

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 448.

LET THEM LAUGH AND PLAY.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

Parents, when you hear your children
Laugh and shout in childish glee,
Do not let the noise annoy you,
Even though you harassed be!
There are hours in every life-time
When we feel confused, I know,
By the hurry, and the worry,
Of life's tangling ways below!

Such times, hearts are vainly longing
For a calm and quiet hour.
Then disturbances from children
Come with strangely vexing power.
Oh! subdue that angry feeling,
Let no words their joy dispel,
But be glad you bear their voices
And are sure that they are well.

I have seen the eyes of parents
Wild with tears they could not shed,
Fending in distracting sorrow
O'er a darling's suffering bed;
Oh, could they but hear such laughter
From the lips so pale with pain,
They had thanked God for the token
That their child was well again!

I have heard broken heart-sighs
Bursting from a mother's breast,
As she neared the green inclosure
Where her little children rest!
Silent was her lofty mansion,
Boys shout no more were there,
Not a laugh or kiss awakened
Her lone heart from deep despair!

Once, she told me, that their noises
Almost crazed her aching head,
While she shadowed every frolic
By the hushing words she said;
"Now," she cried, "could I but hear them
Bounding round in merry glee,
Could their voices break this stillness,
What a mercy it would be!"

Mothers, let your children frolic;
Let them run and jump and play;
Bear their noises, do not check them
In a stern and angry way;
Oh, thank God, that in the hurry
Of life's work, from wood and dell,
Cot and palace, come sweet noises,
Telling that each child is well.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Elihu Burrett, with whom we have all been familiar for many years as the Learned Blacksmith, was born in 1810 at the beautiful town of New Britain, in Connecticut, about ten miles from Hartford. He was the youngest son in an old-fashioned family of ten children. His father owned and cultivated a small farm; but spent the winters at the shoemaker's bench, according to the rational custom of Connecticut in that day. When Elihu was sixteen years of age, his father died and the lad soon after apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in his native village.

He was an ardent reader of books from childhood up; and he was enabled to gratify this taste by means of a small village library, which contained several books of history, of which he was naturally fond. This boy, however, was a shy, devoted student, brave to maintain what he thought right, but so bashful that he was known to hide in the cellar when his parents were going to have company.

As his father's long sickness had kept him out of school for some time, he was the more earnest to learn during his apprenticeship; particularly mathematics, since he desired to become, among other things, a good surveyor. He was obliged to work from ten to twelve hours a day at the forge; but while he was blowing the bellows he employed his mind in doing sums in his head. His biographer gives a specimen of these calculations which he wrought out without making a single figure:

"How many yards of cloth, three feet in width, cut into strips an inch wide, and allowing half an inch at each end for the lap, would it require to reach from the center of the earth to the surface, and how much would it cost at a shilling a yard?"

He would go home at night with several of these sums done in his head, and report the results to an elder brother, who had worked his way through Williams college. His brother would perform the calculations upon a slate, and usually found his answers correct.

When he was about half through his apprenticeship he suddenly took it into his head to learn Latin, and began at once through the assistance of the same elder brother. In the evenings of one winter he read Æneid of Virgil; and after going on for a while with Cicero and a few other Latin authors, he began Greek. During the winter months he was obliged to spend every hour of daylight at the forge, and even in the summer his leisure minutes were few and far between. But he carried his Greek grammar in his hat, and often found a chance, while he was waiting

for a large piece of iron to get hot, to open his book with his black fingers, and go through a pronoun, an adjective, or part of a verb without being noticed by his fellow-apprentices.

So he worked his way until he was out of his time, when he treated himself to a whole quarter's schooling at his brother's school, where he studied mathematics, Latin and other languages. Then he went back to the forge, studying hard in the evenings at the same branches, until he had saved a little money; when he resolved to go to New Haven, and spend a winter in study. It was far from his thoughts, as it was from his means, to enter Yale college, but he seems to have had an idea that the very atmosphere of the college would assist him. He was still so timid that he determined to work his way without asking the least assistance from a professor or tutor.

He took lodgings at a cheap tavern in New Haven, and began, the very next morning, a course of heroic study. As soon as the fire was made in the sitting-room of the inn, which was at half past four in the morning, he took possession, and studied German until breakfast time, which was half past seven. When the other boarders had gone to business, he sat down to Homer's Iliad, of which he knew nothing, and with only a dictionary to help him.

"The proudest moment of my life," he once wrote, "was when I had first gained the full meaning of the first fifteen lines of that noble work. I took a short triumphal walk in favor of that exploit."

Just before the boarders came back for their dinner, he put away all his Greek and Latin books, and took up a work in Italian, because it was less likely to attract the notice of the noisy crowd. After dinner he fell again upon Greek, and in the evening read Spanish until bed time. In this way he lived and labored for three months, a solitary student in the midst of a community of students; his mind imbued with the grandeur and dignity of the past, while eating flap-jacks and molasses at a poor tavern.

Returning to his home in New Britain, he obtained the mastership of an academy in a town near by; but he could not bear a life wholly sedentary, and, at the end of the year, abandoned his school and became what is called a "runner" for one of the manufacturers of New Britain. This business he pursued until he was about twenty-five years of age, when, tired of wandering, he came home again, and set up a grocery and provision store, in which he invested all the money he had saved. Soon came the commercial crash of 1837, and he was involved in the widespread ruin. He lost the whole of his capital, and had to begin the world anew.

He resolved to return to his studies in the languages of the East. Unable to buy or find the necessary books, he tied up his effects in a small handkerchief and walked to Boston, one hundred miles distant, hoping there to find a ship in which he could work his passage across the ocean, and collect oriental works from port to port. He could not find a berth. He turned back, and walked as far as Worcester, where he found work, and found something else that he liked better. There is an antiquarian society at Worcester, with a large and peculiar library, containing a great number of books in languages not usually studied, such as the Icelandic, the Russian, the Celtic dialects, and others. The directors of the society placed all their treasures at his command, and he now divided his time between hard study of languages and hard labor at the forge. To show how he passed his days, I will copy an entry or two from a private diary he then kept:

"Monday, June 18.—Headache; 40 pages Cuvier's Theory of the Earth; 64 pages French; 11 hours forging."

"Tuesday, June 19.—60 lines Hebrew; 30 pages French; 10 pages of Cuvier; 8 lines Syriac; 10 lines Danish; 10 lines Bohemian; 9 lines Polish; 15 names of stars; 10 hours forging."

"Wednesday, June 20.—25 lines Hebrew; 8 lines Syriac; 11 hours forging."

He spent five years at Worcester in such labors as these. When work at his trade became slack, or when he had earned a little more money than usual, he would spend more time in the library; but, on the other hand, when work in the shop was pressing, he could give less time to study. After a while he began to think that he might perhaps earn his subsistence in part by his knowledge of languages, and thus save much waste of time and vitality at the forge. He wrote a letter to William Lincoln, of Worcester, who had aided and encouraged him; and in this letter he gave a

short history of his life, and asked whether he could not find employment in translating some foreign work into English. Mr. Lincoln was so much struck with his letter that he sent it to Edward Everett, and he having occasion soon after to address a convention of teachers, read it to his audience as a wonderful instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Mr. Everett prefaced it by saying that such a resolute purpose of improvement against such obstacles excited his admiration, and even his veneration.

"It is enough," he added, "to make one who has good opportunities for education hang his head in shame."
All this, including the whole of the letter, was published in the newspapers, with eulogistic comments, in which the student was spoken of as the Learned Blacksmith. The bashful scholar was overwhelmed with shame at finding himself suddenly famous. However, it led to his entering upon public life. Lecturing was then coming into vogue, and he was frequently invited to the platform. Accordingly, he wrote a lecture, entitled "Application and Genius," in which he endeavored to show that there is no such thing as genius, but that all extraordinary attainments are the results of application. After delivering his lecture sixty times in one season, he went back to his forge at Worcester, mingling study with labor in the old way.

On sitting down to write a new lecture for the following season, on the "Anatomy of the Earth," a certain impression was made upon his mind which changed the current of his life. Studying the globe, he was impressed with the need one nation has of other nations, and one zone of another zone; the tropics producing what assuages life in the northern latitudes, and northern lands furnishing the means of mitigating tropical discomforts. He felt that the earth was made for friendliness and co-operation, not for fierce competition and bloody wars.

Under the influence of these feelings his lecture became an eloquent plea for peace, and to this object his life was chiefly devoted. The dispute with England upon the Oregon boundary induced him to go to England, with the design of traveling on foot from village to village, preaching peace, and exposing the horrors and folly of war. His addresses attracting attention, he was invited to speak to larger bodies, and, in short, he spent twenty years of his life as a lecturer upon peace, organizing peace congresses, advocating low uniform rates of ocean postage, and spreading abroad among the people of Europe the feeling which issued, at length, in the arbitration of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain—an event which posterity will, perhaps, consider the most important of this century. He heard Victor Hugo say at the Paris congress of 1850: "A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be amazed that such a thing could ever have been."

Elihu Burrett spent the last years of his life upon a little farm which he had contrived to buy in his native town. He was never married, but lived with his sister and her daughters. He was not so very much richer in worldly goods than when he had started for Boston with his property wrapped in a small handkerchief. He died in March, 1879, aged sixty-nine years.

Realistic Acting.

I heard Marble tell the story, years ago, and as I have never seen it in print, I will give it as it was given to me.

It was in the year 1834, if I remember aright, that Dan Marble, having concluded an engagement at the old "Richmond Hill" theater, in New York, organized a dramatic company for travel, and started off up the Hudson river, and thence through the western part of the state by way of the Erie canal. At the town of Palmyra they pulled up to give an exhibition, the agent having hired a commodious hall and scattered his notices far and wide. The play for that occasion was Othello.

Dan, at that time persisted in being a tragedian, and though Charles R. Thorne was of his company, he must himself play the leading tragic characters. Well—at Palmyra, when the curtain went up, a goodly audience had assembled, and the play went on smoothly and correctly. Marble himself was grand. He was in the mood, and he personated the jealous Moor to perfection, as did Thorne the subtle Iago.

Not far from the foot-lights, near the center of the house, was seated a spectator who had

evidently never witnessed a dramatic performance before. The diabolism of Iago exasperated him, and more than once his friend by his side was obliged to restrain him in the foreble and somewhat profane exhibition of his righteous indignation. He was a burly fellow, tall, gaunt and muscular, clad in a suit of homespun.

At length came the scene where Othello enters his wife's chamber while she sleeps. During the impassioned dialogue, after she awakes, the countryman was fearfully restive. When Desdemona solemnly declares that she never gave the handkerchief to Iago, he backed her up heartily; and when she begs for time to pray, the man started to his feet, his friend being unable to restrain him. Marble was fearfully, terribly real. The very sympathy of his audience with his suspected wife, which he could not but hear, seemed to madden him; and when, finally, he threw her back and pressed the pillow over her pleading lips, he had become a very demox incarnate.

The overwrought countryman could endure it no more. With a bound he cleared his seat, and with two more he went over the heads of the orchestra, and landed upon the stage, and one more leap, like the bound of a tiger, brought him to the tawny Moor, whom he grasped by the throat.

"Hold on," he shouted in a voice literally like thunder. "Blast yer black mug! she told you the truth. She didn't give him the handkercher. I seed the mean way he got it. So don't you hurt a ha'r of her head; if you do, I'll—"

By this time the uproar, the clapping and stamping and plaudits of the audience, and the impouring of the company upon the stage, drowned the interloper's voice, and while Dan Marble picked himself up from the floor of the stage, Thorne and Graham managed to get the man off by the wings; and the play went on to the end; but be sure the rest of it went lame. Othello had lost his fire, Desdemona was lying like one dead without having been killed, and Iago could not forget the vengeful look the countryman had given him as he was helping to bear him from the stage. However, that part of the play which had not been set down in the bills took hugely, as the crowded house on the following night gave ample token.

On the second night, we may add, Desdemona's volunteer champion did not put in an appearance.—S. C., Jr.

Aimless People—Why They Accomplish Nothing.

A man who should start off on a journey without any idea of where he was going, or when he would return, would be regarded as very foolish.

Yet in the journey of human life many persons seem to have no definite purpose to accomplish. They have nothing in particular that they seek to accomplish. They do not even know what they would like to do. Their lives are aimless; is it any wonder that they are unsuccessful?

People of this description miss a great deal of the zest and enjoyment of which human life is capable. Action to which there is no main spring is not only languid and insipid, but it affords little pleasure or satisfaction.

Every young man should lay out some plan to the execution of which he should diligently devote himself. It is pleasant to succeed; but he who attempts something and fails is more respected than he who has not blood enough in his veins to even try to do anything.

Girls are keen in their perception and penetration of character, and they soon set down as inconsiderable nobodies the young men of their acquaintance who are destitute of ambition.

An aimless young man never develops his own strength. Through continued inaction his faculties become listless and benumbed. The tendency with him is always to become a dwarf instead of a giant.

Of course, in selecting an object of ambition, discretion is to be used. It must be something in keeping with the natural tastes of the individual, or it will rarely, if ever, be achieved. Being in harmony with his tastes, the loftier the object the greater will be the gratification which its accomplishment will afford.

When Andrew Johnson was president of the United States he was twitted with once having been a tailor; but he pointed to the sign on which his name had been painted in his humble youth, and triumphantly replied: "Well, didn't I make good clothes?"
He who makes the highest excellence in his calling the first object of his ambition, whether his occupation be that of a tailor or a president, gets a thousand times more enjoyment out of life than he who is content to aimlessly drift along with the tide of mediocrity.

Young Folks' Department.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am almost eleven years old. I have never written but one letter for THE SPIRIT, and that was when I was eight years old. I hardly know why I have not written oftener, without it is just because I keep putting it off for some other time, which I know is a bad plan.

I only have one brother; he is nearly thirteen. He is plowing for wheat. Pa is going to put in 100 acres this fall. He is nearly done plowing. We have over twelve hundred bushels of wheat in the granary. Wheat is so low that pa don't want to sell it now.

I want to tell my little friends of this column about my canary bird that my aunt gave me a few days ago. It is a young bird. I am afraid that it isn't a singer. Ma got me a nice cage for it. I call it "Tony," because it is such a tony bird. I wish if any of the little girls have any birds with pretty names they would write about them. Perhaps there would be some pretty name that I would like, and I could change mine.

We had the measles last spring, and my two only sisters took the pneumonia fever too, and they did not get well, and I am so lonesome without them.

I am afraid my letter is getting so long that you will not print it, so I will close by sending a riddle:

Formed long ago, yet made to-day;
Employed while others sleep;
Few would wish to give away,
And none would wish to keep.

I do wish the little friends would write oftener, for I like to read their letters so well that I am real disappointed when the column is not full.

If you print this I will write again.
From your little friend,
CORA MAY GEOFFROY.
QUENEMO, Kans., Aug. 25, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The long-wished-for glorious rain is coming at last in good measure. Could any gift have been more gracious? My little garden has suffered much during the long dry spell. Some of my strawberry and raspberry plants have died, and all were drooping. Had they not been mulched I am sure they would have nearly all died. Of my flowers, the China pinks and carnations have stood the drought best of all. Although I have not given these a drop of water this season they have grown and bloomed nicely all summer; while petunias, zinnias and verbenas that have been watered much and often have almost succumbed. I advise the young folks to try a package of heddewigil and dwarf China pinks next spring, and see what a good, honest flower can do with reasonable care.

If any of the young folks keep bees I wish they would tell me about them. I think it would be nice to have a swarm or so, but I have not had the least experience with them. If it is at all remunerative I should think every farmer in the land would keep bees. Few things taste better to a hungry person than a piece of bread and butter and honey and a bowl of milk. Isn't it so, boys?

I consulted the encyclopedia to see what it had to say about shooting stars, and although it told nothing very definite about their character or origin I learned some very interesting facts. Shooting stars are thought to emanate from a nebulous body which revolves in an elliptical path about the sun, and it has probably reached that point in its path nearest the earth when we see the greatest number. We may look for the greatest number in August, and sometimes in April or May. In 1833 was seen the best exhibition of shooting stars ever recorded. They appeared to fall as thick as the snow-flakes, and here and there were fire-balls moving swiftly in circles, and irregular balls of fire that were stationary for a few minutes emitting sparks. That must have been terribly grand. A record is given of a meteor which passed over Europe in 1783. It was of a greenish shade, and was thought to be higher than the limits of the atmosphere, and to move at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute. At this rate it could travel around the earth in twenty-five minutes. Gracious! it almost takes one's breath away to think of it. Astronomy must be a very pleasant study; but I would rather study those things that can be understood with greater certainty—botany, entomology, zoology, and the rest that, although having big names, are but the little things with which we are intimately connected in our every-day life. Yours truly,
JAMES STEFF.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Aug. 24, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—T. E. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE. A Grand Encampment to be Held in Connection with the Next Session.

BY H. ESHEBAUGH, MASTER OF THE MISSOURI STATE GRANGE. At a meeting of the executive committee, held at Rolla on the 27th of July, to complete arrangements and start the preliminary work, it was decided to hold a grand encampment in connection with the session of the State grange.

The following circular will be issued for distribution, so that all may fully understand the arrangements: GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, to be held at Rolla, Mo., commencing on Tuesday morning, October 19, 1880, and continuing for one week.

Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all who may attend, either at public houses, restaurants, or in camp. At public houses the charges will be at half the usual rates; at private houses, at very reasonable rates.

Preparations will be made on a magnificent scale, and the indications are that the attendance will be very large. Speaking and discussions on agriculture, its interests and organization, will be arranged for every day and evening.

This being the first gathering of the kind ever held in the land, we trust Patrons will make it what its name indicates—a grand affair. The following was adopted as regulations to be observed in camp during the session, and, when strictly enforced, will tend to good order, regularity, comfort and convenience:

- 1st. The commissary department will supply the camp with meats and all necessary provisions at net cost. 2d. The forage department will furnish hay and grain at cost, and also water and fuel. 3d. No gambling devices of any kind nor distilled liquors will be permitted upon the ground. 4th. No stand for the sale of refreshments, merchandise, or for any other business, will be permitted on the ground except by permission from the general committee of arrangements.

to be reported to the general superintendent, Bro. Albert Neuman. 11th. The committee of arrangements and the executive committee of the State grange shall constitute a general committee of arrangements.

Mass Meeting of the New Hampshire Patrons.

At the last session of the National grange, the subject of having the National master visit such states and sections of the Union as in his opinion might be benefited thereby was brought up for discussion, and a resolution was adopted approving of the course. So, early in the winter, the master and executive committee of the Massachusetts State grange, through Bro. Benjamin P. Ware, past state master, commenced making arrangements, and a conference of the New England masters was called at Nashua, which, through the courtesy of State Master George A. Wason, we had the pleasure of attending.

Massachusetts was the first state visited, in which three very successful meetings were held, the last and largest at a grove in Sterling, where it was estimated that upward of 2,000 people were present. Gov. John D. Long, Col. Daniel Needham and John E. Russell, E. G., were among the invited guests.

On Thursday, the 12th, the National grange master, Hon. John J. Woodman, of Michigan, arrived at Amherst, this state, accompanied by Bro. James Draper, master of Massachusetts grange. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove, with an attendance of say 1,000. Bro. D. H. Thing, master of Maine State grange, and indeed a good Patron, was also present.

The forenoon was devoted to sociability, with a short speech from Bro. Wason, the Amherst band rendering delightful music. At 12 m., after a dinner song by the Lyndeborough grange choir, from the Haymakers, came the dinner, served in that attractive way called picnic style. A table was provided for the distinguished guests and state officers and others, elegant and delicious in all its bounteous profusion and variety. At 1:15 came the speaking exercises. Master Wason, as president, who made all welcome by his words of cheer, introduced State Master Draper, of Massachusetts, who expressed himself in a happy way on the glorious results that can but follow the series of meetings held in his state, and alluded to his devotion to the glorious order. Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, master of the National grange, held his audience most remarkably for one and a half hours, in spite of the liberal shower which sprinkled us. It was a powerful and effective speech, such as we never heard before on the subject of agriculture, or scarcely on any other subject.

Farmers and the Government.

It is now iterated and reiterated by the respectable and more observing people that since this is a country of the people, to be governed by and for the people, the industrial classes, the farmers especially, should have a voice and a hand in shaping the policy of the government and in the direction of public affairs, that their dearest interests may no longer be at the mercy of venal politicians who seek only their own aggrandizement. The industrial classes are mentioned because they are the producers and tax payers, and with their habitual industry and frugality they are nearer the people and better understand their wants.

It is said that the quiet, slow-going habits of the rural class unfit them for successful resistance to the keener energy and enterprise that characterizes the aggressions of the professional classes. Farmers should lose no time in relieving themselves of such a stigma. Inaction always enervates and wastes. But if farmers will fully exercise their faculties they will no longer be open to the charge of being incapable of directing public affairs.—Dirigo Rural.

E. AULL SEMINARY. Lexington, Missouri. 21st year begins Sept. 7. Enlarged buildings. Gas, Prosperous. Sixteen teachers. Elective studies. Highest standard. No public exhibitions. Music superior. Catalogue. J. A. QUARLES, Pres't.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880 HOME GROWN STOCK, SUCH AS Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees, Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees. We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection.

Send for Catalogue and Price List. A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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LA CYGNE NURSERY! FALL LIST.

I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for the Fall Trade at the following prices: Budded Peach Trees, 4 to 5 feet, first-class, \$1.00 per 1,000.

Remember, all kinds of small fruits, such as Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Pie Plant, etc., should be set out in the fall.

D. W. COZAD, La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas. THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

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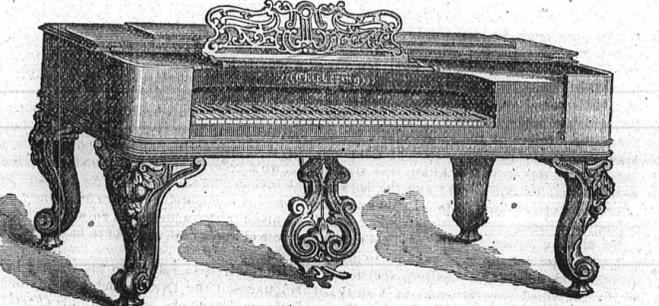
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And every description of Musical Merchandise. SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work. INCORPORABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beautiful Model.

Marvelous for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and unexcelled in the only successful Thresher in Flex, Timmer, Clover, and all other Seeds. PORTABLE TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from Six to ten horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers. Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

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

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

Severe Accidents.

[Atchison Champion.]
A frightful accident happened to one Silas Aldrich, a dirt hauler, on Fifth street, yesterday forenoon, which will lay him up for months to come and perhaps result in his death. He had just dumped off a load and was driving away, when Moulton & Yates's baggage team came dashing down the street at a fearful rate. He attempted to drive his horses out of the way, and falling in that, he leaped from his wagon, but unfortunately stumbled over a section of water-pipe and fell headlong in the pathway of the frightened team. Before he could get out of the way the horses were upon him, and in a brief moment they had passed over him, leaving him bleeding and insensible. He was soon picked up by sympathizing friends on the dump and carried into Wright's building, and Dr. W. W. Campbell was summoned. An examination showed that the unfortunate man received a serious compound fracture below the left knee, and was badly bruised about the head. He threw up large quantities of blood, and blood poured from his ears. He was afterward taken to his tent near the reservoirs, and last night was sent west to Norton county, where he has a wife and children. He is one of the Norton county sufferers, and came to Atchison to earn bread for his family.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Yesterday evening Mr. Michael McNerny, who lives in Salt Creek valley, met with an accident that will probably cost him his life. He had been in the city during the afternoon on horseback, and while on his way home stopped at the corner of Cheyenne and Seventh streets, where he alighted to see a friend. When he attempted to get on his horse he leaned too far over the saddle, and the horse turning at the same time, Mr. McNerny fell over on the opposite side, striking head-first heavily on the ground. While he lay stunned on his face, the horse, wheeling around, stepped on the back of the prostrate man, placing his feet on his backbone near the shoulders. The heavy weight crushed out what little consciousness might have remained; and when the accident was discovered by Police Officers Daveron and McCart it was thought the man was dead. He was conveyed to the residence of Mr. John McCrystal, near by, and Dr. D. W. Thomas was sent for. The unfortunate man was unconscious until 9 o'clock. Dr. Thomas thinks his injuries are very serious, if not fatal. Mr. McNerny was just recovering from the effect of an accident which befell him on the Kansas Central railroad not long ago, where he had one of his lungs badly injured by being struck by a hand-car. He has been in Kansas for a long time, and is well known to the old settlers of Leavenworth county as an industrious man. His second accident in so short a time is much regretted by his large number of friends.

Murder Most Foul.

[Eureka Graphic.]
The shocking intelligence reached Emporia Sunday that the body of a murdered man had been found near the railroad where it crosses Moon creek, about six miles due west of this city. A lad named Emery Tabor and two little girls were out hunting plums, when, in passing a rather secluded locality near the railroad, the boy discovered the body of a man lying on his face, and on approaching it found it to be the body of a man who had evidently been dead for some days, as decomposition had set in, and the face was fearfully swollen and discolored. The children gave the alarm, and a messenger was dispatched to Emporia and a jury was impaneled. The testimony adduced revealed the facts that the deceased was found a short distance from the railroad, from whence his body, as a bloody trail indicated, had been dragged a distance of forty yards or such a matter, and hidden from view in the retired spot where it was found. On the ties of the railroad large blood stains were found, which went to show that the dead man had been shot while standing on the track, and a bullet wound showing that a ball had passed through the front part of his head indicated the violent manner of his death. The deceased had on a red flannel shirt, a pair of dark cassimere pants and blue overalls, and a pair of plow shoes. Around his neck was a red handkerchief, and his waist was encircled by a leather belt. He was five feet nine inches in height, and might have weighed 160 pounds. His face was so discolored that it was impossible to determine his complexion. Every pocket on his person had been turned wrong-side-out and so left. The identity of the murdered man was established by means of some papers found near his remains, among which was a letter written by the supposed wife of the deceased, from Twin Mound, Douglas county, Kans., and addressed to Charles Hamilton, Buena Vista, Col. The letter acknowledges the receipt of some money, and asked the person to whom it was directed to come home, as the writer expected to be confined in a few weeks.

Egyptian Corn.

[Wichita Eagle.]
We published several articles last winter and spring about the Egyptian or rice corn—its imperviousness to drought, etc. Several of our farmers planted this corn, and the result in some of the instances we have before us. C. C. Campbell leaves a dozen heads that are a curiosity and which will pay any farmer not acquainted with it to call and see it. Mr. Campbell says that it will yield at least sixty bushels to the acre on sod growing right along side of corn that will amount to little this dry season. M. R. Moser and Captain Bruhn have also fields of this corn. As an article of food for man or beast we will not commit ourselves, for we practically know but little about it, although cattle, horses and hogs are represented as eating it with avidity and a relish. From the papers we learn that while green it acts on the system similar to green clover, and animals are liable to colic if they eat it while green. A

correspondent of the *Commonwealth* states that several cows in Lane county died of colic from eating green rice corn. An effectual remedy is to plunge the blade of a pen-knife about two inches back of the last rib on the left side and about four inches below the backbone. Run it deep enough to penetrate the paunch, and instant relief will follow. This winter after politics is over we want our farmers who have raised the rice corn to give their experience with it through the *Eagle*.

A Suspicious Case.

[Troy Chief.]
The wife of D. J. Heaton, of St. Joseph, died suddenly at Trenton, Mo., a few ago. There is no doubt that she was poisoned. She had a vial of medicine of which she had taken before she left home. After going to Trenton she took a dose out of the same vial, and immediately realized that it was not the same medicine. Soon she was taken with convulsions, and died in a short time; but not before she had declared that she was poisoned, and that the medicine in the vial had been changed since she had taken it at home. The prescription at the drug store shows that the medicine which was put up was the same that she had taken before leaving home. Heaton, the husband, took charge of the vial, ostensibly to have the contents examined, but he accidentally lost it, and, we understand, is now trying to throw the responsibility upon the druggists who put up the prescription. The medicine in the bottle was undoubtedly changed at Heaton's house, and as the vial is lost it cannot be identified by the druggists or the contents examined. Who changed the medicine, and for what purpose?

Heaton is the old scoundrel who, three years ago, swindled us out of an advertising bill. We understand that he has three or four wives dead. If anybody wants to draw an inference, we are willing.

Dead by Foul Air.

[Salina Herald.]
The community was startled on Thursday afternoon by the report that a son of O. P. Hamilton had been killed by well-damp. Tracing the rumors up we found that Joseph Godman, a youth of about fourteen years, a nephew of Mr. Hamilton, had been overcome by foul air in a well on that gentleman's farm and had fallen to the bottom before aid could be rendered. He was about going down to clean out a tube that was sunk in the bottom, and was only five feet from the top when he was noticed to gasp for breath. Before a rope could be handed him he lost consciousness and fell. As soon as possible he was taken out, but life was gone. Before night his body was black, and it was found impossible to keep him longer than yesterday, when he was buried. His parents reside near Atchison, the lad being here on a visit.

Jail Delivery.

[Burlington Press.]
On last Friday morning our community was startled by the rumor of another escape of prisoners from our jail. During the night four of the prisoners had opened a hole through the grating of one of the windows and passed out. They had evidently been supplied from the outside with fine tools for the work. Those who escaped are Phil. Pearson, charged with murdering Andy Paulson; John Benson, of Wichita, charged with horse stealing; Wallace Henson (in jail waiting to be taken to Wilson county), charged with horse stealing; and Milroy Davis, charged with firing wheat stacks. Michael Roark refused to go. He intends staying until he is liberated by law.

An Ocean of Corn.

[South Kansas Tribune.]
There is a perfect ocean of good corn in Montgomery county, although there is some affected by chinch bugs, as is the case every season. Stock will be well fed the coming winter.

THE Kansas City EXPOSITION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 20TH AND CONTINUE SIX DAYS.

Premiums in all departments have been increased, and everything being done for the comfort and convenience of visitors and exhibitors.

There will be magnificent displays of **AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FINE ARTS, TEXTILE FABRICS, MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, VEHICLES AND IMPLEMENTS.**

The finest **Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry** in the world will be on exhibition. **A SPEED PROGRAMME,** never before equalled, will be one of the chief attractions. The celebrated **TROTTERS AND RUNNERS** of the day are entered and will start, making this the great event for the entire West. A **FINE NEW BUILDING** is being erected, to be known as the

Kansas Department, and used expressly for the display of the products of Kansas soil. Railroads, counties, societies and individuals making displays are invited to make this their headquarters during the week, and no pains will be spared to make their visit both pleasant and profitable. For information, address **J. Y. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.**

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 18 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
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IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address
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J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
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WOMAN

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

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea; excessive flow; painful menstruation; unnatural suppression; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anæmic condition; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).
Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.

“DO LIKEWISE.”—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: “Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your ‘Favorite Prescription’ and using the local treatment recommended in your ‘Common Sense Medical Adviser.’ I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to ‘do likewise.’ From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, sent for the ‘Medical Adviser,’ and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already.” Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

EVERY INVALID LADY should read “The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,” in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Address,
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.
1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY

THE BEST
ALWAYS WINS
IN THE
LONG RUN.
BUY ONLY
THE
GENUINE!
Beware of Counterfeiters.



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

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be
THE BEST MACHINE.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



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, SEPT. 1, 1880.

CARE OF TOOLS.

Keep constantly in the tool-house a dry cloth and an oiled one. When a tool is brought in, as it should be when the day's work is done, it should be cleaned and wiped with the dry cloth; if it is not to be used the next day, the oiled one should be rubbed over it.

QUINBY'S NEW BEE-KEEPING.

To none other is more credit due for patient industry in bringing about the advancement of bee-keeping than our own countryman, M. Quinby, who was one of the first to publish a book on the subject.

It is complete in 270 pages. It is handsomely bound in cloth, printed on the best of paper, and profusely illustrated throughout.

It is published by the Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., who will send it postpaid for \$1.50.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Whenever the better half of the farmers in any county shall resolve to exhibit something, our fairs will be richly worth their cost in time and effort.

Again, unreasonable emphasis is often laid on the award of premiums. Three men passing hurriedly from pen to pen adjudge A's horse or other animal the best on the ground, and B's only second or third in excellence.

The overwhelming, crushing popularity of the horse at some fairs marks

a low stage of intellectual and moral development on the part of the assembled thousands. That men should, among many articles worth their observation and study, see only the horses on the course, and have their interest in the fair wholly absorbed in the gait of A's team, the stride of B's racer, or the time made by C's or D's trotter, is unfortunate to say the least.

Interest of Farmers in Governmental Reform.

The question of reform in the methods of government has absorbing interest for farmers now, and it should not be obscured by personal politics. Party ties should not bind the adherents of this or that political faith so closely that their votes must be given to unworthy candidates.

Immediate Action Necessary.

As the great National fair is so near at hand, and I feel a deep interest in its success, and especially in the exhibit of Douglas county (as I have been placed in a responsible position in relation to it), it may not be amiss for me to urge upon the people of the county the importance of immediate action.

Some may not be exactly satisfied that we are not to compete for any premiums. But when we consider the advantages Douglas county is to derive from its close proximity to the grounds, the amount of money the railroad company is expending, the amount of employment that is furnished our citizens, and the permanent character of the improvements made, we may consider ourselves fortunate.

We cannot afford not to make an exhibit. We cannot afford to make a second-class exhibit. But we can afford to make an exhibit that will be second

to no county in the state, although the time is short.

Let everybody take hold of the matter in earnest, and everybody furnish something for exhibition. Then we can make a display that we need not be ashamed for visitors from other states to see and examine.

We want specimens of everything grown in the field, orchard and garden. You that have nothing for exhibition, give us your good will, and talk for us.

Let the watchword be, "On to Bismarck!" S. H. CARMAN. LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 1, 1880.

Niles, Mich., Heard From.

Larimore & Dean, druggists (thirty years in business), write to us that Day's Kidney Pad gives better satisfaction than any remedy they ever sold.

General News.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 28.—During a violent thunder-storm this evening a 25,000-barrel iron tank at the state line was struck by lightning and is now burning. Another tank of the same size adjoining it is sure to ignite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The end of the track of the Southern Pacific railway is now within 196 miles of El Paso, and it is the intention to reach that point on or before January 26 next. The party at the front have surmounted all the obstacles encountered in the Dugan mountains.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 28.—Copious rains visited this section this morning and continued all day. The ground is now well soaked, which assures all late crops, especially potatoes. So far as corn and smaller crops were concerned they were not suffering, except in exceptional localities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A Galena special says: Last evening Phil. A. Orton in a speech to a Republican mass meeting gave his reasons for leaving the Democratic party, with which he had acted for twenty years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A careful examination of the condition of the wheat crop in the great wheat belt on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad has been made, and it can be stated that reports of its being in danger in consequence of the weather are unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Treasury department estimates that about four million dollars of foreign gold will arrive at New York each week till the first of November.

TOPEKA, Aug. 30.—The United States census supervisor gives the following as the population of the state of Kansas, according to the returns of the enumerators: First district, 256,336; Second district, 335,620; Third district, 404,344.

TOPEKA, Aug. 31.—The Young Men's Republican club of Kansas was organized here to-day by the election of Henry Ash, of Cowley county, president; D. A. Valentine, recording secretary; C. C. Baker, corresponding secretary; and John Coulter was elected a delegate to Indianapolis.

The contest for governor waxeth hot. St. John claims a majority on the first ballot, while his opponents claim that they will be the temporary organiza-

tion, and will yet defeat him. As yet no one is agreed upon to run against him. The canvass for the other officers is hot, and no one can guess the result.

Notwithstanding the rain and mud, the Topeka flambeau club, the Lawrence flambeau club and the Topeka Garfield cadets—in all 200—with fireworks, paraded the streets. Not less than 5,000 strangers are in the city, and at least 15,000 people are on the streets listening to speeches by Senator Plumb, D. C. Haskell and others.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Secretary Sherman delivered his first speech in the campaign at Pike's opera-house to-night, which was densely crowded. The secretary had an enthusiastic greeting when he was introduced. In reply to a question by one of the audience as to the cause of the removal of General Arthur as collector of customs at New York, Mr. Sherman said: "I have never said one word to impugn Gen. Arthur's honor or integrity as a man and a gentleman, but he was not in harmony with the views of the administration in the management of the custom-house."

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Aug. 26.—A communication from Dr. Lacey says that Ouray's case is hopeless and that he is unconscious and has not recognized him since his arrival. The Uncomphagres are almost in a panic at the very thought of his demise, and the rival bands are already discussing his probable successor.

LATER.—A runner has just arrived announcing Ouray's death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The death of Chief Ouray, which was reported to-night, will not in the opinion of the officers of the Interior department seriously impede the business of the Ute commission, much less break off entirely the negotiations now pending.

LOS PINOS, Col., Aug. 31.—At the grand council held yesterday, Chief Sapovonari was elected as Ouray's successor. There were only two other applicants for the position—Guero and Heas—the former claiming it by right of promotion, being second in rank, but his known hostility to the whites prevented his promotion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Col. Meacham, of the Ute commission, dated Los Pinos, August 28, states: The crisis in Ute affairs has passed. Twenty Uncomphagre and White River head men and chiefs have placed their hands under the direction of the agent. They have accepted Sapovonari as chief, and have agreed to preserve Ouray's property intact and to proceed immediately to complete the ratification and enrollment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Irving Hall this afternoon sent to Tammany a series of resolutions pertaining to and proposing a conference to adjust differences existing. The communication was responded to by Tammany, who appointed a committee of one to confer with a similar one from Irving Hall on Wednesday evening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—On the steamship Hender, expected to-day, is a company of victorious American Turners, on their way home to Milwaukee, from Frankfort-on-the-Main, where they took a part in the International Amateur Gymnastic tournament, among four hundred competitors from England, France, Italy, and all parts of Germany.

JUNCTION CITY, Aug. 31.—Hon. John A. Anderson, Republican nominee for congress of this district, addressed an immense meeting here this evening, in vindication of his official record in congress, in answer to the charges of his Greenback opponents. The vindication was complete and satisfactory, and he exhibited the record of the Greenbackers in congress in no enviable light. He was followed by Hon. L. F. Eggers, of Hays City. At the con-

clusion of the speaking a Garfield and Arthur club was organized.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Central committee met here to-day. They adopted a plan of campaign, appointed speakers and assigned them to various districts in the state. They also adopted a resolution recommending that the conflicting congressional committees in the Eighth district meet immediately and adjust their difficulties.

Forty years' experience has stamped public approval on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable of all remedies for throat or chest diseases. Its continued and increasing popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

Do not buy cheap medicines on the score of economy. The best are none too good for the sick, and are the cheapest. Such are the Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, and should be in every house.

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.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION

Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Leucorrhoea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep.

CARTER MEDICAL CO., 22 Park Place, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

Publication Notice.

W. W. NEVISON, F. A. NEVISON, HENRY Lewis, A. F. Abbott and G. W. Deitzler will take notice that M. B. Brownlee has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against W. W. Nevison, F. A. Nevison, Henry Lewis, A. F. Abbott and G. W. Deitzler, defendants, setting forth that said W. W. Nevison and F. A. Nevison gave their mortgage to one Mary E. Lane on the following described premises, situated in Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: Being part of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range nineteen (19), described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Mississippi street, city of Lawrence, Kansas, and on the north line of said quarter section; thence west on said quarter section line nine hundred and seventy-three (973) feet; thence south on a line parallel with the west line of said Mississippi street three hundred and thirty (330) feet; thence east nine hundred and seventy-three (973) feet; thence north on the west line of Mississippi street three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the place of beginning (excepting therefrom a lot of land 70 feet by 117 feet, and all rights conveyed by deed to F. A. Nevison dated in 1874), with the appurtenances, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes—three for two hundred (\$200) dollars each, and one for one hundred (\$100) dollars—with interest at 10 per cent. from June 19, 1877, given by said W. W. Nevison to said Mary E. Lane, and by said Mary E. Lane duly indorsed and sold before maturity to said M. B. Brownlee, and that since the giving of said mortgage June 19, 1877, said other defendants claim some interest in or lien on said lands inferior to that of this plaintiff; and praying in said petition that said W. W. Nevison pay said sum of seven hundred (\$700) dollars with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from June 19, 1877, now due on said notes, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. And the said W. W. Nevison, F. A. Nevison, Henry Lewis, A. F. Abbott and G. W. Deitzler are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of October, 1880, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

M. B. BROWNLEE, for himself.

Publication Notice.

A. E. SPICER, WHOSE PLACE OF RESIDENCE is unknown, will take notice that C. W. McGonigal has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against A. E. Spicer, J. J. Crippen, H. Frankie Crippen and J. H. Shimmmons, defendants, setting forth that said J. J. Crippen and H. Frankie Crippen gave a mortgage to said C. W. McGonigal on the seventy acres of the west end of the south half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township twelve (12), of range seven (7), in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars with interest thereon, and attorney's fees, according to the terms of a certain promissory note heretofore given by said A. E. Spicer to said C. W. McGonigal and referred to in said mortgage, and that said J. H. Shimmmons claims some interest in said mortgaged property; and praying in said petition that said A. E. Spicer, pay said sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars now claimed to be due with interest thereon at 12 per cent. from April 5, 1879, and 10 per cent. on the amount the court may find due in this action as an attorney's fee, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same without appraisal. And said A. E. Spicer is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of October, 1880, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

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.
T. J. STERNBERGH.

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

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.
A. H. FOOTE.

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.
J. M. HENDRY.

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.
FRANK F. DINSMOOR.

City and Vicinity.

The September *Popular Science Monthly* is unusually full, and well sustains its character as a magazine of valuable reading.

Lippincott's Magazine for September is now ready. For sale at bookstores at 35 cents; or send \$4 to the publishers, Philadelphia, and get it for one year.

Personal.

Mr. Henry Moody and wife, of Peoria county, Ill., arrived in this city last week on a visit to relatives and friends. Mr. Moody was late editor of the *Peoria County News*, and thinks of either buying or starting a paper in this state. If he will take our advice he will fight shy of the newspaper business in Kansas. There are too many papers here now, and most of them are very poorly paid.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. For sale by Barber Bros.

The Temperance Camp Meeting.

The temperance camp meeting at Bismarck grove closed on Monday of this week. Although it rained, and rained hard, every day but one during the meeting, still the people turned out in large numbers to hear the distinguished gentlemen who had come from the different states to speak on the temperance question.

On Sunday afternoon, Gov. Robinson, by invitation, gave his views on the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The people of Kansas know that Gov. Robinson is opposed to the amendment, not because he does not desire the cause of temperance to prevail, but because he thinks if the amendment is adopted anybody can sell liquor who may desire to do so for the three purposes excepted in the amendment, viz., mechanical, medicinal and scientific. The amendment will be adopted, and we shall see whether Gov. Robinson's theory is correct or not.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure. (For particulars see wrappers and pamphlets.) They are reliable; have not sprung into popularity in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections; stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs. If the bowels are costive take Pierce's Pellets (little pills).
CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1879.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible acute chills and constipations. This left me in 1875 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words—"Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live; we cannot help your treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book, I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year round. I am now steadily worse under their treatment, and recommend it to all to be just as advertised.
JAMES P. MCGRATH,
50 Wight Street.

Douglas County Exhibit.

The Douglas County Exhibit association offers cash premiums on corn as follows: For best bushel of each or any variety of corn grown in Douglas county, and the product of 1880, each sample to be accompanied by not less than six specimen stalks, and to be delivered at the association's rooms over Deichmann's meat market, in Lawrence, on or before September 8: First premium, \$3; second pre-

mium, \$2. The owner may enter the same sample in individual competition at the Western National fair.

The Douglas County Exhibit association met at the office of the secretary on Saturday, the 28th inst., a large attendance of members and citizens being present. A full discussion was had upon the work and interests of the county display to be made at Bismarck grove.

On motion, it was decided to make a county display at the Western National fair, September 13 to 18 inclusive, not competing for the county premiums offered by said fair.

On motion, the county papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, S. H. Carman was elected general superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. S. Clarke.

The rooms over F. Deichmann's meat market have been secured for the deposit of grain and all other articles intended for exhibition, where they may be left at any time previous to September 13. A competent person will be in constant attendance at the above room to receive and properly arrange all articles brought in and give proper credit therefor. Every separate article will be carefully arranged and exhibited by the association, attaching the owner's name by printed cards to each sample, and at the close of the exhibition all articles will be returned to their proper owner. Superintendent S. H. Carman will make an immediate and thorough canvass of the county in the interest of the association.

B. D. PALMER, Sec'y.

METAL shoe tips have been used for year, on account of their saving, even when objected to on account of their looks. The A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip will wear as long, and at the same time adds to the beauty of the shoe.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Cider Mills.

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Agents and Canvassers

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.

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

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

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

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins' Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia.

How Watches are Made.

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

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

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

The Currency Question.

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabausee 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.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—*Kansas City Journal*, Feb. 9th.

Grange Elevator and Stock-yards for Sale.

On or before 12 o'clock m. Monday, September 6, 1880, we will receive bids at the Grange store for the Grange elevator and stock-yards, reserving the right to reject any or all bids.
R. WIGGS, Agent.

LEIS'

DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—



PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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.

August Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The August meeting of the horticultural society of Manhattan met at the residence of the secretary on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 p. m.

The weather being pleasant, the meeting was held in a grove of maple, ash and box-elder trees that have been planted about eight years, which now, by the necessary thinning and trimming, will afford sufficient fire-wood for the place, besides being an effectual wind-break and shelter-belt around three sides of thirty acres, inside of which is his orchard, vineyard and nursery grounds. An inspection of this forest is solicited by any one interested enough to see what can be done in so short a time in the way of growing timber on our prairies.

There were quite a number present, but the excursion, which took place on the same day, to Alma, over the new railroad, took off a large number that otherwise would have been present.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Barnes were elected members.

It was voted that we co-operate with the Fair association in making a display of fruit and vegetables at Bis-marck.

Prof. Popenoe then read an interesting paper on "Entomology," interspersed with explanatory remarks and specimens of several insects in their various stages. He dwelt particularly on those that were now in active work. He recommended the careful gathering of all wormy fruit and that it be fed to hogs; also to gather all clusters of the fall web-worm that spin up in branches of trees and burn them. He noticed the web-worm that has done, and still is doing, so much damage to small plants; recommended the use of London purple—a tablespoonful to a bucket of water, sprinkled with sufficient force on the plants as to break through the web.

Mr. Todd said the grape-leaf hopper was very destructive on some varieties of his grape leaves, particularly the Delawares, Clintons, Agawams, Goethes, and those of a light-green color. It is said that if you go through the vines in the evening with a blazing torch and start them from the vines immense numbers of them could be destroyed in this way; also to gather up all leaves and rubbish in the fall and winter and burn it, as the perfect insect harbors in this through the winter. In fact, we should use great diligence to destroy all insects in embryo this year so as to prevent as far as possible the millions that will come forth next year. The dry season that we have had has been very favorable to all insect life.

A large number of grapes of different varieties were exhibited by Mr. T. C. Wells, R. D. Parker, Prof. Popenoe (from the college vineyard), and A. Todd, among which were the Concord, Catawba, Delaware, and Rogers's No. 4, by R. D. Parker and Prof. Popenoe, which were very fine; Agawam, and Geothe Nos. 1 and 15, Cottage, Diana, Dracut Amber, and several other varieties, by Mr. Wells. Rogers's Hybrids Nos. 1, 4 and 15 were particularly recommended; Concord (the old reliable), Catawba, Dracut Amber, Delaware and Ives Seedling were all good. Some of the newer varieties have not yet been sufficiently tested for recommendation.

Several varieties of apples were exhibited, among which was the Lowell, by Mr. Wells, which he considers one of the best fall varieties. A seedling, by Mr. Marshall, of Wabaunsee, was deemed worthy a place in the list, and named "Marshall."

The society then broke ranks, and did justice in testing the apples, grapes and melons that had been placed upon the table.

It was regretted that the hour was so late that a committee could not have time to view the orchard and grounds and report.

On account of the fairs to be held next month, it was thought best to put off our next meeting till October.

Adjourned. A. TODD, Secretary.

Making Asparagus Beds.

Much more mystery and labor is made of this operation than is necessary in the West. The writer has worked with this delicious vegetable for thirty years, and thinks he knows a good

deal about it. The first dish for the table this year was obtained April 13—fully two weeks earlier than usual.

Like salsify and a number of other choice vegetables that require labor and care in other latitudes, asparagus is so well suited to our soil that it grows wild in the greatest profusion, and does even better when self-sown than when mused over in deeply dug and trenched and planted beds made rich with one-half or more manure.

The choicest product that we obtain comes from the vineyard where birds dropped the seeds so they came up spontaneously. It is fully a week or ten days earlier than that which is planted with the crowns so far below the surface, and grows much more luxuriantly, and seems to be more generally located.

If the writer was to make a new bed now, he would plant the seeds, or take yearly plants in a row one hundred or more feet long, as the location allowed, and carefully fill all gaps the ensuing year. If one row should not be enough, make another at least four feet from the first. Keep down the weeds with cultivator and hoe, and every fall cover with well-rotted manure, which should be scraped off very early in the spring, leaving the crowns of the plants very close to the surface. In the spring, after cutting season is over, cover again with manure. Usually the season lasts four to six weeks. After this time the sprouts should be left to leaf out, as if cut too long the plants will be smothered and killed for want of leaf lungs. All plants must have leaves to live.

Asparagus is one of the easiest grown vegetables known in the West. There is no mystery, and less labor in its production than with all others. For an annual plant, used the first year, the Swiss Chard Beet makes a tolerable substitute, the leaves being cut when young and tender. But it is a month or six weeks later, and will never be preferred if asparagus can be obtained, earliness being the principal object. In gathering asparagus, whether for home use or market, the shoots ought to be allowed to grow fully six inches above ground, and become greenish in color, with a well-budded head, before being gathered. Then it is best to break it off short at the surface while the shoot is crisp and brittle.

Some growers cover the beds several inches deep with manure, and then cut just as the shoots peep through, the product being a tough white stalk, only about an inch of the tip being edible. Persons who have only tried this sort say that they do not like asparagus, when the fact is that they have never had a chance to taste the real article.

Stewed for half an hour over a hot fire, with butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, then laid on slices of toast, no dish can be more delicious or more acceptable in early spring.—*Towa, in Prairie Farmer.*

The Gathering and Care of Pears.

The *New England Farmer* says: "Pears should always be gathered carefully by hand. They must not be dropped into the basket from a height of six or eight inches, as is the habit of some men, but laid down so gently that bruising will be impossible. No leaves or defective specimens should be put away with the fruit. A place that is cool, dark and dry should be used for a store-room, and the pears should not be put in large heaps. We have sometimes let them stand in a bushel basket for two or three days and thereby lost several of our best specimens. It is well to have a lot of shelves on which the fruit can be spread. When these are at hand, they should first be covered with a woolen cloth, the pears then spread upon them, and covered with the same or a similar cloth. Dealers in fruit often ripen their finest pears in drawers, thus almost wholly excluding the light, but farmers seldom have conveniences for this. When the pears are said to be sold, they should be carefully packed and sent off before they become mellow. If this is neglected the quality of the fruit will suffer, the appearance will be greatly injured, and the pears will keep but a very short time."

Why Strawberries are Red.

All ripening fruits and opening flowers have a natural tendency to grow bright-red or purple or blue, though in many of them the tendency is repressed by the dangers attending brilliant displays of color. This natural habit de-

pends upon the oxidation of their tissues, and is exactly analogous to the assumption of autumn tints by leaves. If a plant, or part of a plant, is injured by such a change of color, through being rendered more conspicuous to its foes, it soon loses the tendency under the influence of natural selection; in other words, those individuals which much display it get killed out, while those which least display it survive and thrive. On the other hand, if consciousness is an advantage to the plant, the exact opposite happens, and the tendency becomes developed into a confirmed habit. This is the case with the strawberry, as with many other fruits. The more bright-colored the berry is the better are its chances of getting its fruitlets dispersed. Birds have quick eyes for color, especially for red and white; and therefore almost all edible berries have assumed one or the other of these two hues. So long as the fruitlets remain unripe, and would therefore be injured by being eaten, the pulp remains sour, green and hard; but as soon as they have become fit for dispersion, it grows soft, fills with sugary juice and acquires its ruddy outer flesh. Then the birds see and recognize it as edible, and govern themselves accordingly.—*St. James Gazette.*

Fruit in California.

The *Pacific Rural Press* says: "Indications are ample that the present season will be one of high prices for choice fruit of all varieties suitable for canning or for Eastern shipment. The eccentricities of the season have succeeded in reducing the available amounts of favorite fruits, and the activity of the canners and exporters of fresh fruits shows that the money in their trade leads them to push up the prices for the material they need. It is altogether probable that much more money will be distributed among fruit growers this year than ever before. More than this, there is a clear indication in the operations of those who buy for export, both in fresh and preserved form, that the future of producing suitable fruit will be far brighter than any one could have hoped a few years ago. This means an opportunity for the development of our fruit-producing resources, the wider spreading of a branch of agriculture which carries with it the cultivation of smaller areas by each, the dotting of waste spaces with trees and vines, the making of delightful rural homes in the midst of orchards and vineyards, in contrast to the lonely habitations on yellow expanses, as is too often the case in our grain-growing counties."

The Household.

A Brilliant Wedding.

BY W. A. BOLES.

Thought leapt out to wed with thought,
Ere thought could wed itself with speech.

—*Tennyson.*

There was once a splendid wedding in a costly and magnificent palace owned by Prince Ego. Entrance to the palace was effected through four portals, three of which were double, and all were under the strictest oversight by Prince Ego himself.

One double portal was always open, but for defense was studded with closely crowded silver spears, among which visitors were compelled to make their way, and pass through intricate mazes of electric wires ready to summon in a moment a vigilant servant sufficiently powerful to eject an unpleasant intruder, even with his breath, all welcome visitors bringing with them the most delicate odors by which the palace was delightfully perfumed. Through this double portal passed the balmy air to all parts—the halls, the corridors, the rooms from basement to dome. In this palace in the midst of the sweetest fragrance and purest atmosphere dwelt a thousand lovely, silent maidens.

Another double portal was protected at each entrance by sliding doors, one being thrown upward and the other downward for the admission of guests. The edges where the doors met were set with long silver spears projecting outward. These doorways were arched over with graceful festoons, above which rose the wall of highly polished marble, giving to the palace by this approach a majestic appearance. Visitors to be welcomed here were necessarily clad in robes of the most spotless purity, and entered with the greatest care, else they were shut out with lightning quickness by the sudden closing of the sliding doors.

Not the slightest rudeness was tolerated. All welcome visitors (and they came by hundreds at a time) brought with them lighted tapers. The front entrance was of transparent horn; and then a circular curtain decorated with rainbow colors was opened from the center by invisible radiating cords, and visitors passed through an ante-room of crystal; then were ushered into a reception-room of the purest and thinnest glass, with concave ebony floor, walls and ceiling. Through this attenuated liquid glass visitors passed and repassed with perfect ease. The lights were diffused in every direction throughout the room until it sparkled and shone with all the soft brilliance of a cloudless May morning. On the wall opposite the entrance was a silvery circular screen illuminated by the lights, upon which were thrown by a magical process the most exquisitely perfect and beautiful pictures of the entire landscape and sky surrounding the palace. On these pictures these lovely maidens would gaze day after day, and their souls would thrill with ecstatic joy of their contemplation. Thoughts would come welling up for utterance, but no utterance could they find.

Another double portal was located on opposite sides of the palace, each division having a portico, curiously and handsomely carved with various scrolls and convolutions, where visitors might collect before entering the palace. The halls leading from the porticoes were also studded with stiff silver spears, so as to effectually prevent the ingress of all interlopers. Visitors reaching the end of the hall tapped gently at a translucent door, admitting them to the vestibule, where a silver knocker let fall upon an anvil resounded through the palace, and they were at once shown into a grand social auditorium and gallery winding around and around in spiral elevation. Here they would sit and indulge in music and merry conversation, while the splendid room reverberated with mirth and celestial harmony, filling all the palace with wonder and delight. Sometimes unwelcome visitors gained admittance, and their discordant noises filled the inmates with alarm and anxiety for their speedy expulsion. Here the lovely maidens would come and listen, while their souls would fill with rapture at the music of voice and instrument; or tears of sadness would course down their angelic faces at the jarring clamor of unwelcome guests.

Another portal—the largest, and situated near the first—was entered between crimson sliding doors, which also parted upward and downward, and revealed a score or more of vertical ivory columns closely set in a curve, and glistening with pearly whiteness. Each column was divided across the middle, and admission was gained after the lower half of the entire curve was drawn down by powerful but invisible machinery at the will of the prince. Here all the provisions intended for use in the palace were tested, and if satisfactory, lowered by an elevator into the basement. Here, too, these beautiful maidens would come and sip the nectar and taste the manna, and rejoice in heart with companions over the pleasures of the palate when properly gratified; but no words escaped their lips.

The greatest wonder of all this palace was that if friends or foes barely touched any portion of its exterior where the prince at the moment was not present, electric wires connecting with every point conveyed to him and the maidens instant knowledge of their proximity, and messages were sent to and fro to learn their business. If their presence was desirable within the palace, they were invited to enter through one of the portals immediately, and welcomed with extended hands and unbounded hospitality.

The boudoir occupied by these lovely maidens was situated in the upper story of the palace, and was furnished in the most costly style imaginable. The lofty ceiling was frescoed with flowers; the floor was inlaid with mosaic; and a beautiful tree, the arbor vite, flourished with luxuriant foliage.

The dome of the palace was crowned with a great silken plume, which was the glory of the whole structure as it waved in the breeze or fell with graceful drapery around the summit.

But these lovely maidens were silent, and at times were sad. Their voiceless tongues gave no expression to the feel-

ings and desires of their noble spiritual natures. They loved, wooed and won each other; but as yet the solitude of their otherwise delightful companionship was unbroken. To them this grand palace was a splendid prison, and they wandered about through its apartments longing to find other associates who could loose their tongues, and with whom they could leave their princely home to see the world and do good to mankind.

The day of triumph came. A thousand glorious, belted knights, clad in golden mail, and mounted on richly caparisoned steeds, hearing of the lovely, languishing captives, dismounted at the curiously carved porticoes, and with an ossicle and a stirrup in either hand gained admittance, safely passed the spears, entering at the translucent door, and linking together the hammer, the anvil, a stirrup and an ossicle, chained the door forever to the vestibule. In the grand auditorium of this magnificent palace these lovely, silent maidens and glorious, belted knights met, and wooed, and plighted their faith. Preparations were immediately made for a royal wedding. Invited guests came pouring in through all the avenues of access to witness the sacred nuptials. A thousand couples were to be joined in holy wedlock. Homo, the lord of that country, and Theos, the king of the whole realm, were present, and the king himself joining hand in hand in love and happy union performed the wedding ceremony and pronounced upon them his choicest benediction. Then the silent tongues were loosed, and the whole palace resounded with a grand diapason of song. Lips that never before had spoken were eloquent with praises for the gift of speech which had been so miraculously bestowed.

Thought had wed with thought, and thought had wed with speech;
Now, ever joined in heart, in work, in hand
They speed on lightning steeds, mankind to cheer, to track,
To scatter blessings o'er our mighty, circling land.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

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

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

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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.

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CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,250,369
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000
Net surplus over all, 1,088,427

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Farm and Stock.

Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln breed of sheep, one of the oldest and largest of the long-wooled species, was produced on the rich fens and alluvial lands of Lincolnshire, England, and some of the adjoining counties. The old Lincoln sheep, of which very few now remain, are destitute of horns and are of coarse form. Their fleeces weigh from ten to twelve pounds, and that of the wethers not unfrequently have reached sixteen pounds. But when Bakewell had produced the improved Leicester, others were induced to try the improvement on the Lincolns, which proved most successful. The form was greatly modified, and now the Lincolns are as symmetrical a breed of sheep as any we are acquainted with, while at the same time it is the largest. The improved breed is much smaller, however, than the old one, and the staple is shorter, though longer than either the Leicester or the Cotswold, and has a finer fiber.

The improved breed fattens much more readily than the old ones. It has been the leading object with the breeders of animals for food to insure early maturity. This principle has been applied, not only to sheep, but also to cattle and swine. The Lincolns do not mature as soon as the Leicesters, but they arrive at a much greater weight, the wethers weighing from 200 to 300 pounds when dressed. They make better mothers than Leicesters and produce heavier lambs. A few years ago, Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, of York mills, near Utica, N. Y., had a very superior flock of this breed, which was subsequently sent to Illinois, the pastures of that state being better adapted for feeding it than even some of the rich pastures of New York; but these gentlemen, assisted by A. L. Woodruff, distributed a large number of rams among the farmers of that vicinity, who crossed them with the Merinoes, and have produced excellent flocks of grade combing wool. The influence of these rams has not been confined to the immediate neighborhood of Utica, but the grades from them may be found in the vicinity of Syracuse, and at Homer and Courtland, and some of the best cross-bred wool of this kind we have seen at Baldwinsville, near Syracuse. Not long ago they had found their way to Lockport; of late there have been several importations of this breed into Canada.

But we should bear in mind that this breed comes from low, marshy pastures, and would be poorly adapted to our dry hill pastures. The Cotswolds come from the hills of Gloucestershire, which are highly cultivated; but they are better adapted to our hills than the Lincolns, though the latter make excellent crosses with the Merinoes. Whenever they are introduced into the Eastern states they will require extra feed in the pasture—in fact, a practical system of soiling. On visiting York mills, we found they were feeding the ewes which had lambs with clover, and some of these ewes had udders like Jersey heifers. The wool on these sheep is sometimes so long that it reaches to the ground, and consequently mud balls frequently collect at the ends of the staple. Crossed with the Merino, they make excellent mutton for exportation. That from the pure breed would be well adapted to the English taste for fat mutton.—*Canadian Farmer.*

Need of Preparatory Schools of Agricultural Science.

Methods of education are undergoing a change. Progressive educators should recognize the fact. Practical learning is the demand of the hour. Scholastic and monastic education must make way for it. Children should be educated in the line of their future occupation. Utility must and will henceforth be the key-note of popular education. Education should be more practical, active and scientific. Common sense teaches that we can do best what we best understand. Special education with some specific object in view, whereby the knowledge and discipline of the mind which is acquired may be utilized, is now absolutely necessary. Teachers have been taught this lesson, and the establishment of normal schools in nearly every state goes to show that special instruction in order to insure efficiency has become an absolute necessity.

The managers of these normal institutes have, however, failed as yet to

grasp the whole problem. Teachers need to be sent from these schools qualified to teach the children of over three million farmers the principles of geology, chemistry, botany, animal and vegetable physiology, and entomology. These are all easy of illustration. If the children of all the common schools could be taught to recognize and know by sight all the stones upon which they tread; if they could be taught to recognize by sight all the plants and animals which are to be found in their neighborhood, they would be prepared to enter the agricultural or the purely scientific school, and the foundation would be laid of a better preparation for the practical training which our age demands. The most profitable studies which pupils can take up are those which will be of the most use to them, and that school education is the best which lays the best foundation for future use.

Farmers who are beginning to use commercial fertilizers, and have come to recognize the fact that the annual deterioration of our soils must be stopped, want more light on these subjects. The recognition of this fact increases the anxiety that their children should receive such an education as will aid them when they shall become the owners of the land. Thousands of farmers in each of the older-settled states see the necessity of having the fundamental principles of agriculture, the grandest of all human pursuits, taught in our common schools. The common school was born of the people's necessities, and should be made as wide as their wants. Supported by the property of the whole people, there should be taught in them the principles of the industrial sciences, agriculture included.

If farmers' sons and daughters could but realize the fact that henceforth agriculture must become more and more of an intellectual pursuit; that a better education in each of the natural sciences is to be an essential qualification as to fitness for it, in order to render it more lucrative, then they will cease to regard it as a life of constant drudgery, and learn to look upon it in the true light, the world's best occupation, directed by science.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Raising Pigs from Young Sows.

I think it advisable to keep old sows that have proved themselves quiet mothers and good sucklers. Still, there are drawbacks in keeping old sows. They get to know too much, if not having quiet dispositions, and they do not always do well. (I think much of the disposition of hogs.) I have had some which if it was necessary for them to be handled would keep up a warfare from the time they were caught until they were at liberty again, even if they were in a comfortable box. All such I now dispose of as soon as possible. I do not know but that I have had as good success with young sows as with old ones. I once had four which had forty-eight pigs; one had ten, all living, two had twelve each, ten living each, and one had fourteen, ten living. All were of good size except three or four. I do not care to have over eight in a litter. It is too often the case that sows are left in the pens with the barrows, which accounts to some extent for the first litter not being so good. They have not the chance for development, and sometimes they are too young. I rarely ever allow them to breed when very young, and when bred I give them better attention, private quarters, and short bedding (leaves are good), and do not feed until they call for it, after farrowing. I have known sows and pigs to be much injured by being fed too much too soon.

I usually give about one ear of corn with about a quart of swill for the first feed. If it is cold weather I take the chill off. I never could have several litters of pigs do well together from birth; some would be robbing and wrangling with others, and if not separated the weaker would have to succumb. I give separate quarters to each sow a week or ten days before farrowing, and until the pigs are at least four weeks old.

The writer of a recent article appears to differ from me with respect to the time sows go between being bred and farrowing. He makes it six days short of four months while I put it four days short (sixteen weeks). Sows vary less than most domestic animals. I always endeavor to have my pigs eat as soon as possible; have a place they

can slip through to a little trough with milk or soaked corn. I think there is nothing better than soaked corn, in the absence of milk. I always have a trough of corn and water for them to go to at pleasure, after being let out of their private quarters. If they always find feed when they come out, they become attached to the trough, and will not wander elsewhere and get into mischief; besides, it is best to push them, as the writer says. That is the word—push them; bring them to 180 or 200 as soon as practicable.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Butter Grain.

The dairyman cannot be too careful in selecting his cows. The cream from one poor cow mixed with cream from fifteen or twenty good ones will injure the butter. Different opinions have been given about the grain of butter. Some contend that the grain is formed by the small particles of oil that are contained in the pellicles—when the pellicles are broken the particles join together and form the grain. I claim the grain of butter is formed before it is drawn from the cow. It is round or egg-shaped, and composed principally of three fats, the size and quality depending upon the blood of the cow, the quality and quantity of the food she eats, the purity of the water and air she gets.

The quality of the butter is affected by the condition of the cow, as to heat or cold. The more butter made from a cow in a week the better the quality. The science of making fancy flour is to remove the bran from the coarse wheat meal, then to grind it into fine flour. The old process of grinding was to grind it as fine as it should be before the bran was removed. The old process of making butter was to gather it into a body, then press out the buttermilk, and work in the salt. The new method of making butter is to remove all the buttermilk as soon as the grains are formed, then work the salt and grains together, warm it, so it will press into a body, and it is ready for market. The old process is like mashing up ripe strawberries to remove the hull; the new like carefully removing the hull and leaving the berry whole and round.

If the butter is made too warm while churning and finishing it, an inferior article is the result. The contents of the churn should be kept between 53 and 60 degrees to finish butter by the granulating process. Dairywomen should have a grading churn or gang of churns, to churn the cream of each cow separately, the churns to operate at the same time, and each churn stopped as soon as the butter comes, and the time noted. The dairyman will then know the time required to churn each cow's cream, and the quality of each. One grading churn is sufficient for a town or county.—*Moses Hutchinson, in Prairie Farmer.*

Cyprian Bees—A Superior Race.

No doubt the thousands of readers of the *American Bee Journal* will be glad to hear that the Cyprian bees are superior to any others in the hands of the most experienced European beekeepers. Being determined to ascertain whether or not the Cyprian bees were superior to all others, I procured the assistance of Mr. Frank Benton, who has experience in queen rearing, and is able to speak the different languages required in the enterprise; and in January we started for the Island of Cyprus. But I was determined before importing to go through Europe, visiting all those persons who have had experience with the Cyprians, and if they did not convince me of their superiority to return home without going further than Italy, and importing Italians. Having visited the principal apiarist who had Cyprian bees, and learning all that is known of them in Europe, I am greatly pleased with the information received from all quarters, and especially from those who never sell colonies, queens or bees—such persons as Count Kolowrat, Krakovsky, Edward Cori, Director Chancellery, etc. The count imported Cyprian queens for his own apiary when one would cost \$200. His apiary is one of the finest in Europe. He thinks the Cyprians, regardless of cost, much superior to all others. When I visited him he gave me a very warm reception, which I shall ever remember with pleasure. He stated that when all his other bees wintered poorly the Cyprians wintered well, and when his others would dwindle down to a mere

handful the Cyprians would be strong and their hives overflowing with bees before the others would be strong, thus enabling them to secure large yields of early honey.

They breed early and late, going into winter quarters very strong, and with young bees. Some of the principal breeders in Italy intend to get the Cyprians to improve their stock. If they decide that the Cyprians are superior to the Italians, will they not be very valuable to us in America?

Being satisfied of their superiority, I have purchased a large stock of lumber and nails for hive-making, and also a lot of superior loaf sugar for queen cages, wire cloth, carpenter's tools, and everything required in an apiary, and have shipped it to Cyprus. Being a British subject, I have secured through the British government the assistance of its officers there, and from a gentleman of Austria the assistance of the Austrian consul.

We shall doubtless be able to start a large apiary, in spite of the superstition of the natives on the island, who stop up all the hive entrances and fumigate the hives and yard to drive away the influence of the witchcraft that might be practiced on them after one of us have been around. As soon as possible I shall purchase a large number and start a bee-farm and queen-rearing establishment, and as soon as I can I will return to Canada, bringing with me all the queens I can secure.—*Cor. Bee Journal.*

Seeding Land.

Seeing an occasional article in your paper on seeding with timothy and clover, I cannot well refrain from giving a few ideas in regard to my own experience in the matter.

I have sown in the various ways common in this latitude, both East and West, with timothy; in spring with small grain, and in fall with rye and wheat, and on wheat and oat stubble, and on naked ground alone, and of all ways and times, from my own experience and observation of my neighbors, I prefer to sow timothy in the fall on stubble, sown about the first half of September. If sown too early, and the ground is moist enough to germinate seed, there is danger that a hot, dry spell like the present may kill it—the only risk in this mode of seeding. But clover must be sown in the spring, as old, well-rooted clover even often winter-kills. Last winter, in this vicinity, was a notable instance. The young plant is very tender. I have known it killed when sown very early, in a warm spell followed by a severe cold. I sow on the stubble where the timothy was put in the fall—say last half of March.

I must also add my feeble testimony as to the clover field being the farmer's national bank, from whence he can draw, if he has deposited liberally, without fear of "protest." I have corn that is a foot taller than I can reach with my cane, in which a horse would be hid at two rods' distance, on land where five years ago my son said the corn did not pay for cultivation. Cause—a good clover and timothy sod turned under last fall. We can get this sod on any of our prairie soil. Of course a little manure will help it along; and when we have a good sod, who does not know we can raise anything we choose?—*S. H. F., in Prairie Farmer.*

Veterinary Department.

Localized Erysipelas.

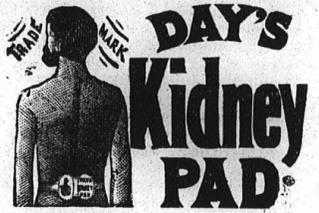
I have a six-year-old mare that has a swelling which starts about eight or ten inches in front of her bag, and extends forward along the belly about two feet, and at places is covered with a scab. She is quite sluggish and dull, but otherwise seems to be in good health. Can you, from this imperfect description, advise me what ails her, and also the remedy for same?

ANSWER.—We have frequently met just such cases as you describe, and cannot liken it to anything else than a mild form of localized erysipelas. Treatment: Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then, in the morning, before feeding, give a ball, composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger root, mixed. After it has ceased to act, give half an ounce of sulphite of soda in laxative feed. Wash the diseased parts with warm water and castile soap, rub dry, and apply once a day a dressing composed of Goulard's extract, olive oil and fluid extract of belladonna, equal parts, mixed. You should avoid hard labor for a few days.

Variola Equina.

Will you give cure for persistent scratches in my horse. Have given liquid arsenicals, and for a time it does good, but the scratches break out again very soon. They are now becoming more like "grease," and cause his legs to stock. My other horses came out with them soon after this animal's first attack. Never before had anything more than very slight chaps on heels. Could this horse have given the disease to the rest? One was very bad, with great fever in legs and swelling. He is better, but not well yet. Same care as in previous year. Stable dry; legs washed, well dried and carefully bandaged after work.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think you have something more than mere scratches, or grease heel. A malady we shall term variola equina, or "horse-pox," and one, though quite common to the equine race, strange to state has been generally overlooked. Treatment: Give four-ounce doses of sulphate of magnesia daily until the bowels become loose, and if the pulse ranges above fifty give twenty drops of Fleming's tincture of acouita four or five times daily until it comes down to about forty. Wash the legs perfectly clean, dry them, and apply a dressing composed of equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil, mixed; keep the animal in a cool place and give green feed. If large cracks should obtain in the pit of the heels rub them out well and apply a little nitrate of silver to their raw surface. This malady is mildly contagious.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT.

which supplies a want 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 wherever 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 effectual 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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We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it.

DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of their price. Regular, \$3; special (for obstinate cases of long standing), \$8; children's, \$1.50. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O. CAUTION: Owing to the many worthless Kidney Cures, Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other, and you will not be deceived.



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.

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\$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. \$3 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, Aug. 31, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... Corn—No. 2, spot... Oats—No. 2, spot... Rye... Pork... Butter—Dairy... Eggs...

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... Corn—Spot... Oats... Pork... Butter... Eggs... KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 fall... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

In Kansas City butter sells at 14@15c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 9@10c.; eggs, 13@14c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.00@2.25 per doz., old hens \$2.00@2.25, roosters \$1.50; apples, \$1.00@1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 40@45c. per bu., cabbage 50@75c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$2.50@3.00, turnips per bu. 50c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 95c., timothy \$1.70; hay, \$6.00@7.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry hnt per lb 15@16c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7@9c., green 6c., calf 12c.

The New York Produce Exchange says: "The spring wheat crop, it is expected, will be of generally good quality, but in Iowa and Wisconsin the out-turn, it is believed, will not be very much, if any, better than the crop of 1879. The spring wheat crop of Minnesota will be of a generally uniform good quality, but the yield on thrashing turns out to be very greatly variable. It does not come up to the previously large expectations. The movement of the winter wheat crop is not so active at interior points as it was, the prices not being entirely satisfactory to the growers. The export movement of wheat for Europe from Atlantic ports for the week ending August 21, 1880, was 4,710,484 bushels, including 1,985,708 bushels to the continent of Europe and 2,724,776 bushels to the United Kingdom. The previous week the exports to Europe from Atlantic seaports were 5,680,179 bushels of wheat and 108,167 barrels of flour."

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by rail August 21, 1880:

Table with columns: Location, Wheat, Corn. Includes New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Rail shipments, Lake shipments, On canal.

Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, Aug. 31, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 700. The supply and quality of grass Texans was fair, and sales readily made at \$2.65@3.10; native shipping cattle in light supply and fair inquiry, with sales ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.75 for fair to ordinary; choice export steers would bring \$4.75@4.90; mixed butcher stuff sold; cows dull; the better grades sell at \$2.50@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 2,500. Fairly active. Yorkers, \$4.80@4.90; mixed packing, \$4.70@5.00; butchers' to fancy, \$5.10@5.20. SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,200. Fair to extra bring \$3.00@4.00. CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,600. Steady. Common to medium, \$3.50@4.30; good to choice, \$4.50@5.60; butchers' quiet—steady at \$2.20@3.20; scalawags, \$1.75; Texans, \$2.80@3.20; cows, \$2.75@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 7,000. Steady. Good to choice heavy shipping, active and stronger, at \$5.00@5.35; common to fair mixed, \$4.50@4.90; light, \$4.80@5.00; thin grassers plenty. SHEEP—Receipts, 600. Firmer. Common to medium, \$3.00@4.10; good to choice, \$4.20@4.40.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,364; shipments, 1,272. The week opened with a good run, made up principally of Texas and common stock. Prices ruled about the same as at the close of last week. Wintered Texans sold quite freely at from \$2.50@2.82 for medium to good lots. A few butchers' cows changed hands at \$2.05@2.50—low prices for the quality. Choice fat native steers were held a little firmer, with no sales. The

supply is reported light. A little better inquiry for feeding and stock steers was noted, few of which were on the market. With liberal shipments the yards were nearly cleaned out at the close.

HOGS—Receipts were light and the market opened weak. Packers were the principal buyers, taking all but three loads. Range of sales was \$4.60@4.62, the bulk going at \$4.55@4.60. Market closed weak, with empty pens.

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; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$5.00 per ton.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEBB WITHEBS.

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PURE DRUGS - AND - MEDICINES. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. On all points in the United States and Canada.

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\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co. WARRANT THEIR 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 corner grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used. They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

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

CHEAPEST BOOTS AND SHOES. FOR THE BEST AND 128 N. Massachusetts street, Go to Daniel McCurdy's BOOTS AND SHOE STORE!

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Grippe, Bunnings, Glanders, Megrins or Gididness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder...

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera, Typhoid, and other diseases. It is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which the same 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, BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

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1880. THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the auspices of the WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence, September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days September 9, 10 and 11.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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

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

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

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GOLDEN BELT ROUTE. KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

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

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

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

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

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

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

ALL persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by DAYLIGHT RIDE.

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to THROUGH 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 farm belt. These beautiful and fertile lands 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. Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm," but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," 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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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with untried and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30)—Bay stallion 16 1-2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. 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 Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Willy-coat. First dam by Zilead (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barcoat. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

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

ELMENDARO HERD. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE - AND - BERKSHIRE PIGS. 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 KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.