 1/2 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

14-STOP ORGANS, SUB-BASS & Oct. Compier. Pianos \$125 upward sent on trial. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

1880. THE 1880.

KANSAS STATE FAIR. Under the auspices of the

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION! Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence,

September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days September 9, 10 and 11.

Premiums Amounting to Over \$30,000! EACH ADMISSION 50 cents. CHILDREN under 15 years 25 cents.

Service by Publication. TO MARGARET MARICAL, EMELINE KINSEY, CLEMENTINE KINSEY, ALONZO KINSEY, WILLIAM KINSEY and CATHERINE KINSEY, residents of Clark county, in the state of Missouri, and to Warren Kinsey and Sarah Kinsey, residents of Douglas county, in the state of Arkansas.

TO FRANK P. SHEAFER, OF PITKIN, GUNNISON county, in the state of Colorado. You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court sitting in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, in an action wherein Mary T. Shearer is plaintiff and you are defendant.

Service by Publication. TO FRANK P. SHEAFER, OF PITKIN, GUNNISON county, in the state of Colorado. You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court sitting in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, in an action wherein Mary T. Shearer is plaintiff and you are defendant.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. HANNAH HEPNER, A NON-RESIDENT OF Samuel S. Hepner, her husband, has filed a petition in the district court within and for the county of Douglas and state of Kansas against her, as defendant, asking for a divorce from her on the ground of abandonment for more than one year, and that unless she answer the said petition on or before the 30 day of September, A. D. 1880, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered granting the plaintiff a divorce from the said Hannah Hepner.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of William Meairs, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, 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.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Thomas Wolford, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, that the undersigned was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1880, appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of said county.

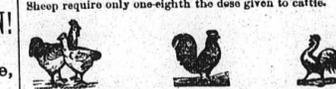
Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Thomas Wolford, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, that the undersigned was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1880, appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of said county.

USE OF GEORGE LEIS'S CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

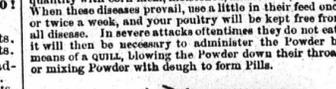
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



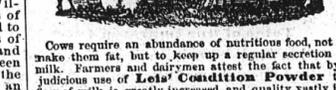
LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of sheep.



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Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not less than that which they require to keep up a regular secretion of milk.

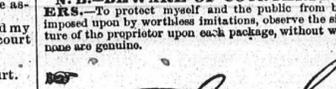


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