

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 447.

BE PATIENT.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Sweet patience is as dear a friend
As man can to his bosom take;
Her ministrations never end,
Her firm foundations none may shake.

She sits unmoved with smiling face
Above the wreck when empires fall,
And bids the doubting spirit trace
The hand divine above it all.

Faith's sister, she will bring to light
The hidden things that come so late,
And gladden hearts that day and night
Have learned to watch as well as wait.

Not sluggish souls who will not sow—
Not idle hands that fain would reap
Another's harvest, as they go,
That they may have more time to sleep.

But patient waiting for the rain
By those whose hands have early sown;
Then patient watching for the grain,
Where yesterday grew stalks alone.

Sweetly serene the soul may rest
Who knows its every duty done,
Convinced that heaven will for the best
Send down its after dew and sun.

Patience and Faith! oh blessed twain,
May you my honored guests e'er be;
Who rob the earth of half its pain
And teach us love and charity.

THE MISSING RECEIPT.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

Margaret Worth pushed back the hair from her flushed face and drew a sigh of relief.

It was done at last, the work upon which she had spent so much care and labor, and into which were woven so many hopes and fears. But the hopes predominated, as could be seen by the smile that parted the red lips as her eyes rested upon the pile of neatly written manuscript on the desk before her. "Other women had won money and fame by their writings, and why not she?"

It is evident that Margaret had little idea by what slow and toilsome steps success is won in this direction, for though this was her first effort, making it into a neat package, she directed it to one of the first publications of the day.

Picking up the loose bits of paper from the desk, Margaret threw them into the grate, and then took her precious package to the post-office. She passed very quickly the door of the room where her mother was sitting, which was ajar for this new venture of hers was a great secret, and was going to be a most joyful surprise.

On her way back from the office she met Lawyer Sharpe, who uncovered his gray head, as if in involuntary homage to youth and beauty.

"Ah, Miss Margaret, this fine spring weather is bringing the flowers out, I see!" he said, with an attempt at gallantry that affected anything but pleasantly her to whom it was addressed.

"By the by," he added, as Margaret was about to pass on, "I found a note against your father among my brother's papers for eight hundred dollars. I spoke to your mother about it, and she told me it was paid, and she would look up the receipt."

"It was paid, and mother has the receipt for it," said Margaret, a sensation of disgust creeping over her as she saw the cunning gleam in the eyes of the grasping, avaricious old man.

"So she has a receipt?" he responded, with a visible look of disappointment. "The note not being destroyed, I thought it very possible that she was mistaken. But John had a very loose way of doing business."

"So had poor papa," was Margaret's inward reflection, as her thoughts reverted to the mismanagement that had left his widow and child nearly penniless. "But, fortunately, the receipt is all right; and our little home will be spared us."

"Mamma," said Margaret, as soon as she entered the house, "I met Mr. Sharpe on the street, and he spoke again about that receipt. He acts just as if he thought we were trying to deceive him. Where is it? I mean to carry it round to his office and show it to him."

Mrs. Worth, a placid-looking, middle-aged lady, who sat knitting by the window, lifted her eyes in some surprise to her daughter's flushed face.

"I laid it on your desk this morning, dear. What is the meaning of all the litter of papers that I saw there, I wonder?"

"Oh! that's a secret," laughed Margaret. "I'll tell you all about it in a few days."

And partly to avoid her mother's questionings, and partly to look for the receipt, Margaret ran up to her own room.

"I don't suppose Mr. Sharpe will be satisfied unless he sees it in black and white," she thought, as she went toward the desk. "And I may just as well attend to it now as at any time."

But the receipt in question was not on the desk. She looked under it, on the table, making a thorough search of the whole room; but it was nowhere to be found.

Suddenly she remembered the scraps of paper she had thrown into the fire. Suppose it had been among them?

Sick at heart at the bare possibility, Margaret looked down into the grate with a troubled, inquiring look, to which the dead, gray ashes gave back no answer.

Assuming a calmness she was very far from feeling—for her mother's health was delicate—Margaret went down stairs.

"Mamma, are you sure that you put that receipt on my desk?"

"Very sure. Can't you find it?"

"I haven't as yet. Very likely it will turn up, though. If it doesn't, Mr. Sharpe can take my word for it, can't he?"

"He could if he was a mind to, I suppose; but he is such a hard man. Your poor father used to say that he was the hardest man he ever dealt with. So different from his brother, John."

"Well, never mind. It can't be lost. I'll look for it again."

And so Margaret did. In her desperation, looking not only where one might reasonably expect it to be, but where no sane person would think of putting it; but without avail.

Margaret's heart beat fast as she entered Lawyer Sharpe's office. Excitement having given a deeper flush to her cheeks and a brighter light to her eyes, she never looked prettier in her life.

This was what the old man thought, as he shuffled forward to greet her.

"Good evening, Miss Margaret—charming Miss Margaret!" he said, with a low bow.

"Was just thinking of going over to your house, to take a look at that receipt. Not but I suppose it's all right; but seeing's believing, you know."

With an inward protest, Margaret let her hand rest, for a moment, on that cold, bloodless palm; her eyes searching with pathetic intentness the face, in whose prevailing expression of greed and cunning there was mingled an indefinable something which inspired her with fear and aversion.

"Surely he must have some heart, some conscience," she thought, as she addressed herself to her hard task.

"Mr. Sharpe, I told you yesterday that my mamma had found that missing receipt. I know what I said to be true, because she showed it to me."

"And you have come to show it to me?"

"I can't do that, I am very sorry to say, because since then it has been lost."

"That is very unfortunate—for you."

"I am as sure that papa paid your brother as that I am standing here."

"Ah! but where is the proof? I do not doubt, my dear young lady, but what you saw some paper that you thought was a receipt; but unless I see it with my own eyes I shall assume that the note was never paid."

"Then you refuse to take my word for it?"

"There is only one thing that I will take in lieu of that receipt, Miss Margaret, and that is—your release to my nephew, John Graham, from the foolish pledge he gave you!"

Margaret was silent, the warm color rising from the cheeks to the temples.

Mr. Sharpe looked keenly at the tell-tale face.

"John promised to marry you, on his return?"

"Yes. That is, when he got established in business; he was not coming back until then."

"Which will be some years from now. In the meantime, what are you and your mother going to do?"

"Does John ask his release?"

"No; otherwise I should not ask you to release him. Here are paper, pen and ink. Sit down and write him a letter of dismissal, and you shall have this note. I am expecting him back soon, and—I have other views for him."

"And if I refuse?"

"I shall immediately sue the note, taking all that the law will allow. What else could you expect?"

"From what I know of you, nothing. I am young and strong, and if I had only myself to consider I would not entertain your proposition for a moment. But I believe it would kill mamma if you should do as you propose. I must have a week's time to think of it."

"And you won't write to John in the interval?"

"No."

There was a hurt feeling at Margaret's heart as she left Mr. Sharpe's office. Why had not John written to her that he was coming back? She had not heard from him for more than three weeks.

The only escape that Margaret could see from the troubles that menaced her was through the success of her literary venture. If she succeeded, and was thus encouraged to go on, she would tell Mr. Sharpe to do his worst. She had not clearly made up her mind what to do, if she failed. In fact, she did not allow herself to consider such a thing as possible.

Margaret had this on her mind when she stipulated for the delay, which Mr. Sharpe had granted with evident reluctance. "I shall surely hear by that time," she thought, as she counted the days that intervened. Twice every day she went to the post-office, her face flushed with expectation, returning faint and weary with the sickness of hope deferred.

A week and three days passed, and still Margaret hoped and watched and waited. She became so anxious and ill at ease that she could scarcely eat or sleep, though more from fear that Mr. Sharpe would put his threat into execution than anything else. Several times she thought of having another interview with him, but the impossibility of saying anything definite, or of moving him from his purpose, deterred her.

One morning, as Margaret returned from her fruitless walk, her mother met her at the door, pale and agitated.

"Margaret, the sheriff has been here and left this! Is it possible that we are to lose everything, and for a claim so unjust as this?"

Margaret glanced at the paper that she took from her mother's trembling hand.

"No, mamma, it is not possible! God will not allow this cruel man to triumph, or us to be so utterly cast down. See! we have twenty days in which to get ready to meet this. Something will happen before that time, I am sure of it!"

It was impossible for Mrs. Worth to see any silver lining to the dark cloud that hung over them, though she was inwardly comforted by her daughter's hopeful look and tone. If Mr. Sharpe thought the step he had taken would bring Margaret to terms he was disappointed. He met her on the street not long after, his cold, keen eyes studying curiously her pale, resolute young face.

"Sorry to have to proceed to such extremities, Miss Margaret, but not hearing from you, I supposed you refused the terms I offered."

"I don't think you are sorry, Mr. Sharpe, but I think you will be, some day."

Unwilling that her tormentor should see the tears that were rising to her eyes, Margaret hurried along. Perhaps it would have consoled her had she known that he was the most uncomfortable of the two. Mr. Sharpe felt himself justified in doing most anything to break up a match so obnoxious to him, but he had little doubt in his heart but what the note had been paid; having a pretty clear consciousness as to how his nephew would be likely to feel at the course he was pursuing. Margaret was on her way to the post-office. As she glanced at the name of the publishing house on the letter that was handed her, her heart gave a great bound. It had come at last, the help she so sorely needed! She would not trust herself to open it until she reached the privacy of her own room. As she did so, a yellow scrap of paper fell from it, fluttering, unnoticed, to the floor. The letter was brief, and as follows:

"The publishers of _____ regret to say that 'The Daughter's Vow,' though evincing considerable talent, is too immature—"

Poor Margaret had neither heart nor strength to read further. With a feeling akin to despair, she buried her face in her hands, struggling silently for some minutes with the hard, bitter, rebellious thoughts that rushed over her. Then taking up the letter, she read its few concluding lines:

"With the MS., which awaits your order, was found the enclosed paper, which we return, thinking it may be valuable."

With trembling eagerness, Margaret picked up the folded paper that was lying on the rug. It was the missing receipt.

The next mail brought Margaret a letter from John, which had been delayed on the way by some mischance, overflowing with love and glad anticipations.

Mr. Sharpe was the only one who had any cause for dissatisfaction at the unexpected turn affairs had taken. He gave no outward

token of it, however, receiving Margaret's announcement with an air of cheerfulness and content for which she was entirely unprepared. She only half believed his expressions of friendliness and good will; but was he not John's uncle?—John, who was coming back to her so soon, and who was dearer to her than all the world beside?

Margaret became, in time, a successful writer, being now a valued contributor to the publication that rejected her first effort; but we question whether any of their frequent remittances ever gave her so much heartfelt joy as their first letter, containing "the missing receipt."

Adelaide Neilson Dead.

Adelaide Neilson, the actress, well known in this country for her beauty and the brilliancy of her presentation of Shakespearean and other parts, died suddenly yesterday at the Continental hotel in Paris. She was about thirty years old, and was born near London. She sought refuge upon the stage at the early age of fifteen from the not very happy surroundings of her childhood, and she made her London debut in 1855 as "Julia" in the "Hunchback" at the little Royal theater, Dean street, Soho. She rose rapidly in her profession and soon became a star of the first magnitude. It is only a few weeks ago since she left New York by steamship for Liverpool, after fulfilling professional engagements during the month of June in California.

Miss Neilson several years ago married Philip Lee, an Englishman, who came with her to this country in 1872. Not long afterward a divorce followed. During the past two years Miss Neilson has often been too ill to play, and postponements of her appearance became frequent. She was subject to acute attacks of nervous prostration, and it was probable that it was one of these attacks which yesterday proved fatal.

Good Conversation.

The tone of good conversation is flowing or natural; it is neither heavy nor frivolous; it is learned without pedantry, lively without noise, polished without equivocation. It is neither made up of lectures nor epigrams. Those who really converse reason without arguing, joke without punning, skillfully unite wit and reason, maxims and sallies, ingenious raillery and severe morality. They speak of everything, in order that every one may have something to say. They do not investigate too closely for fear of wearying. Questions are introduced as if by-the-by, and are treated with rapidity. Precision leads to elegance, each giving his opinion and supporting it with a few words. No one attacks wantonly another's opinion; no one supports his own obstinately. They discuss in order to enlighten themselves, and leave off discussing when dispute would begin. Every one gains information, every one recreates himself, and all go away contented. Nay, the sage himself may carry away from what he has heard matter worthy of silent meditation.—*Rousseau.*

A certain manufacturer of Bradford who had made a composition with his creditors was under cross-examination at the Leeds assizes. "Now, sir," cried Mr. Bagway ferociously, "attend to me. Were you not in difficulties a few months ago?" "No, sir." "What! sir? Attend to my question. I ask you again—and pray be careful in answering, for you are upon your oath, I need hardly remind you—were you not in difficulties some months ago?" "No, sir, as I know of." "Sir, do you pretend to tell this court that you did not make a composition with your creditors a few months ago?" "Oh! ah!"—a bright smile of intelligence spread over the ingenious face of the witness—"that's what you mean is it? But, ye see, it were my creditors as were in the difficulties then, an' not me."

An exchange tells of a man who had sixty-five dollars stolen from him, and who soon after received twenty-five dollars with the following note: "I stole your money. Remorse naws at my consens, and I send you some of it back. When remorse naws again I'll send you some more."

Here is a fair hit at the singers: "Mamma," asked a little girl, "why is it they sing in church, 'We're going home to dine no more,' and then go right home and dine?"—*Congregationalist.*

Labor is one of the great elements of society—the great substantial interest on which we all stand.—*Daniel Webster.*

Young Folks' Department.

LOVE HIM MORE!

BY LUCRICE.

I knew a little maiden,
And she was fair to see;
Her round, white arms were laden
With flowers and greenery.
Her eyes were like her violets;
Her cheeks were like her roses;
Her happy laugh so bubbled out
It fairly shook her posies.

Said I, "Sweet maiden, fair to see,
Now whither bound, so bonny?"
"I'm doin' to take wese lovers
To my little bruvver Johnnie."
And then, as if a cloud swept o'er
The sky and made a raining,
The swift tears tumbled down her cheeks,
And thus she was complaining:
"Oh, Johnnie! my Johnnie! my little
bruvver John!
He is the very worstest boy the sun e'er shone
upon!"

"Why, then, my darling maiden,
Dry up these fearful showers;
No more with blossoms laden
Shall be these arms of ours.
So had a boy shall never have
Such wreaths and garlands bonny;
Carry this willow switch instead,
And whip that wicked Johnnie!"

Then she, with half a smothered sigh,
Said, "My, how very jolly!
You see he told an awful lie,
And broke my sweetest dolly!"
But then, as if the sun came out,
And made the sky grow clearer,
She smiled again, and whispered, "No,
I'll love him all the dearer!
And if I do, my Johnnie! my little bruvver
John!
I'm sure he'll be the bestest boy the sun e'er
shone upon."

And so she ran a-singing
And laughing as before;
But in my ears is ringing
Her sweet, "I'll love him more."
Ah! should all so love Tommy, poor Dick,
or erring John,
A nobler, happier, brighter world the sun
would shine upon.

—*Golden Days.*

Children and Flowers.

It is a rare thing to find a child who cares nothing for flowers. Most children take great delight in them.

I remember when I was but a small child, and flowers were not so generally cultivated as now—how anxiously I would watch the buds on the only rose-bush in the garden, and when the pink would begin to show itself what delight I would feel. It is true the roses were of the commonest kind, and yet few things could have interested my young mind so much. Then after I grew a little larger, and was permitted with other children to stray in our evening walks from the dusty city down a green lane where the hawthorn trees were, with what rapture we greeted a wild rose vine with its many flowers—the first of the single kind I had ever seen. I remember, too, what a curiosity to me was the California poppy, which would close its golden petals as if going to sleep as the day wore away; and the morning glories that went to sleep in the day-time; and the four-o'clocks, that were such sleepy-heads they couldn't wake up till four in the afternoon. Oh, if there were no flowers, how much pleasure the little ones would lose!

I know some wee girls who will leave their bought dollies and toys and play for hours with the blooms of petunias and pinks and other bright flowers. It is true they keep some of the plants almost bare of blooms; but what pretty, harmless playthings, and what innocent delight they give! How sweetly the children amuse themselves in some shady spot, with their gaily dressed petunia children about them.

If there is any room in your yard or garden, do let the children have a few plants that they may pluck the blooms from without being reproved. You will be more than paid for the trouble in cultivating them by the bright faces and merry laughter of the little ones.—*Sidney Emmett, in Vick's Magazine.*

The German papers tell this story in connection with Baron Rothschild's death: A meets B, weeping and sobbing aloud. Says A, "Why do you weep?" "Because," says B, as if his heart was breaking, "because he is dead—the powerful, the rich baron." "But," replied A, "why do you cry so much? he was no relation of yours!" "That's just what I am crying about," howled B, more affected than ever.

"Och," said a love-sick Hibernian, "what recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of slape for the pleasure of the pain."

Hudson's Catalogue

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. 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—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

Education of Farmers.

There is no class in the community so much interested in education as farmers, and no class stands in need of its protection as the agricultural class, and yet no class is so slow to avail themselves of its benefits as they. Professional men, Merchants, and others among the non-productive classes, may change their business pursuits or residence at pleasure. They readily become naturalized to any situation in which they happen to be placed; can carry their goods, talents and capital with them, and soon take root wherever they chance to fall. Not so the farmers. His farm is immovable. He is a fixture to the soil. He cannot if he would separate himself from his country; and all his interests are involved in its welfare and condition. Real property—the farm, the capital of the farmer—that remains fixed and exposed, without the possibility of withdrawal or concealment of shelter, to all the changes of the political sky. All that he calls his own is fastened by an invisible chain for weal or for woe to the destinies of his country. To what class in the community is it so important that they should understand their rights, that they should have a just perception of the true interests of their country, and that they should be well qualified for the intelligent discharge of their duty as citizens of this rising country; who must always have the deepest interests in its destinies and fortunes, and who, so long as our free constitution is sustained, must have its government and condition within their control? Nothing can effect this much for them but education. This only can secure to them that respectable standing in the political community to which they have a just claim, and to enable them to exert properly and successfully the important influence which belongs to them.

The term education as used by professional men and merchants has a meaning. It means nothing less than the knowledge that is power to them. Their first purpose is to understand their needs, and their second is to provide for them. They make it a point to hold and control most of the offices, and with such advantages of course they find no difficulty in securing legislative and other favors. But has the word education any significance for farmers? Everybody, instinctively at least, comprehends the fact that labor produces all; but farmers as a class find their diligent, untiring efforts comparatively fruitless. The wealth created by labor is gathered in mostly by a few who are not toilers. Many who feel this unequal distribution ascribe it to a lack of education, but never dream that the only remedy is in their own hands. It ought not to be hard to understand that with the ballots they hold legislators might be chosen that are in sympathy with the interests of the industrial classes, so that one-half the property of the country shall not bear all the burdens of government. The laboring classes ought to decree that many of the offices shall be abolished, and the salary of those remaining should be cut down to a figure consistent with economy and just compensation. Oftentimes the farmer, not satisfied with his success in life, resolves that if his best endeavors can accomplish it his sons shall have an education that shall be a barrier to the exacting and encroachments from which he has suffered; and in pursuance of this determination he gives them such means for book learning as circumstances will permit. But the chances are that, instead of resisting the aggressions of other classes with the strength thus acquired, they will forsake their own cause and espouse the opposite. So education for farmers is not strength for themselves, but others. Education is what they want, but it should have the elements of common sense and manhood in it. If the agricultural class will free themselves from their prejudices and the servitude that blinds them to others, they will be in a condition to receive an education that will be an effectual strength to farmers. Education is what they want, but it is the education that makes them worthy farmers and not that which furnishes recruits for other classes.—Drigo Rural.

From Worthy Master Piollet, of Pennsylvania.

On the first page of Harper's Magazine for August there is a poem from Henry W. Longfellow, entitled "Robert Burns," two stanzas of which I quote:

"I see amid the fields of Ayr A plowman who, in fowl or fair, Sings at his task, So clear we know not if it is The laverock's song we hear or his, Nor do we care to ask.

"But still the burden of his song Is love of right, disdain of wrong; His master-chorus Are Method, Freedom, Brotherhood; Its discords but an interlude Between the words."

Whoever wishes to draw a picture, or carve an ideal man, in words of beauty, descriptive of true genius, selects his picture scene from rural life, and his man holding the plow. Longfellow is but one from among thousands who have paid this tribute to our class. Often, very often, have I wondered

why this should have been the custom of authors in every age and in every clime.

My amusement comes from a knowledge of the actual condition of the agricultural people in every land warmed by the golden sun of heaven. Manhood! how much have we? As a class of people numbering more than one-half of the entire population of this country, we should have the natural preponderance of numbers. The vital importance of our vocation should engender sufficient self-esteem for us to claim equal consideration with the one-tenth of the people engaged in trade and transportation, or the two-tenths engaged in mining and manufacturing, and be equal with those who render personal and professional service.

That mankind are dependent upon the agricultural people cannot be denied. The added wealth of the earth comes from the cultivated earth mostly. There are indigenous productions that answer a barbarous and semi-civilized people. The civilization that develops the higher qualities of human beings could not exist but for the labor and sacrifice that ever attends the removal of the forest and settlement of a wilderness country. Herein you see the truly useful avocation of the farmer to the entire population of any country.

In comparing our farming people with those engaged in trade, how do we rank? What are our opportunities contrasted with the merchant prince or country storekeeper? I have not time or space to draw this picture. Look around, fellow-farmer, and see for yourself. The invitation is not given by me for the purpose of arousing your envy or dissatisfaction. No! far from it. In all that I have said upon this subject my only purpose is seen in the equitable division of the profits of labor, in which there is no disparity that has not been occasioned by artificial means.

The vocation first in importance to mankind should rank its votaries first in every country. There are notable instances in trade where men began their vocations without capital, employing such credit as they could inspire by their habits of industry and character for integrity. Indeed, the more successful of all the millionaires whose fortunes were made in trade began life poor, and owe their success in life to strict attention to their business and to following rules that have been laid down by organized bodies of their class. The merchants of every grade have their organizations, in which they study out the methods that will the most surely result in profits; every minutia and detail has been the subject of consideration in their chambers of commerce, their boards of trade, in which they have the full benefit of past experience and the result of associated mind. With the honorable record for fair dealing, the charitable disposition of their accumulations, their potential influence in every country, the merchants never added a farthing to the wealth of the world. The man of trade labors to make his profits upon the article of necessity or luxury that is consumed by the mass. Supplying himself always at the lowest wholesale rates, his effort is to make all he can out of every one he can attract to his store of supplies.

Now, farmers, in all this there is a lesson for you. The merchant is successful because he will not purchase anything that cannot be disposed of at a profit. The farmers can, to a very large extent, follow his example. Why shall we toil and labor to make production that will not pay us a profit? It must be that we do it to enable Longfellow's poem—

"I see amid the fields of Ayr A plowman who, in fowl or fair, Sings at his task."

If the American farmers would organize in the grange and do for their vocation what I have given as the method by which trade is made profitable, annual profit would certainly reward their labor. V. E. PIOLLET.

Why it Pays to Read.

One's physical frame—his body, his muscles, his feet, his hands—is only a living machine. It is his mind, controlling and directing that machine, that gives it power and efficacy. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct the will. If one ties his arm in a sling it becomes weak, and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired, just as one's mind by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction. Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, or even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the efforts to combat the errors. The combat invigorates his mind. Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more to strengthen his reasoning powers, so they will help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading—the most of other men's thoughts and experiences—will in the end, if not at once, be most successful.

The Grange and Politics.

A great cry is raised by the cliques of politicians who run the state and general government lest the Patrons and workingmen organize a political party and deprive them of power. This is all a bugbear to blind the foolish and hide the chains they are putting on the limbs of the laboring men, in order to hold power, and place upon their necks great burdens in the shape of railroad taxes, government subsidies, and everything else which go to build up a favored class of speculators in our country.

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

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One of the "Handkerchiefs"—The Garden Belt of Kansas.

[Lawrence Times.]

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A Mob's Vengeance on a Horse Thief.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock a mob of about fifty men visited the Fort Scott jail, and Sheriff Rucker was called up by the party on the pretense that they had a prisoner for him. When he came down stairs five men promptly collared and searched him for arms, after which they crowded him into a cell, and took from the jail one Thomas Watkins, charged with horse stealing. It was some little time before Mr. Rucker was liberated, and by the time he had got out and given the alarm the entire party had disappeared and the streets were as quiet and calm as though nothing had happened. During the day on Tuesday a general search was made for the body of Watkins in the timber near the city, as it was conjectured that he had fallen into the hands of some anti-horse thief association, but not until yesterday afternoon was it found, and then Mr. Rucker and Mr. Duckworth made the discovery, finding it in the ravine just east of the slaughter-house, about two miles east of the city. A rail had been placed in the forks of two small trees, and he was suspended between them, his feet being within about two feet of the ground. He had on nothing but an undershirt and drawers, and the face and neck were badly discolored, and it is safe to say that he had been hanging there from the time he fell into the hands of the mob.

To Be Tried.

[Garnett Journal.]

Capt. L. D. Payne, the Oklahoma boomist, will be tried before Judge Barker, of the Western district court of Arkansas, whose jurisdiction covers Oklahoma. His trial is of much interest to the people along the frontier, as it will determine whether the 14,000,000 acres of land acquired by treaty by the government from the tribes of Indians west of the ninety-seventh meridian is public land, open to settlers and purchase by any citizen under the general system of the government, as Payne claims.

Information Wanted of a Lost Boy.

[Winfield Courier.]

A. R. Opdyke, of Udall, Cowley county, wishes to know the whereabouts of his son, Joseph H., who left his home about June 10, and has not been seen since. Age sixteen, fair complexion, very light hair, blue eyes; wore a dark suit of clothes, white shirt, gold shirt studs and sleeve buttons with "O" engraved in black on them; had a bundle with him, fastened with a strap, containing a pair of cotton pants and brown and white plaid shirt. Exchanges please copy.

Coffey County Corn Crop.

[Burlington Patriot.]

Corn is made in this county, and all the early planted will be full an average crop, but the late planted will be light. About Ottumwa and many other portions of the county the crop is heavier than ever before, and many fields are fully ripe. It is safe to put this portion of the Neosho valley down for her average corn crop, and that is from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

1880. } THE } 1880.

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The Paragon of Beds.

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Manufactured and for sale at 15¹/₂ Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM.

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Gout or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pills (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloating Feeling

about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

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A Mob's Vengeance on a Horse Thief.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]
On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock a mob of about fifty men visited the Fort Scott jail, and Sheriff Rucker was called up by the party on the pretense that they had a prisoner for him. When he came down stairs five men promptly collared and searched him for arms, after which they crowded him into a cell, and took from the jail one Thomas Watkins, charged with horse stealing. It was some little time before Mr. Rucker was liberated, and by the time he had got out and given the alarm the entire party had disappeared and the streets were as quiet and calm as though nothing had happened. During the day on Tuesday a general search was made for the body of Watkins in the timber near the city, as it was conjectured that he had fallen into the hands of some anti-horse thief association, but not until yesterday afternoon was it found, and then Mr. Rucker and Mr. Duckworth made the discovery, finding it in the ravine just east of the slaughter-house, about two miles east of the city. A rail had been placed in the forks of two small trees, and he was suspended between them, his feet being within about two feet of the ground. He had on nothing but an undershirt and drawers, and the face and neck were badly discolored, and it is safe to say that he had been hanging there from the time he fell into the hands of the mob.

To Be Tried.

[Garnett Journal.]
Capt. L. D. Payne, the Oklahoma boomist, will be tried before Judge Barker, of the Western district court of Arkansas, whose jurisdiction covers Oklahoma. His trial is of much interest to the people along the frontier, as it will determine whether the 14,000,000 acres of land acquired by treaty by the government from the tribes of Indians west of the ninety-seventh meridian is public land, open to settlers and purchase by any citizen under the general system of the government, as Payne claims.

Information Wanted of a Lost Boy.

[Winfield Courier.]
A. R. Opdyke, of Udall, Cowley county, wishes to know the whereabouts of his son, Joseph H., who left his home about June 10, and has not been seen since. Age sixteen, fair complexion, very light hair, blue eyes; wore a dark suit of clothes, white shirt, gold shirt studs and sleeve buttons with "O" engraved in black on them; had a bundle with him, fastened with a strap, containing a pair of cotton pants and brown and white plaid shirt. Exchanges please copy.

Coffey County Corn Crop.

[Burlington Patriot.]
Corn is made in this county, and all the early planted will be full an average crop, but the late planted will be light. About Ottumwa and many other portions of the county the crop is heavier than ever before, and many fields are fully ripe. It is safe to put this portion of the Neosho valley down for her average corn crop, and that is from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

1880. } THE } 1880.
KANSAS STATE FAIR
Under the auspices of the
WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION
—AT—
Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence,
—FROM—
September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days
September 9, 10 and 11.
Premiums Amounting to Over \$30,000!
EACH ADMISSION50 cents.
CHILDREN under 15 years.....25 cents.
For Premium List or Entry for Premiums, address J. E. Riggs, Secretary, Lawrence, Kans.
For information concerning Space for Exhibits, Power for Machinery, or Purchase of Privileges, address JAS. F. REENEY, President, Lawrence, Kans.
BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED,
The Paragon of Beds.
FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.
Manufactured and for sale at 157 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM.

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

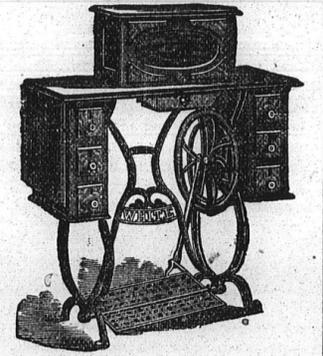
HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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.

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.
Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Gout or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, but taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.
No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.
Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloating feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 BUY ONLY
ALWAYS WINS THE GENUINE!
IN THE LONG RUN. 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.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of
COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!
Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the
Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.
HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

COPPERAS has no odor itself, but absorbs and disinfects the atmosphere of a room rapidly. If every dairyman would keep a little of it dissolved in water in his milk-room, changing it every day or two, it would repay the cost.

A CORRESPONDENT of the English *Live Stock Journal* says he has often succeeded in shoeing a vicious horse by blindfolding him, when no other means were of any avail. He says that this simple stratagem will render the most obstreperous animal as quiet as a sheep.

A WRITER in the *London Garden* says that the dried apples and peaches received from America are excellent in quality, and that this mode of disposing of surplus fruit has the advantage of canning in cheapness and in cost of conveyance; and that the drying process is carried on to perfection in America.

THE GREAT WHEAT FARM.

The Dalrymple farm in Dakota consists of 36,000 acres of prairie. There are 24,000 acres of wheat and 12,000 of oats—excellent crops. The reaping machines began work on the 16th of July—125 of them—in several divisions, moving like lines of soldiers. Each reaper has three horses or mules. The grain, after being harvested, is shocked for a few days' drying, and then hauled to the thrashers and thrashed without being stacked. The wheat this year will average eighteen bushels to the acre, and the oats ninety. The total wheat product of the season from this one farm will be about 430,000 bushels. After being thrashed, the grain is loaded on cars of the Northern Pacific railroad and transported to Duluth, where it is shipped by the lakes and by the Canada and New York canals to the seaboard. The owners expect to net 60 cents per bushel on their wheat.

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR.

The executive committee of the great fair to be held at Bismarck, near this city, commencing September 13, sold the privileges for the grounds on Thursday last. Several thousand dollars were realized for the different privileges. Gen. James McDowell, general superintendent, was present, and pronounced the grounds as fine as any in the world. The permanent buildings, which are being erected at a cost of over \$50,000, are nearly completed. Cattle have been entered from several states; also some of the finest trotting horses on the continent have already been entered to trot during the fair. Fifty counties in this state have applied for space, and Douglas county alone will have nearly 3,000 entries.

The managers of the association are doing everything that can be done to make the fair a grand success, and it will be by far the largest and best fair ever held west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Shelton, the superintendent of the grove, will have tents, which will be rented to those who may want, and everything possible will be done to make it comfortable and pleasant for all who may attend the fair.

HARVEST HOME.

The members of Delaware grange, Jefferson county, together with the Patrons and farmers of the surrounding country, on Saturday last held a grand harvest home picnic in a beautiful grove near Dimon. The day was fine, and the people, old and young, came from far and near until there were at least one thousand present. Speeches were made by Bro. Eshelman, of Valley Falls, and J. T. Stevens, editor of this paper. A choir enlivened the occasion with several selections of good music. The good sisters of the order spread a dinner such as they only know how to get up, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves to their utmost.

The Patrons in this vicinity have a co-operative store, which, from a very small beginning, has grown till they now own their store building, with a fine grange hall over the store.

Delaware grange has now about eighty members, and is still growing. This is one of the granges that there is no danger of becoming dormant, because the members are all workers.

Bros. Adington and Reardon and their good wives have the thanks of the editor for kind hospitality during our visit.

THE KEENE WHEAT SYNDICATE COME TO GRIEF.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday contained a long account of the Keene wheat deal, which has now been closed out with a loss to its organizers and participants; it is said, of several millions of dollars. This deal was organized more than a year ago, James R. Keene and Jesse Hoyt being its organizers. With them were associated Perry H. Smith, George L. Duulap and Nathan Corinth, of Chicago, and Z. G. Simmons and Judge Howe, of Keosha. The five last named were allowed a quarter interest in the syndicate, Hoyt having a quarter interest and Keene a half. The New York men assumed entire direction of the deal. Angus Smith, of Milwaukee, thought he saw a good chance in following the movements of the syndicate, and he gauged his speculations by theirs, and an agreement was finally arrived at whereby, though he was not to share in the profits of the syndicate, he was to be guided by its directors. At one time the syndicate had bought 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. It was proposed to close out the wheat last May, but the attempt did not realize the expectations, and it was decided to postpone it till June, and by renewed purchases force up the price, and then unload. For a time it looked as if this would succeed, but Hazleton, Hoyt's partner here, began selling right and left, and prices went down. Now almost all the wheat has either been shipped or sold, and the Chicago owners of one-quarter interest in the pool find themselves each to have suffered a loss of from \$250,000 to \$300,000. What Keene's and Hoyt's loss is cannot be estimated, and Mr. Smith's loss is estimated somewhere from a quarter to half a million dollars.

ENSILAGE.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Book of Ensilage," by Dr. John M. Bailey, a practical farmer and breeder of Short-horn and Jersey cattle, Cotswold, Oxfordshire-down and Vermont Merino sheep. It is very seldom we get an agricultural work of so much value from the pen of a man who practices what he preaches. Dr. Bailey was not only preserved various kinds of forage (chiefly fodder corn) in their green state, but has fed for months a large stock of cattle and sheep upon the ensilage fodder. The cost of keeping stock by this system appears from Dr. Bailey's experiments to be less than one-half as much as upon hay or grain. The book gives, in a plain, practical manner, all the necessary instructions, details and specifications for building silos of all sizes, and the manner of preserving green forage by this system; also plans of a model dairy establishment adapted to the system of ensilage.

It is printed in a superior manner upon heavy paper, in good large type, and handsomely bound in cloth.

It contains much valuable matter of interest to every farmer, dairyman and stock raiser.

It is published by the author, whose address is "Winning Farm," Billerica, Mass.

Price, postpaid, by mail, \$2.00.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* writes: "Is not the farmer a citizen, and are not the citizens the source of all political power? The farmer who indulges in tirades against the law makers and yet keeps away from conventions is not worthy to be a free citizen. Perhaps farmers would not relish the charge of being the fundamental cause of political corruption. But in a measure it is true. Indifference to the public welfare is as dangerous to the state as sedition and dishonesty. The farmers should stand by those who maintain their interests, and if the politicians get beat by such action it will be their fault and not the fault of the farmers. The monopolists depend chiefly upon the lawyers in the legislatures for the furtherance of their projects, for the emolument of corporations at the expense of the industrious workers of the land, whose labor forms the basis of all our wealth. It should be remembered that Cincinnatus, that old Roman farmer, was called to do the state service, not because he could hold a plow, but because he knew something of statecraft; and if the farmers have no remedy for acknowledged evils they will not secure the public vote by a simple hue-and-cry. Well-digested synopses of

public questions touching the interests of the farmers and workers, with a definite plan of operations, is what will make the farmer of importance in politics. Wherever men gather together to discuss public matters, there let the farmer be; whenever candidates are to be selected for legislative offices, let the farmer try his hand in selecting men that will represent him; and whenever monopolists plan to get rich at the public expense, let the strong agricultural arm be raised against speculation, fraud and injustice. The farmer should be more than a nominal quantity in our politics. He should dictate measures, and not limit his duties of citizenship to merely choosing between the bad candidates of the monopolists and machine politicians."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

As a general rule, farmers have but little spare time to read. It would be greatly to their advantage to read more than they do. They should take time to read something on all the branches of farming in which they are engaged. Of course no farmer can blindly follow the directions laid down in books and papers, but he can lay hold of those general principles of agriculture which good books and good agricultural papers supply and so modify them as to meet the particular exigencies of his own case. There is a great deal of wisdom embodied in books on farming, and they should be used as all good things are used—with discretion. But the farmer who does not read at all, who takes no agricultural papers, who knows nothing of the outside world, who feels no interest in what others are doing, cannot be called a successful farmer. He may, perchance, have cultivated his fields so that they yield large crops; but he has not cultivated himself, has not made the most of his manhood.

The farmer is a man and a citizen as well as a cultivator of the soil. He sustains relations to other men. He is a voter. He takes part in the affairs of government, and it is his highest duty to educate himself, to keep himself thoroughly posted on all questions of importance. In short, it is the farmer's duty to be prepared to fill with dignity and capability any office in the gift of the people.

If a farmer is ignorant, narrow-minded, ill-bred and ill-mannered, he lowers himself in the estimation of others, and consequently brings into bad repute the business in which he is engaged. To the extent precisely that farmers are well educated, cultivated in their tastes and manners, honest in their dealing, honorable and high-toned in character, will farming itself be held in respect and receive honor. The young will look upon it with greater favor, and engage in its pursuit with more alacrity; the farm will not be deserted for a city life, or labor in the field and garden be regarded as low and degrading. All of these things ought to be seriously considered by the farmer, and he ought to qualify himself for his chosen calling. He ought to be as well educated as the professional man, as the minister, the lawyer, the physician; to be educated not perhaps in the same things, but to the same extent; to be as thoroughly acquainted with those things that pertain to his own business as are the professional men with those things that pertain to their calling. It is not so rare a thing in these days to find an educated farmer. We can find scores of them in Kansas to-day—men of culture, of extensive knowledge, of scientific attainments—who are letting their light shine, and advancing to the front rank of honorable achievement and successful endeavor. We wish that every farmer could be aroused, stirred up and so renewed that he would feel a better life stirring within him and a new energy prompting him to greater efforts.

A CELEBRATED preacher makes the recommendation of Ayer's Pills a matter of religious duty. When people are bilious and dyspeptic, what they need is the gospel of health. In such cases the best cure to swallow consists of the thirty sugar-coated articles in a pill-box.

GRAY hair may be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of medicine and chemistry.

How He Saved His Son.

Israel Jones, of Franklin station, Ohio, has a son whom the doctors had given up with diabetes. He applied a Day's Kidney Pad, when he commenced to improve, and is now able to get out and attend to his work.

General News.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 21.—Specials from Corpus Christi show that on the 12th and 13th instants most devastating winds and storms prevailed about the mouth of the Rio Grande, and especially in Brownsville and Matamoris. The gale began on the morning of the 12th inst., and rain fell in torrents, increasing hourly until the forenoon of the 13th. Its effect was then seen in wrecked brick and frame buildings, streets filled with debris, and every kind of damage that wind and water can cause. Many vessels were carried out into the gulf at Santa Cruz, and supposed lost. The damage to crops, buildings, fences, etc., can hardly be less than \$1,000,000.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—The *News*'s specials estimate the damage by the storm as follows: Matamoris, \$500,000; Brownsville, \$50,000; U. S. Garrison, \$50,000; Point Isabel and the shipping \$200,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—A *Times*'s Corpus Christi special gives further accounts of the storm on the lower Texas coasts. Matagorda looks as if it had been bombarded. Brick buildings have been leveled and whole blocks unroofed. It is estimated that three hundred houses have suffered. Stocks of goods are destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$500,000. Brownsville is in but little better condition. At Point Isabel and Brazos the storm was most disastrous. In Brownsville, Latimer's machine shop and the adjoining building is in ruins, and the streets are full of debris, houses unroofed, and trees and fences blown down. The infantry barracks are badly shattered, and considerable damage done to the officers' quarters. Twenty-eight horses and seven mules belonging to the fort were killed. The artillery barracks were unroofed and the cavalry stables blown flat. A convent was unroofed and the fence blown away. The tug Ethel and the steamboats John Scott and Jersey Brown put into Point Isabel in a wrecked condition. The schooner Julia Willett was blown ashore. The pilot boat Ada is missing. The quarantine station and the old light-house at Brazos have been swept away. The French bark Maria Theresa went to pieces, and several steamers and a number of small boats were sunk and many of the crews lost. The wharf at Brazos is demolished and the railroad badly damaged. The damage by the storm in this section is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. Many families lost everything, and a subscription for their relief has been started.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A wholesale surrender of hitherto unsubmissive Sioux Indians who went into Canada is now taking place at Fort Keogh, Montana. It is not unexpected, and the policy of the government with reference thereto was decided upon long before the Indians began to make their appearance. Orders were sent to the department commander to permit the return of all Indians willing to surrender unconditionally and submit themselves and their property to the disposition of the government. The Sioux and other Indians coming into Fort Keogh come virtually as prisoners of war. They will be promptly disarmed and dismounted, their arms and ponies be sold and the proceeds be turned into provisions for their temporary subsistence, and eventually they will be turned over to the Interior department and transported to some point on the west side of the Missouri river and as far south as practicable, where they will be placed on a reservation and kept there by such means of restraint as may be found necessary. The War department does not understand that eighteen hundred or more Indians who have surrendered or are on their way to surrender at Fort Keogh have any other than merely nominal connection with Sitting Bull. They went north at the time he did, but have never been to any extent under his personal control and movements. The intentions of that chief are regarded by the department with indifference. If he chooses to come in and surrender, well and good; if not, he must stay on the Canada side of the line. The general of the army does not think that Sitting Bull exercised, or has exercised, any important influence over the Indians coming back. No danger is anticipated from their appearance in such large numbers at the agency. The troops in the vicinity are fully able to check any hostile movement which might occur. The disorderly conduct reported is regarded by the War department as natural lawlessness and turbulence of savages coming in such large numbers, but without hostile intentions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The commissioners of the Freedmen Savings and Trust company declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and will begin paying it on the first of September. The amount required to pay this dividend is \$296,368. The special deposits paid aggregate \$1,258,936, which has been divided among more than sixty-one thousand creditors of the three branches of the company. The commissioners expect to be able to pay another dividend of 10 per cent. when the company's banking-house and adjacent property in this city is sold and the remaining assets disposed of.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Aug. 20, VIA LAKE CITY, 23.—Three Indian runners from the Southern Ute agency arrived this morning and reported that Chief Ouray is dangerously ill and not expected to live. They came with a

message from Ouray to the agency physician here, Dr. John H. Lacy, in whom he has the utmost confidence, requesting him to come immediately. The doctor and his escort left immediately by the mountain trail. The Ute Indians will furnish relays of horses, and the doctor intends to make the distance, 120 miles, in fifteen hours. Ouray went to that point to assist the commission in prevailing upon the Utes to sign the treaty. If Ouray dies, the treaty will never be signed by the Southern and White River Utes.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The house of Martin Winrick, in Columbia county, was discovered in flames last night. Neighbors rushed into the burning building and found the body of Mrs. Winrick, riddled with shot, lying in a pool of blood, and the body of her husband was found in bed bleeding from two ghastly wounds. The bodies were taken out of the house, though somewhat scorched. Winrick and his wife had lived unhappily on account of children of each by former marriages, and it is supposed that the old man shot his wife with a shotgun, set fire to the house, then shot himself with a revolver, and failing to finish himself discharged the other barrel of the shotgun into his body. They leave several grown-up children, who live in the neighborhood of the crime.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Bucharest gives the following additional details of the murder of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary: One of the assassins placed the muzzle of his rifle close to Dr. Parsons's servant, fired at and killed him instantly. Dr. Parsons then started up, but before he could say or do anything a bullet pierced his heart. The two Circassians threw the bodies over a precipice, at the foot of which they were found after a few days. An American residing at Ismid telegraphed the facts to Goshen, the British ambassador, who communicated them immediately to Heap, American consul-general. A squad of soldiers went to the camp of the Circassians and threatened to shoot the whole tribe unless the murderers were surrendered, whereupon the murderers were delivered to the authorities. The affair caused great consternation at Constantinople.

The *Standard*'s Athens correspondent says that thirty Turkish officers, who have deserted their own flag, have held an audience with the Greek war minister, whom they asked for commissions. They deserted from the Turkish service because they are not paid. It is believed that a whole battalion is ready to desert if their pay be not guaranteed.

THE advertisement of the American Shoe Tip company, which appears in another column, is of the greatest importance to parents. Read it, and learn how to save money. Ask your shoe dealer for these goods.

SICK HEADACHE
POSITIVELY CURED BY
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved

And Can Prove What We Claim.
There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, as hundreds have been already. We shall be pleased to mail a sheet of testimonials to any interested.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Also cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking but one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not grip or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

FURNITURE DEALERS

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

Undertaking a Specialty.

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

106 Mass. Street, - Lawrence, Kansas.

\$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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

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

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.

Announcements. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the will of the Republican voters.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the will of the Republican voters.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Douglas county, subject however to the ratification of the Republican county convention.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Douglas county, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

City and Vicinity.

RATIONAL TREATMENT AND POSITIVE CURES.

Are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his Favorite Prescription in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee.

WASECA, Minn., April 5, 1879.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines.

Temperance Camp Meeting.

The attendance at Bismarck on Sunday was large, though not so large as we had expected. The crowd could only be estimated by the audience in the tabernacle, which holds nearly four thousand.

Gov. St. John made a short address in the morning, and Mr. Finch followed with a rouser. When he was done he was met just outside the tabernacle by Gov. Robinson, and an animated discussion took place between the two, which drew a crowd larger than could hear either speaker.

The last speaker was Mr. J. N. Stearns, of New York. He said: "I determined to come out to Kansas to this meeting and see the work that you are doing. I am glad to see that you are united and that your forces don't clash against one another."

The choir then sang "Stand, firmly stand!" and Mr. Arbuttle and his daughter sang a duet, after which all joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the meeting closed with a benediction.

[Since the above was written we have seen Gov. Robinson, who says he did not decline to meet them on the platform, but on the contrary is now and always will be ready to meet any one who may desire to discuss the prohibition amendment question.—Ed. SPIRIT.]

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Lawrence Business and Telegraph College.

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

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.

Cider Mills.

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

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits: Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply.

Agents and Canvasers.

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them the choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

PURELY VEGETABLE.



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

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

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

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

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

A. S. T. Co. BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL.

Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

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

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality.

Warren Kinsey and Sarah Kinsey, residents of Clark county, in the state of Arkansas: You and each of 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 William W. Kinsey is plaintiff and you and Nancy Ann Kinsey, Sarah Ann Her and John Her are defendants, and that you must answer the petition of the plaintiff filed in said action on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the partition of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), situated in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), in township Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and that said estate be distributed as follows, to wit: 1. To the said Nancy Ann Kinsey one-half in value of the whole of said estate. 2. To the said William W. Kinsey so much of the remaining one-half value of said estate as shall be equal in value to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. 3. The remainder of said estate undistributed to William W. Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Ann Her each one-fourth in value of said remainder; and to Margaret Marical one-eighth in value of said remainder; and to Emeline Kinsey, William Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, one-eighth in value of said remainder, share and share alike. Also that each of said portions may be assessed pro rata for the costs and expenses of the said action, including such reasonable attorney's fees as shall be assessed by the court.

Service by Publication.

MARGARET MARICAL, EMELINE KINSEY, CATHERINE KINSEY, ALONZO KINSEY, WILLIAM KINSEY and SARAH KINSEY, residents of Clark county, in the state of Arkansas: You and each of 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 William W. Kinsey is plaintiff and you and Nancy Ann Kinsey, Sarah Ann Her and John Her are defendants, and that you must answer the petition of the plaintiff filed in said action on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the partition of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), situated in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), in township Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and that said estate be distributed as follows, to wit: 1. To the said Nancy Ann Kinsey one-half in value of the whole of said estate. 2. To the said William W. Kinsey so much of the remaining one-half value of said estate as shall be equal in value to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. 3. The remainder of said estate undistributed to William W. Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Ann Her each one-fourth in value of said remainder; and to Margaret Marical one-eighth in value of said remainder; and to Emeline Kinsey, William Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, one-eighth in value of said remainder, share and share alike. Also that each of said portions may be assessed pro rata for the costs and expenses of the said action, including such reasonable attorney's fees as shall be assessed by the court.

In testimony whereof, I have heretofore signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this 31st day of July, 1880.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication, August 4, 1880.

Service by Publication.

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 L. Sheafor is plaintiff and you are defendant, and that you must answer the petition of the said plaintiff filed in said action on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered in favor of the said plaintiff, and she be divorced from you and restored to her former name.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, in said county of Douglas, this August 4, 1880.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication, August 4, 1880.

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, COMMISSION 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.

Caring for Pear Orchards.

The Vinland (New Jersey) *Weekly* says the pear growers of Western New York and Northern New Jersey fertilize their trees very highly and cultivate thoroughly. They say that this system produces the largest net results in proportion to the expense. The most successful pear growers near Newark, N. J., after fertilizing and cultivating in the spring, mulches his entire orchard. It is more profitable to thoroughly cultivate and fertilize ten trees than to allow 100 to take care of themselves. There is many a man who, if he would plant out 200 and attend to them, instead of planting out 2,000 trees and neglecting them, would have a full pocket instead of an empty one. He would get more fruit and have less expense.

[The above will apply to dwarf pear trees, but not standard, in Kansas.—ED.]

Death of a Distinguished Agriculturist.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Bateham, secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural society, was to us a painful surprise. He died at Painesville, where he had resided for the past sixteen years. On all agricultural and horticultural matters he was regarded as authority. He brought about the organization of the State Agricultural society, and was its first and for many years the secretary of the board. He was also one of the organizers of the Ohio State Horticultural society, and was its most efficient secretary for a long series of years and at the time of his death. He rarely failed to be present at any meeting called for the promotion of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state. He loved his life work, and labored earnestly to promote it, regardless of any pecuniary considerations. His work was a labor of love, and one of great usefulness to his fellow-men. He was an honored member of the Congregational church, a thorough-going temperance man, advocating also the discontinuance of fermented wines in the communion service. His wife also is a prominent advocate of temperance; and his six interesting children have our fullest sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement. Mr. W. L. Chamberlain, the present secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who was present at his funeral on the 7th instant, spoke of his work and life, of his noble christian qualities and eminence in his branch, saying truly, "Not an orchard or a grain field in Ohio but has felt the influence of his labors for the improvement in varieties cultivated and improvement in the modes of culture."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

KANS. STATE HORT. SOCIETY.

Our long acquaintance with Mr. Bateham by an extensive and interesting correspondence will fully sustain the sentiments of appreciation of his inestimable virtues as expressed in the foregoing clipping from the *Farm and Fireside*. Truly the horticultural fraternity of the great West has met with a severe loss in the death of one of its most active and intelligent members, and in common with the fraternity of Ohio we desire to join are heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Transplanting Strawberries.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

KANS. STATE HORT. SOCIETY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Many inquiries have been made to this office with reference to the proper season for transplanting the strawberry, and to save time I will here give my opinion, based upon twenty years' experience in Kansas with this variety of small fruits.

It is far better to transplant the strawberry early in the spring, while the plants are in a dormant state, or between the 15th or 20th of September and the middle of October, after the heat of summer has become tempered by cool nights and an occasional rain. Spring-time, and as early as the ground can be properly prepared, is preferred (a fall plowing adds much to the success of the plants), as the plants will start off vigorously with the first warm days and become well established before the hot, dry season sets in, so liable to occur during the latter part of July, and through the month of August, and which produces a more disastrous effect to the plants and the next year's crop of fruit than all other causes. Some persons advocate planting new beds immediately following the fruiting period, which is the most critical time in which to move plants, for the following reason: the vitality of the plant is reduced to its minimum by the concentration of all its forces in the formation of the fruit buds the fall before and their development into fruit

and its maturity at the time proposed to transplant. Such is the tax upon the plant's energies that a prostration resulting in death often follows, even when not moved. To transplant at this period is only an additional burden to an already exhausted condition of plant by the unnatural process of transplanting, whereby its sources for supply are more or less cut off, and generally more than less, viz., the roots. If the roots are examined at this period they will be found to be almost inactive, simply sustaining the plant until such time as a new set of roots are formed, when the old ones die.

It is not advisable to use such plants as have borne fruit in the formation of new beds. They never become as vigorous or as fruitful, nor is the fruit they bear ever as large or of as fine quality, as newly-made plants. This is an important point which all lovers of a fine strawberry should look well to. Always select strong and vigorous plants. Plants grown thickly in masses should never be used if others can be obtained. Such will be found to have but few and straggling roots, and consequently stunted crowns, and never attain to a strongly developed plant as grown with plenty space around them. Never should plants grown from parent stools which have borne a crop of fruit be used, as they will be weak. The principles governing in the animal creation apply equally to the vegetable, and if disregarded will in a very few years be the cause of a reduction in the quality of our fruit to a condition almost worthless. Strong, vigorous plants only should be selected for propagation purposes, and not allowed to exhaust themselves by a crop of fruit or the formation of an excessive number of plants. Too much attention cannot be given to this point if the highest development of quantity and quality of fine fruit is desired and the highest market value for the product is sought. Bear in mind always this fact, that in proportion to the size of the stool is the number of fruit-bearing crowns, and that in proportion to the vigor of the plant is the size of these crowns; and further, that from the number and strength of the crowns developed on each plant may be determined the quantity and quality of the product of each plant under a usually favorable Kansas climate. From a weak plant a strong fruit-bearing crown cannot be produced, nor can large fruit be grown from a weak crown; and if quality measures the market value; then combined with quantity we have the points determining the profitableness of a crop.

G. C. BRACKETT,
Secretary.

Voted Apple List for Kansas—Treatment of Bearing Orchards.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

KANS. STATE HORT. SOCIETY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As it will not be the privilege of many of your subscribers to examine the Kansas Horticultural Report for 1879, owing to the limited number printed, I herewith furnish you a copy of the voted apple list for Kansas for publication in your valuable paper; also a summary report of successful methods for the treatment of bearing orchards.

VOTED APPLE LIST.

Five summer varieties named in the order preferred: Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, American Summer Pearmain.

Five autumn varieties named in the order preferred: Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine.

Ten winter varieties named in the order preferred: Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawles Genet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Dominio.

TREATMENT OF BEARING ORCHARDS. What is the character of soil most productive? First choice—upland limestone, combined with clay; second choice—black, sandy loam; third choice—black loam, with an admixture of clay. Several instances are reported of successful productiveness in orchards planted on bottom lands, near streams of water.

Subsoil preferable? First, a porous clay; second, sandy; third, gravelly. [NOTE.—From the foregoing it will be seen that any subsoil which affords ample drainage is essential to success.—SECRETARY.]

Presentation of location—north, east, south, or west? First, northerly; second, easterly; third, southerly.

Comparative altitude, as to the gen-

eral surface of the country? First, high (some say highest); second, medium; third, bottom rather than none.

General management of bearing trees—shelters? Recommendations are very largely in favor of shelters on the south and west sides.

Cultivation? Plowing every third or fourth year.

Pruning? Number in favor of pruning, fifty-one; not in favor, one. Should be done while the trees are young, so as to shape and open the heads to light and air, and remove water-sprouts and crossing and chafing limbs. Time for pruning, the latter part of winter and early spring.

Manuring? Nearly a unanimous recommendation of using well-rotted manures by surface dressing.

Mulching? It is strongly recommended, the only objection being its liability to become harbors for mice, which will gnaw the bark. To avoid their work, remove the mulch from around the trees, shoving it back three or four feet from the bodies.

Do you recommend growing crops of any kind in a bearing orchard, or seeding to grasses or clover? If so, what kinds? Red clover is very largely recommended. Mowing, and allowing it to fall and rot on the ground. A very few recommend orchard grass, or English blue grass.

THE FOREGOING

"list" and "treatment of bearing orchards" expresses the experience of nearly one hundred Kansas orchardists who have been extensively engaged in the pursuit from the first settlement in our state, many of them dating back to 1855, their first planting, and covering the entire period to this date.

The list is the best that can be made up from such varieties as have been sufficiently tested to warrant a safe recommendation to new planters. The varieties are not without some objections in tree or fruit; and it would be folly in any person to expect a list entirely free in every respect from objections, as perfection in the vegetable world has not attained as yet to the knowledge of man. But this list furnishes varieties which have the fewest objections, as proven by as thorough a test as can be made by intelligent and practical men during a period of more than a score of years in many and variable locations and soils.

This list is made up and published for the benefit of new planters in our state and inexperienced new-comers, whose opportunities in search for information are limited, and to save such the expensive work of re-solving the problem of adaptation which our first orchardists have been compelled to work out.

There is a question of an important character, viz., the determination of numbers of each variety to plant, which the State Horticultural society has never undertaken to settle; nor would it be advisable to do so, as several other questions of a local nature having a direct bearing upon the question must be carefully considered and settled as prior to the main question.

For simply a family orchard, two or three trees of each variety would be sufficient, and with age would produce in fruit years an excess of home uses. The list is made up and intended as a guide for such purposes, and not to reach a determination for market purposes; but a commercial consideration forces itself upon the planter sooner or later, for as the orchard becomes fully established in fruiting he finds a necessity for a market in which to save a waste of the surplus crop. Therefore the commercial question in a measure is inseparable with any purpose in orchard planting.

Location with reference to market facilities and the extent of orchard planting in the immediate vicinity, as well as the extent of already fruiting orchards, become points demanding careful investigation by the new planter before making an investment in this pursuit.

The summer and early autumn varieties, being the first in season, are valuable for a near market in sections where bearing orchards are scarce, but in localities where large numbers are planted and general productiveness follows the markets become glutted, and then from their perishable nature the question of profit or loss swings on a pivot, and oftener dips on the side of loss, the producer seeking to save a part rather than suffer a loss of the whole. With the later autumn and ear-

ly winter varieties outside competition seeks our markets, becomes formidable, and in the struggle for the penny settles the rates to a questionable margin of profit to the producer, the commission man generally getting away with what little there is in the traffic.

If the foregoing statements are correct (and I believe that they will bear the closest investigation of the most experienced orchardists of our state, and especially those located in the oldest and well-established fruit districts), then it is folly to plant beyond home demands of the early ripening varieties in our well-settled counties with the view of a market profit.

For the commercial orchardist of Kansas, the late keepers will be found to afford the main satisfactory profitable returns. With such varieties Kansas can command the markets to her west by an intelligent management, despite the best efforts of Eastern competitors. A fall storage of Eastern apples cannot successfully compete in our Western markets with a well-managed spring shipment of Kansas-grown product. In the winter list herein given, the following are established late keepers: Winesap, Gilpin, Ben Davis, Rawles Genet, Willow Twig, and Missouri Pippin.

In conclusion: It has become an established fact that Kansas is a favored fruit-producing state. The reputation of her fruit for character needs a more careful attention from her culturists, both in its growth and delivery in the markets. Her fruit can and should be made as noted for its excellence as a commercial product as any grown to the east of her, and upon her producers rests the whole interest of scaling and establishing a brand for excellence which shall command a ready market at remunerative prices wherever shipped.

G. C. BRACKETT,
Secretary.

August Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society was held, pursuant to call, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. Fitch Reed, one of our most enterprising and thrifty farmers. Mr. Reed is not one of the "old settlers," having lived in Kansas but eleven years. His orchards are therefore too young to yield large quantities of fruit; but they are well taken care of, and in fine condition. The meeting was held in his new and capacious barn, which is a perfect model in all its arrangements and conveniences. Our ideal of what a barn should be was never realized before. We would advise all who contemplate building one to visit Mr. Reed's.

As the members were late in arriving, no business was transacted till after dinner, which was served in the new barn and partaken of by quite a large number.

BUSINESS.

President Watt called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary then read a communication from the secretary of the Johnson County Horticultural society asking for a joint meeting of the two societies in September, to be held somewhere near the line of the two counties. After a full discussion, it was decided to hold the next meeting conjointly with that society, at the residence of Mr. Barclay Thomas, near Heener, on the fourth Saturday in September, being one week after the close of the Western National fair.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY FRUIT.

The president stated to the meeting that the Douglas County Exhibit association had, at a recent meeting, requested our society to elect from its membership a person to superintend the Douglas county fruit at the coming fair, whereupon D. G. Watt and S. W. Pearson were put in nomination. The society found it very difficult to decide between two such good men as Seth and David. Mr. Watt was, however, elected, and will make the right man in the right place.

ORCHARDS.

Apples have suffered badly from the late excessive hot and dry weather by prematurely ripening and dropping. It is noticeable, however, that where orchards have been plowed, cultivated and taken good care of the fruit is not only better, but is much less liable to leave the tree before ripening. Or-

chardists should bear this fact in mind and profit by it in the future.

Mr. S. W. Pearson, in his peregrinations through the counties south and southwest of Douglas, noticed that the early varieties of peaches, such as the Hale's Early, Alexander and Amsden, were bearing full, while the blossoms of the later varieties had all been killed, and asked for a solution.

W. L. Fitch, a new member, replied that just as the bloom is falling the germ is in the tenderest stage and is easily killed. The late varieties must have been just in that stage when the freezing came, while the early varieties must have passed it and escaped.

HANDLING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Mr. Watt says the growers of this county are not careful enough in assorting and handling fruit. The Colorado market requires, and will pay a good price for, good fruit, while poor fruit often brings the shipper in arrears for freight or express charges. The greatest drawback to marketing fruit he finds to be the high rates of freight and express charges. Some time since he shipped 23 bushels of apples by freight to Denver, and the charges on the same were \$22. Grapes are sold at two cents per pound in Lawrence, and the K. P. company charges three cents per pound to carry them to Denver. This would be \$600 for a car load of ten tons. This railroad monopoly is robbing the producer and ruining the country.

At this stage of the meeting three committees were appointed—one, consisting of Messrs. Stanley, Kelley and Gilson, to examine the orchards on the place, etc., and report; another, consisting of Messrs. Savage, Pearson and McClintock, to examine the fruit on exhibition; and still another, consisting of Messrs. Reed and Gilson, to examine a drier on exhibition.

MUSIC.

While the committees were preparing their reports the singers present favored the meeting with several good selections of music.

THE COMMITTEE ON

FRUIT ON EXHIBITION

reported as follows:

Your committee on fruits on the table beg leave to report. We find a large collection of grapes of fine quality, also apples and pears, as follows:

Mr. Ayer: Apples—Northern Spy, Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Vandevere Pippin, Buckingham, Pumpkin Sweet, and one fine seedling. Grapes—Concord, Delaware, Ives Seedling, Iona, Diana, Dracut Amber, Catawba, Lindley, Eumelan, and Merrimack. Pears—Duchess, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Vigaleau, Beurre Diel, Howell, and a seedling of good quality and medium size.

Mr. Griesa: Grapes—Wilder, Goethe, Lindley, Agawam, Delaware, Elvira, and Concord. Peaches—A nice seedling of fair size and excellent quality.

Mr. McCandless: Grapes—Delaware, Martha, Diana, Lindley, Allen's Hybrid, Wilder, and Catawba. Apples—Nice specimens of Porter.

Mrs. Burlingame: Apples—Pumpkin Sweet, and Cooper's Early White.

J. P. Foster: Apples—A variety with no name.

Mr. Reed: Apples—Mammoth Pippin, and St. Lawrence.

We would particularly refer to the Lindley grape for large size and good quality, and the Delaware, which are in extra fine condition; also the pears—fine, smooth and perfect.

Respectfully,

SETH W. PEARSON,
WM. C. MCCLINTOCK,
Committee.

The committee to examine

THE PREMISES

reported:

The orchard is in splendid condition. White Winter Pearmain—Trees young; not bearing full, but very nice and large. Rawles Genet—A light crop, but large for the kind. Winesap—Bearing well this year. Jonathan—Very nice specimens. Willow Twig—Bearing well. Missouri Pippin—Loaded down with apples. Several trees bearing quite full name unknown. Quite a number of other varieties not bearing this year.

Farm buildings: We think Mr. Reed has the model barn, and his other buildings are well worthy an inspection of any one intending to build.

We also examined a hay-rack, which could be used for quite a number of things, such as carrying wheat or corn, and could be turned into a family wagon. Also a pig-trough arranged to as near perfection as we ever saw.

T. A. STANLEY,
J. A. KELLEY,
J. GILSON,
Committee.

The committee on

BOSWELL'S PREMIUM FRUIT DRIER.

reported favorably, recommending it in strong terms.

SMALL FRUIT.

Complaint was made of rust on the blackberry cane, supposed to be caused

by the continued hot, dry weather. The canes never recover after the attack, and should be removed.

Mr. Lothrop recommends that raspberries be kept in hills and plowed both ways, as they require so much cultivation.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A. Griesa reported the round-headed borer decreasing. It is being destroyed by the parasites. The martin has destroyed the tent caterpillar. We see no more of that insect here, and we may reasonably hope that the "round-head" will soon be *non est*.

FLORICULTURE.

The Apolline rose was highly recommended as a hardy plant and a profuse bearer.

Mrs. Burlingame reported that her flowers were doing well, notwithstanding the dry summer.

EX-PRESIDENT SEDGWICK

being present was called upon for a speech. He responded with one of his humorous effusions.

It was thought by some, he said, that he had been too severe on woman's style of gardening in his address at the June meeting. He had made up his mind to retract, but on reading the Bible recently he discovered that woman raised Cain in the garden of Eden. He has observed that some women keep right on raising cane. He considers the latter variety the more dangerous because it is often raised right over a man's head. So, after seeing and feeling what he has of the effects of this cane raising, he cannot record any apology.

He visited Mr. Joseph Savage's orchards in June and found them looking well, but full of hogs. He thought Mr. S. a hoggish fellow, till he invited him to supper, and then he changed his mind.

He referred to the favorable report he made on Mr. Colman's orchard last spring, which was done to the best of his judgment. He says the report at the Colman meeting in May was a "stay of proceedings issued, a mandamus sworn out, an injunction served, a change of venue granted, an appeal taken, and a judgment rendered which knocked his judgment into a cocked hat."

MR. AND MRS. REED

were indefatigable in their efforts to make the meeting a pleasant one, for which they received a formal vote of thanks from the society.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Attention, Fruit Growers!

In picking, persons who care nothing for the trees, and so tear and break the limbs that they look as if a hail storm had visited the region, are not fit to have in an orchard. It must be remembered that there are seasons to follow, and the trees should be treated with care accordingly. Only the careful pickers are profitable pickers.—*Agriculturist*.

Farm and Stock.

A Plea for Humanity.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—If there is any reform needed in the social relations of a farmer's life it is a law to prevent cruelty to animals. Some men who claim an honorable position in society are woefully deficient in not having sufficient discernment to know that inhumanity to dumb animals is a crime.

In ordinary respects, some men are regarded as good citizens of the community, but they seem to act toward dumb animals under their care as if they believed that the brute creation was destitute of feeling—that sensation was no more allied to the animal organization than a piece of machinery they employed on their farms. In breaking young horses to harness this cruel treatment is conspicuously developed. On several occasions this spring I have witnessed outrageous and brutal treatment in the breaking of colts for domestic purposes, which is enough to make me exclaim that we are only half civilized—the characteristic traits of the Indian are still lingering in our so-called christian community.

To remonstrate against harsh treatment in the training of young colts only makes the case worse, for in nine cases out of ten should you make a personal plea for humanity the owner, as if he felt insulted by your remarks, will, out of bravo, or from pure devilment, give a few extra strokes of his blacksnake whip to show you that he is the owner, and does not ask you for your advice. Such cases remind me of

a story of a Castilian beggar who was asking alms of the passer-by. A traveler was struck at the physical proportions of the man, and said to him: "My poor fellow, are you not able to work for a living?" As these words fell on his ear he rose up and with a disdainful smile said: "Sir, I did not ask you for advice; I asked you for alms." He then walked off. His Spanish dignity was insulted. And so it is with the cruel task-masters; they claim a right to inflict just such punishment as their passion may dictate.

The late duke of Newcastle, who owned seven-tenths of the property in the town of Newark, England, sent circulars to every tenant in the borough threatening them with expulsion provided they did not vote for a certain nominee which he had selected to serve in the house of commons. After the election he applied the rod to those who had disobeyed his commands, and when a remonstrance was signed by the rejected tenants of the town the noble old duke replied to them: "What! have I not a right to do as I like with my own?"

When the noted horse-trainer, Rainey, visited England to exhibit his skill in subduing wild and apparently untamable animals he was recognized by the Humane Society of England as a valuable auxiliary in behalf of humanity. They made him a valuable present as a memento for his valuable services. The great secret of Rainey's success consisted in mild treatment: he subdued the most untamable horses by kindness, and not by brute force.

Fifty years ago, in our common schools, corporal punishment was the almost universal rule of governing the junior members of society. It is now discarded. Kindness and christian traits of character, it is found, are more effectual to subdue the inevitable disposition of youth than physical force. And so it is with the animal world in general. Kindness can accomplish what cruelty and brute force never will bring about. What in this wide world could be more ridiculous than to chastise a boy who does not know his letters when he has never been taught them? It is equally as ridiculous, nay it is more so, to whip a colt when breaking because he does not comprehend the drawing of a line to the right or to the left. Some persons' actions in breaking a colt would indicate that they thought a two or three year-old colt knew more from natural instinct what was required of them than a child of eight or ten years of age.

Several years ago I was out riding, and met a youth, who was strongly perplexed with his young colt. It had taken the sulks, and would not mind the rein. As he was going the same road, I led his colt a few yards, and the trouble was all over. I said to him: "Does your master whip the young scholars when they don't know the alphabet?" He gave me a significant look, and replied: "No, sir; that would be wrong." "Why?" I inquired. "Because they must first have a chance to teach them." "Just so. Now, do you think more ought to be expected of that colt you are riding than of school children of double the age?" The little fellow comprehended the situation, and acknowledged it was wrong to whip an unbridled colt. Many years after I met him near the roadside plowing. He recognized me, and referred to this little incident, which I had almost forgotten. Since that time he had pursued a kind treatment toward all dumb animals, and found it the most profitable to break young colts.

Should these few lines produce a similar result on some young person just commencing active life, who loses his reason, as it were, when provoked in breaking a troublesome colt, I shall be well repaid for my trouble.

As civilization advances, we should advance with it. Old and sanguinary laws and practices must be discarded. The generation which is coming to take our places must exert themselves, and while they are gaining knowledge from books and from observation, do not forget that no one can be just and upright without he cultivates a humane feeling toward every dumb animal under his care. The first lesson in a murderer's career is cruelty to dumb beasts.

LANE, Kans.

Plenty of showers now—good for wheat.

The Preparation of Food for Animals.

Apart from the nutritive qualities of food, much difference of opinion still exists as to the manner in which the food ought to be given—whether sliced, chopped, bruised or crushed, or prepared by cooking, steeping, or fermentation. As many practices, as with many opinions. M. Jean Kiener, a Frenchman, is an authority—scientific as well as practical—on these subjects, and for twelve years has studied and experimented in regard to them. He does not like cut hay for horses. True, they will in this state consume their feed of hay in one-half the time, but if their excrements be examined, the particles of hay will be found in their natural length and thickness, unaffected by the process of digestion; the mastication and salivation of the food were incomplete, and the horse in addition will absorb a great quantity of water, to make good that furnished in lesser volume pending a deglutition of double rapidity. Horses, then, that have sufficient time for their feed ought to receive unchopped hay. Weight for weight, bruised are held by M. Kiener to be less nutritious than whole oats, while the latter give greater resisting power for work. Further, horses accustomed to bruised grain, if afterward put on whole oats, bolt these very extensively, owing to an absence of activity in the stomach, which has become, as it were, lazy from having been saved trouble. Except in the case of old or young and teething animals, bruised oats are objectionable. Black oats are considered by carters as preferable to white, but this is rather a question of richness of soil, manure, season and culture. Chaff is occasionally mixed with the oats to induce slower and more perfect mastication. Bran ought merely to be dampened; never given as a slop, as in such a state it frequently produces diarrhea in horses. Excepting potatoes, nothing is gained by cooking roots. Barley makes horses less spirited and begets transpiration, but malt produces no inconvenience. Beans at the rate of one or one and a half quarts daily are excellent, but no diet equals oats in imparting firmness of flesh and vigor. As a rule, the less water given the better. The same authority maintains that the continued feeding of cows on macerated or fermented food will, in the long run, produce phthisis. While cows on a wash diet yield a large but poor quantity of milk, their flesh is but little nutritive, and difficult to preserve; good hay and one pound of linseed cake per day would alter all this. The change from one description of diet to another ought never to be sudden, and when a new food is to be employed, a handful of the aliment ought to be adroitly introduced into the animal's mouth, keeping the latter for an instant closed. Calves ought to be nourished exclusively on milk—undiluted till three months old, replacing each quart of milk reduced per week by linseed cake, about one ounce at the commencement. Never dilute the milk; give it pure; and when the calf desires to drink water allow it to do so. Pigs also receive their food too sloppy; better give the water separately, and thus enable the food to be fully assimilated. In the case of fowls, nearly all the maladies to which they are subject may be traced to the absence of fresh and pure water in the poultry-yard.—*Farmers' Review*.

Selecting and Rearing Brood Sows.

A brood sow should be a good milker. However good in other respects, if deficient in this, she should hardly be retained as a breeder. An abundance of milk for the first eight or ten weeks of their existence is the best preparation young pigs can have to fit them for profitable growth in after life. It is not always possible to decide with certainty whether or not a young sow will prove to be a good milker; but as with cows, so with pigs, we may learn from observation and trial to know in some degree, judging from their general appearance, what to expect. Much will depend upon the dam and granddam in this regard. Milking qualities in swine are as surely transmissible to progeny as in cattle. Thus it is as true of swine as of cattle that this trait may be greatly improved by retaining only good milkers for breeders, as well as by feeding them when young with a view to their development as milk producers rather than as fat producers. For this reason spring and early summer litters are usually the best from which to select

young brood sows. They can be kept through the summer almost entirely on grass, which, if abundant and in variety, will make them grow nicely, and at the same time the exercise required in grazing will keep them in good health and thrift. By the time cold weather comes on and corn is to be fed, they will have become nearly old and large enough for service. But even after this, continued care must be taken that too much corn or other fat-producing food should not be given them. We must, however, bear in mind that at this period all animals naturally lay up fat which afterward goes to enrich the milk. Hence, while they should not be allowed to become overfat, they should yet be so fat as to supply this demand of nature, and to retain the general health and vigor of the system.

When they have dropped their first litter the most they will need for the first five or eight days will be cooling drinks and very little rich food. Wheat bran scalded and then thinned with cold water, to which may be added a handful of ship-stuff or middlings, may be given. In ten days or two weeks the richness of the food may be gradually increased, great care being taken, however, both as to the quality and quantity, that these changes may not injure the health of the sow, or affect her milk as to cause sours in the pigs. It is a very common mistake in feeding sows having young pigs to give them too much strong food when the pigs are quite young.

It is not until the pigs are some three or four weeks old that they really tax the sow heavily. Then it is that the sow should be liberally and regularly fed on good, nutritious, milk-producing food, and at the same time the young pigs should be taught to feed by themselves at a trough out of the reach of the sow. If thus managed, both sow and pigs are benefited. The strength of the former is kept up, and her disposition to produce an abundance of good, rich milk is so encouraged as to fix this as one of the best traits of her nature, while the pigs, by the extra feed given them, make a corresponding rapid growth, and that at a comparatively small cost.

Young sows brought up in the manner suggested, and thus cared for with their first litters, may be depended upon to do as well or better with their next, provided they have anything like fair treatment. In case, however, a sow fails to prove herself a good milker, after a fair trial, she should be replaced by one of better promise, unless for some special purpose it is thought best to retain her.—*Berkshire Bulletin*.

Charcoal for Fowls.

There is one thing which nature does not supply, and which civilization renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose; it has no taste for food, is not attractive to fowls, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy constitution brought about, which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, that busy song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.—*Western Farmer*.

Veterinary Department.

Abscess of Knee.

I would like your advice on a mare. Some three months ago on entering my barn I found one of my mare's front legs swollen from the ankle to the lower part of the shoulder (or chest). I claimed it to be what is known by English farriers as surfeit, disease of the blood; but a veterinary claimed she had struck her knee in traveling, and that caused it. I thought not; for there were no marks of such, nor was there even a hair displaced. The mare has been in the doctor's charge for nearly two months. Now she is returned. He poulticed the leg, which drew down the swelling for the time, but after taking her out it again swelled. So it has operated in the same manner for three or four successive times. Now she has a swelling about the size of a turkey's egg on the inside of her leg on the knee; also a swelling running from knee to ankle, resembling a splint, only a little larger. They are both, comparatively speaking, hard to the touch, but will, on pressing on any side, move a little.

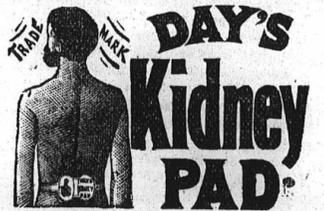
ANSWER.—We are inclined to think the swelling is due to a blow to the

knee from the opposite foot, and that an abscess has formed, which, in all probability, requires to be opened before you can accomplish a cure. Treatment: Open the sac at its most dependent point, introduce a flexible probe, then inject with warm water until it is thoroughly cleansed; then inject one part of tincture of iodine to three of water, mixed, once a day for four days; then allow it to heal, and if any enlargement should remain apply a blister composed of one part of biniodide of mercury to eight of lard, mixed. One application will be sufficient. For the general swelling take Goulard's extract, three; extract of hamamelis, four; extract of belladonna and tincture of opium, of each two ounces; water one pint. Mixed. Bathe three times a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Exostosis.

A mare which I have has a bone spavin forming. She is about seven years old, and exhibited symptoms of spavin about three weeks ago. The bunch inside of the hock is now about the size of a hickory-nut. What would you advise? I have applied a liniment of corrosive sublimate, camphor and spirits of turpentine. As yet have made but two applications; will make about two more, and then wait till I have your reply.

ANSWER.—The surest method of treatment is the actual cautery firing-iron. A good active blister often produces the desired effect, but is not so sure as the former, notwithstanding it requires quite as much time to bring about the desired result. About three months' rest is usually required. Any one can apply the blister, while no one should resort to the firing-iron unless skilled in its use.



A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT,

which supplies a want men of eminent ability have devoted years of study and experiment to find—a Specific for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System—and from the time of its discovery has rapidly increased in favor, gaining the approval and confidence of medical men and those who have used it; it has become a favorite with all classes, and has introduced has superseded all other treatments. In short, such is its intrinsic merit and superiority that it is now the only recognized reliable remedy.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

are the most prevalent, dangerous and fatal affections that afflict mankind, and so varied and insidious in their character that persons often suffer for a long time before knowing what ails them. The most characteristic symptoms are gradual wasting away of the whole body; pain in the back, side or loins; a weak, feeble, exhausted feeling; loss of appetite and dread of exercise; scanty and painful discharge of variously colored urine; inability to retain or expel the urine; minute shreds or casts in the urine; and when the disease is of long duration there is much emaciation and general nervous prostration.

THE ONLY CURE.

We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the first and only infallible cure for every form of Kidney disease. It is the best remedy yet discovered for this complaint, and more efficient in its operation than any other treatment. By using faithfully and persistently no case will be found so inveterate as not to yield to its powerful remedial virtues.

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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are 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.

14-STOP ORGANS, SUB-BASS & Co. Coupled, 4 Set Reeds. \$65. Finances \$125 upward sent on trial. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1880.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Pork, Butter, Eggs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1880.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard.

In Kansas City butter sells at 14@15c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 9@10c.; eggs, 12@13c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.00@2.00 per doz., old hens \$2.00@2.25, roosters \$1.50; apples, \$1.00@1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 35@40c. per bu., cabbage 50@75c. per doz., onions per bu. \$2.50@3.00, turnips per bu. 50c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 95c., timothy \$1.70, hay, \$6.00@7.50 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@16c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7@9c., green 6c., calf 12c.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900. Supply moderate, and the feeling better on all grades. Export steers, \$4.70@4.85; heavy shipping, \$4.30@4.65; light shipping, \$3.90@4.25; good cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.00; fair to choice grass Texans, \$2.25@3.10. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,200. Market steady. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.00@5.10; mixed packing, \$5.25; butchers' to fancy, \$5.25@5.40. SHEEP—Steady, supply light; fair to choice, \$3.00@3.75. Receipts, 300; shipments, 350.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 2,100. Common dull and easier; best exports, \$4.80@5.00; common to good shipping, \$4.20@4.70; butchers', \$2.20@3.50; grass Texans—cows \$2.40@2.60, steers \$2.50@2.90. Western cattle weak at \$3.30@3.40. HOGS—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 6,000. Good firm; others easy. Mixed packing, \$4.80@5.50; choice heavy, \$5.30@5.60; closing firm, with all sold. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady; common to medium, \$3.25@3.50; good to choice, \$3.80@4.20; lambs, \$2.00@3.00.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 101; shipments, 78. Market quiet. The demand was fair for prime shipping and butchers' stock at full previous prices, with nothing to meet the demand. Common cattle sold fairly to the extent of the offerings, and the pens were about bare at the close. HOGS—Receipts light, and market quiet and steady. There was a fair demand from both cutters and shippers, so that the supply was readily absorbed. Full range of sales was \$4.65@4.85, the bulk going at \$4.70@4.75. The market closed steady.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: Excepting at Chicago, the movement of hogs has been light the past week, and at Chicago rather liberal during a portion of the week, but smaller toward the close. Prices are a little higher than a week ago, and in view of the reduced stock of provisions and good demand they seem likely to be maintained for some time to come. In fact, cheap prices for hogs are hardly likely to occur for some months, if at any time during the coming winter, according to the interpretation which we incline to give to current events. We do not, however, entertain the view urged by some others that the bulk of the winter packing will be done during the early part of the season, owing to lack of supplies for the remainder of this period; on the contrary, it seems to us that the shaping of events favors the belief that the winter season will have a big "tail" to it, while the earlier portion of the season will not be remarkable for a deluge of stock in the markets. Of course no one knows about these things, and all theories may be taken with ample allowance. From now until the first of November the number of hogs to be marketed is hardly likely to equal the same period last year, notwithstanding the high prices and the urgent wants of trade. Since March 1 the total packing in the West has reached 3,695,000, or 1,215,000 more than during the corresponding time last year, and since November 1 the total is 10,645,000, or a gain of 685,000 over the same time last year.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@15c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 35@45c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 25c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.25@3.75; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wool, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$5.00 per ten.

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On all points in the United States and Canada.

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

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Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

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G. H. MURDOCK,

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SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO,

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

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

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Through the daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

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

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

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LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,230,369

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Net surplus over all, 1,038,437

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and most reliable of its kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pol-Spell, Hile-Round, Inward Strain, Scratches, Mange, Volver Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses.

The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Diphtheria, Glaucoma, Necrosis or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, feed a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, best law liable to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address JOHN GARNORE & CO., 8 W. Corner 6th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling out, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

Prepared by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

Prepared by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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 Luella, 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. Swiger, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

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

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old, \$22 00
Three to five months old, 32 00
Five to seven months old, 42 00

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

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

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17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.