

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. IX.—NO. 37.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 449.

A GIFT OF LOVE.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

"And all very good." So He made it,
This wonderful world which we see,
From firm-planted feet of the mountains
To cherry-bloom snowing the tree.

From ocean that moans in its cradle,
Or tosses the ships to and fro,
To the etchings in frost on the windows,
Or the star-shining crystals of snow.

And yet, up above the foundations
Of workmanship wondrous, there grows
For me love diviner, which gave us
The fair, useless bloom of a rose.

For seed-time and harvest, recurring,
Might still have laid stores at our feet,
With never a beautiful blossom
Ablom in the midst of the wheat.

And the odorless breath of the lily
Might never have christened the air,
Though bread for our need were provided,
And raiment made sure in His care.

Ah! God must have loved his creation,
When color, and odor, and song,
He flung as the crown of all giving,
To cheer us its highways along.

HEROES AND HALOS.

BY BISHOP CLARK.

In certain states of the atmosphere the sun and the moon are surrounded with a fringe of light, and very early in the history of art, what is known as the halo, or nimbus, or aureola, is seen encircling the heads of divine beings and eminent saints or great heroes. The Roman emperors were very fond of exhibiting themselves in public processions arrayed with a splendid golden aureola—Nero having had a special fondness for this style of adornment. Time makes sad havoc with the glories that once illumined the brows of saints and heroes. Many of those same old emperors who used to drive about in their golden chariots covered with jewels, and who were greeted by the multitude with divine honors, would be dragged in the ditch and hung up to the first stout tree if an indignant people could get hold of them now. The gorgeous halo has turned into rings of blackness. Some who were once crowned with the aureola of sainthood would make a sorry figure if they were alive to-day. I have seen in foreign lands wooden statues of saints gorgeously painted and adorned with a tin nimbus. The material is suggestive. Then, on the other hand, there are names in history which were counted of little honor while the men who bore them lived, but since they left the world a brightness has gathered about their heads which grows more and more radiant as the years roll on.

I sometimes look round among our public men, and wonder how many of them deserve to be painted with a glittering halo around their heads. In every age there are warriors, statesmen, divines, authors, inventors, leaders of thought and action, who, their admirers believe, have achieved immortality. In many instances the result proves that they made a great mistake.

Our late civil war furnished a succession of Napoleons and Wellingtons on both sides, applauded to the skies on one day and shelved the next.

Political halos are not very abundant just at present. The nation is sadly in want of sublime, self-denying men, who are majestic enough to face down opposition and defy the clamor of party. There are not many names among our politicians which are mentioned with awe. There are few who excite any feeling of chivalric loyalty, even in the ranks of their own followers. Enthusiasm is at a low ebb in politics. We have tried to manufacture heroes out of pretty sorry stuff, painted wooden idols with tin halos. When we see how readily even the greatest men can be whipped into line and made to pocket their real convictions, if the interests of the party seem to demand it, and how generally, from the hour of their election, they go diligently to work in order to secure their re-election, instead of bending all their efforts to the good of the country, all the superstitious reverence that we might have had for them vanishes. There are not very many of our public men who deserve to be painted with a halo round their brow. It is sometimes said that there is as much mental ability in our legislative councils as there ever was. All that we can say is that, if it be so, it does not show itself in a way to make us bend the knee and worship.

Literary as well as political halos sometimes flash out suddenly, and vanish as quickly. There is a phosphorescent light that is not to be depended upon. Some men are still living—

divines, poets, novelists and others—who have shrunk since they first put on their nimbus, and it has dropped off. Books which a little while ago were sold by thousands are used to line trunks now. It is not a pleasant thing to stand by and see the halo fade away. The disenchantment is always painful. When the heathen are converted they put aside their idols with a pang. I walk through a great library, and I find that not more than one in a hundred of the books is ever touched, except to remove the dust and mildew.

We go to sleep over works that we read with delight fifty years ago. Young people have a strange gift in seeing halos. The other day I took up by accident a novel that I had devoured in my childhood with tearful eyes and curdling blood, and greater balderdash was never put in type. How many of our eminent writers will be read and quoted a hundred years hence?

But the grandest heroes, and those who are most worthy to be crowned, are not always to be found in political or literary life. I see today on a far-off shore a classmate of mine who, with his commanding talents and high acquirements, if he had remained at home and devoted himself to secular pursuits, might have soon acquired a great fortune and the loftiest position in society. Instead of doing this he took his life in his hand and went off to labor among an ignorant, barbarous, repulsive people, in the hope of raising them from their degradation and opening their minds to the light of civilization and religion. I see him seated in their dusky, dreary huts; walking by their side in the sultry fields; gathering their children together and teaching them the rudiments of knowledge and morality; telling the barbarians how to feed and clothe and shelter themselves; telling them of another world, of the Being who made them, of the law by which He would have them live, and of the redemption He has provided for them. He is repulsed, opposed, persecuted, disappointed, exposed to danger in every form, and still he perseveres in his noble work until the end comes, hoping, praying, never doubting that the seed which he has sown will bring forth fruit in its time; and then lies down to sleep his last, long sleep in a foreign land. If our spiritual sight was opened, should we not see a heavenly halo radiating from his brow? Learned men—not more learned than he—sit down in their comfortable homes to speculate about the faith which, as a living power, sent him off to carry light into the realm of darkness. They call it an act of mental heroism when they can manage to take God out of the universe and prove that man is only a piece of complicated mechanism which when it ceases to work ceases to be power. Do these proto-plastic philosophers, who give up their lives to the denial and destruction of all that makes existence endurable, deserve to be crowned with halos rather than this true martyr who gave up everything that the world had to offer—in the plenitude of his faith—in order to lift his fellow-creatures out of the slough of ignorance and moral degradation.

I can also show you heroes in private life of whom the world takes little note. Here is a woman bound for life to a man who allows her to bear his burdens which he will never touch with his finger, he himself the greatest burden of them all. She has learned to be ashamed of him and of the name which she shares in common with him; but she makes no sign to others, and speaks no word in his reproach. He has blighted her existence; but she lives on as bravely as she can, for the sake of those who have none to lean upon but her. He feeds upon her earnings, and grumbles at his food. When he enters the door, a cloud settles down upon the household. He is a nuisance of which one would think she would be glad to be rid, and yet she ministers to him in his illness and weakness as if it were a comfort to her that he should continue to live. Her life is a perpetual martyrdom, a constant famine of the soul, an incessant burning of the spirit; but she knows how to suffer and be still. Do you appreciate her heroism? She wears no crown that attracts our notice, but in the sight of the angels her brow is encircled with glory.

One of the grandest forms of heroism is manifested by those who, in the consciousness of their integrity, can endure with patience and resignation undeserved reproach. They may be too proud to vindicate themselves, or they may see that it would be useless, and are content to wait for time, or the revelation of eternity to show their innocence. It is a terrible martyrdom for one to move about in society and be frowned upon by all whose opinions the world

counts worthy of respect, charged with a crime of which he knows himself to be innocent, and perhaps unable to clean his name of the stigma which rests upon it except by bringing shame upon those whom he prefers to shield even at the sacrifice of his own reputation. Is not the man a hero who takes up his vicarious cross and bears it on his shoulder without ever flinching? All forms of courage are heroic, but this is most heroic.

A Flood Breaks into an Irish Chapel and Drowns Five of the Worshipers.

Details have reached Dublin of the terrible catastrophe in a Roman Catholic chapel at Gweedore, county Donegal. The church is situated in a deep ravine between two granite cliffs, which rise as perpendicularly from the base to the top as the side walls of the chapel, and almost as high as the latter. The sacristy side faces the sea to the west. Between the side walls and this cliff an opening of about six feet had been cut out of the rock to give walking space round the outside of the chapel to the southeast side. The gen opens up toward the hills, but is not so deep at any place as where the chapel is built. In the middle of this gen a stream flows, though no great body of water fills up its bed except in the winter time, when it is fed by mountain torrents. This brook flows down under the south aisle of the chapel, provision being made for its passage by an archway under the walls and floor of the chapel. It divides the chapel yard into two sections to the bridge below on the country road, where it discharges under three arches. The upper parapet wall of this bridge forms part of the inclosure of St. Mary's chapel. When the tides are high the water of the sea passes through this bridge and through the arch under the chapel for some distance. The peculiar site of the chapel is attributed to the difficulty in getting land for the purpose.

From 10 o'clock on Sunday morning rain fell in torrents, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The stream came down from the mountain sides into the basin of the rivulet, covered the crops with debris, washed away a bridge north of and near the Gweedore hotel, and carried granite boulders over a ton weight for fully a mile down its bed. On reaching the high walls surrounding the chapel yard the impetuous torrent bore down all before it, and entered the chapel by the west gable door. The scared looks of the people, as if at some unusual thing passing along the floor toward the altar, first attracted the attention of the Rev. James Macfadden, parish priest, who was in the act of administering communion. The priest and people preserved order, but the unceasing roar of the torrent outside induced the pastor to ascend a few steps of the altar, when, on looking down the aisle, he saw the water, which had burst open the massive door, rushing inward. He deposited the chalice containing the sacrament in the tabernacle and locked the door. Then, turning to the people, who were up to their waists in water, he directed and beckoned them to make their way out, or escape as best they could, divesting himself of his vestments. The water had now reached to his knees, and seeing no other means of safety he ascended the top of the altar, and made way from thence to the reredos behind it, and by the aid of a board crossed over the vestry to the chancel window, which he ascended to a safe height by breaking the panes, inflicting a severe cut on his hand.

By this time the water had closed the eastern door and then burst it and the door-case outward, carrying with it several persons, including Sub-Constable Martin, who, at the risk of his life, after several attempts, succeeded, with the aid of a civilian, in saving a woman being borne out along with him. The water then carried away the remaining boundary wall and a bridge sixty yards lower down. Meantime, with the water eight feet deep, a terrible scene was occurring inside the chapel. The seats, bound together at the bottom, became floating rafts, of which all who could availed themselves to save their lives. A large block of fir-wood carried in by the water kept afloat all who could sit on and cling to it. Others were saved by getting hold of a suspended lamp chain and by grasping the window cords and breaking the glass. A man named Gallaher with ropes and garments pulled others up to the gallery. Sub-Constable Mahoney and others placed ladders from the rocks outside to the windows, and by this means many escaped. The interior of the chapel was almost destroyed, and outside everything was carried away except the solid rock. There were about four hundred people in the chapel, five dead bodies have been recovered, and no more are missing.

Costs More than It is Worth.

The distinction of public office in this country, and probably in all countries, costs more than it is worth. Even when an ambitious seeker of an office is successful, by the time he attains his object he is so slandered and abused that one-half of the community look upon him as little better than a thief. He obtains an official distinction at the cost of his personal reputation in the estimation of half of his acquaintances.

Many are the thorns and few the roses that strew the path of the office-seeker. He deprives himself of most of the peace and comfort that pertain to private life.

At an earlier period in the history of the United States politics constituted almost the only field in which very wide distinction could be attained. Hence nearly all the high talent of the country was absorbed in politics. But with the growth of wealth and the progress of science and art more inviting avenues to fame have been opened. To serve the country faithfully and well in great emergencies may still fill the measure of any man's ambition; but the ordinary pursuit of mere place has come to be looked upon, as it really is, as essentially vulgar.

Honor Without Office.

One of the lessons to be learnt from the life of the late William Cullen Bryant, and which it is to be hoped the young men of the country will lay to heart, is that the highest distinction may be attained without the aid of public office. Few governors, United States senators or presidents have ever exercised so much influence in their day and generation as Mr. Bryant; and yet he always persistently declined any nomination or appointment to office.

Mr. Bryant's preference for private life did not arise from any lack of interest in public affairs. No man was more zealous in the promotion of what he deemed sound political principles; none more active and enthusiastic in patriotic labors.

In these days, when mere official station, no matter how obtained, is deemed by many the one thing desirable, it cannot be without use to point to the opposite and more instructive example of Mr. Bryant.

Rejoice in the Weather.

Always rejoice in the weather. If it rains consider how the rain fills up the springs and the rivers, and makes water-power for the manufactories and work and wages for those employed in them; and how much an ample supply of water adds to the comfort of all.

If it is warm in midwinter, bear in mind how much suffering it saves to those who have little or no fuel. If it is cold, be grateful for the bracing to your nerves and the sharpening of your faculties, which are derived from a clear air and low temperature.

Do not grumble about the weather. A chronic fault-finder about anything makes himself a bore and a nuisance.

Rejoice in the weather—even in "the beautiful snow," though you are sick of the controversy relative to its authorship.

Be glad of the weather, whatever it is. God orders it, and he ordereth all things aright.

Seventy Miles an Hour.

A Philadelphia *Times* man has been riding seventy miles an hour on one of the new big engines on the Bound Brook road. This is a bit of it: "Then the train entered on a straight stretch of track fourteen miles long; but it appeared but a small proportion of that distance, ending apparently in one of those little summits. Having this long sight, the engineer found an opportunity to call across: 'Look way ahead!' Following this advice, a little black dot appeared above the iron-striped horizon, looking like a very small period on a proof-sheet, and above it was a little circle of grayish tint. The eyes are fastened on the two specks, and before thirty seconds elapsed the black dot changed to a pilot, boiler-head and head-light of a locomotive, and the gray became a volume of steam, and, almost before the transformation was complete, a sister express train rolls by with a rushing din and metallic whirlwind, which says, 'I am going as fast as you are.'"

Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding on the Pacific coast, has procured leave of absence from army headquarters for the sole purpose of coming back to New York (where he has long maintained his legal residence), in order to vote next November. He wrote the other day to a friend, asking to be advised of the day on which he must be there for registration, saying that he was coming home solely to vote for General Garfield, and meant to bring another voter with him.

Young Folks' Department.

"I DON'T CARE."

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

"I don't care!" How often we hear young people say this! My young friend, you ought to care—aye, you will care, perhaps, when it is too late. "Don't care" has ruined thousands. It has filled jails, and almshouses, and murderers' graves; it has wrung the hearts of parents, and brought deep blushes to a sister's cheeks; it has broken down many a young man who has started out in life with the brightest prospects of success, but who has too often said, "I don't care."

Be careful how you allow yourself to utter these words. Some years ago there was a bright, talented boy coming late out of school. He had been kept in by his teacher for bad conduct. As he stepped into the street, a friend of his—a noble man, and one who always delighted in helping boys—said to him: "I am sorry to see you coming out of school so late." The boy replied, in a careless, ungentlemanly way: "I don't care!"

Now, remember that I was intimately acquainted with this lad. I knew his father and mother. They were excellent people, and denied themselves many things that they might give their son the advantages of a good education. This boy was talented—no one in school more so. He could stand at the head of his classes whenever he tried to—but he didn't care.

This spirit of "I don't care" grew upon him, and at last his father took him out of school and put him into a store. But he failed there, for he didn't care whether he pleased his employer and customers or not. After remaining in the store for a short time, he was dismissed. He didn't care; but father and mother and sister cared, for they shed many tears on account of his failure.

Some time after this, I saw him driving a dirt-cart, in trousers and shirt, and barefoot; but he didn't care.

For several years I did not hear anything from him. One day, I ascertained that he had shipped as a common sailor, for a foreign port; but on shipboard, as everywhere else, he didn't care, and when the vessel reached her harbor the captain kicked him off the ship. After wandering about a few months on a foreign shore, he died of a fever, and lies buried thousands of miles from home. Upon his tombstone might be engrossed these words: "Here lies a once noble, talented boy, who came to an untimely grave because he didn't care."—*Golden Days.*

The Little Fellow Was Up.

The other Sunday the superintendent of a city Sunday-school was questioning the pupils on the subject of the lesson. Among the questions asked was: "When God found out that Adam and Eve had sinned in the garden, what did he do?" A little fellow in the rear of the room was just too anxious to reply; his glistening eye and excited frame attracted the attention of the questioner, and, unfortunately, he was greeted with a nod, indicating that he might answer. With a voice, the echoes of which could be heard far off in the distant commons, he shouted, "Gave 'em the g. b."

Young Grant and His Residence.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says, apropos of the announcement that U. S. Grant, Jr., would arrive in that city last Wednesday, that Mr. James C. Flood, whose daughter is to be married to Mr. Grant next spring, has just paid Mrs. Bedlow \$100,000 for Malbone, her summer residence at Newport, which he will present to his daughter on her marriage. Mr. Flood is building a new house for himself in San Francisco, and his present residence will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

Mr. Ruskin devotes some forcible words to the modern reader. "What do you do with a book now," he says, "be it ever so good? You give it to a reviewer, first to skin it, and then to bone it, and then to chew it, and then to lick it, and then to give it you down your throat like a handful of pilau. And when you've got it, you've no relish for it after all."

The late Miss Neilson was not very wealthy. The real estate she bought in New York so declined in value after her purchase that it was not worth the amount that had been left on mortgage by the vendor. During her last two tours in this country she is said to have made about \$150,000.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Bumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

Is the Grange a Farmers' Movement or Commercial?

I cannot forbear saying a word about the grange as an organization, its aims and objects. It is said to be strictly an agricultural institution. We take it to be such. Our constitution, our by-laws, our manual, indeed all the teachings emanating from the higher authorities, go to that effect.

The reason why the more intelligent and enterprising members of the order are giving their attention to co-operative enterprises is simply this: The merchants' business system is so exacting, oppressive and corrupt that it is absorbing all the profits of agriculture, and there is absolutely no chance for the farmers to free themselves from the power of the merchants except by organizing, concentrating their capital, and establishing a business system which they can control, and the profits of which, now monopolized by the merchants, will go into their own pockets.

From all parts of the republic east of the Rocky mountains, especially in the Western and Southern states, there are unmistakable signs of a new awakening of the farmers' great order. The great state of Iowa, which for some years has not been in good standing in the National Grange, has paid up her back dues and wheeled into line with the reorganizing forces which are everywhere moving to the front.

Whenever we meet a Patron who complains that the grange never did him much good we feel reasonably confident that we have met a man who never did anything worth speaking of for the grange. When locomotives will run without feed, and the crops grow without being planted, then and not till then may the grange be expected to do something for those who do nothing for the grange.

The grange order is not the enemy of capital, for more than any other class the members create capital. What the order opposes is those legal enactments and customs in barter which enable men who produce nothing of themselves yet reap more of the income of the farmers than do the farmers.

organization begin to see the necessity for it, and are making preparations to fall into line and battle for the right. We expect to hear good news from old Loudoun in the course of a few weeks; and if the enthusiasm of the members of the order in that county continues to increase there will be a grand grange revival spreading all over that magnificent county.

Educational Features of the Grange.

The educational features of a live grange are worth vastly more than the time spent and paltry dues paid, for I must say the dues are by far less than those of any other well-organized society in existence. Many pay from five to ten dollars annually, while ours is only \$1.20 per annum.

We think the grange has accomplished a great deal, has cheapened transportation, broken up warehouse monopolies, demoralized rings in trade, prevented the extension of patents, had laws enacted for their protection, gained important decisions through superior courts. Notwithstanding all it has accomplished, there is a great deal more for it to do.

Happy Omens.

Such are the happy omens that reach us from every quarter. In our own state of Pennsylvania we have no discouragements to advance, but, on the contrary, the most assuring intelligence of renewed faith in the principles of our great and good order.

From the Pacific slope the indications are none the less encouraging. Grange enthusiasm is spreading and rekindling the flames of fidelity to an organization that has been conceived in good faith for the emancipation of the farmer from the tyranny and oppression of monopolists.

Then hold fast, brethren. By these happy omens you should allow yourselves to be guided for the inculcation of a stronger faith in the triumph of grange principles. The good fight goes bravely on. The victory will be won.—Farmer's Friend.

Grange Interest in Virginia.

In all sections of the state increased interest is manifested in the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The series of grange picnics and grange meetings last week in the counties of Loudoun and Frederick were of the most gratifying character. The members of the order are alive to the great issues involved in the grange movement, and they will not falter in the good work until the aims and purposes of the organization are fully accomplished.

The meeting of two days' duration at Benton's camp ground, Loudoun county, was well attended, and all seemed to be most deeply interested in the discussion of the aims and purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Granges which have been quietly sleeping for some time are beginning to wake up, and outsiders who have hitherto stood aloof from the

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. O. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nursery & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY!

FALL LIST.

- I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for the Fall Trade at... \$1.00 per 1,000 Budded Peach Trees, 4 to 5 feet, first-class... \$0.50 per 1,000 Peach Buds (30 varieties)... \$0.50 per 1,000 Apple Clons for winter grafting... \$1.00 per 1,000 A few thousand one-year-old Persimmons... \$5.00 per 1,000 Balm Gilead, one year, 2 to 3 feet high... \$3.00 per 100 Peach Stocks for budding or grafting... \$1.00 per 100

Send for Price List of General Stock.

Remember, all kinds of small fruits, such as Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Pie Plant, etc., should always be set out in the fall. Strawberry should be set as early as in September; other work in November, or as soon as the growth is sufficiently checked to bear transplanting. Address

D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

The most successful revolution of the century, and to American readers of books, the most important. Only books of the highest class are published by us, and the prices are low beyond comparison with the cheapest books ever before issued. To illustrate and demonstrate these truths, we send the following books, all complete and unabridged, postpaid, at the prices named:

- Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. Former price, \$1.25. Brevier type; beautiful print. Price Three Cents. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. Former price, \$1.25. Large brevier type; beautiful print. Price Three Cents. Light of Asia, By Edwin Arnold. Former price, \$1.50. Beautiful print; brevier type. Price Five Cents. Thos. Hughes's Manliness of Christ. Former price, \$1.00. Beautiful print; brevier type. Price Three Cents. John Stuart Mill's Chapters on Socialism. Essays of exceeding interest and importance. Price Three Cents. Baron Munchausen, His Travels and Surprising Adventures. Former price, \$1.25. Brevier type. Price Five Cents. Mary Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamertine. Former price, \$1.25. Brevier type; beautiful print. Price Three Cents. Vicar of Wakefield, By Oliver Goldsmith. Brevier type; beautiful print. Price Five Cents. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Brevier type, leather; beautiful print. Price Six Cents. Private Theatricals, By author of "Sparrowgrass Papers." Small picture type, leather. Price Two Cents. Stories and Ballads For Young Folks, by Ellen Tracy Alden; with very fine illustrations. Selections complete from her book. Large type. Price Five Cents. Leaves from the Diary Of an Old Lawyer. Short stories of thrilling, laughable, pathetic interest. Price Three Cents.

Booksellers Everywhere (only one dealer in each town) keep these and our large list of standard books, which are selling by the million volumes, because the people believe in the Literary Revolution. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York. JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at any other place. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ORDER!

OUR PRICE LIST NO. 28 FOR FALL AND WINTER 1880 FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU WANT THAT OUR PRICE LIST DOES NOT DESCRIBE AND GIVE THE PRICE OF, LET US KNOW.

SEND IN YOUR NAME EARLY, AS ORDERS ARE FILLED IN TURN.

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

15 Vols. Over 13,000 Pages. Price During July, \$6.25.

Among the wonderful things which have been accomplished for lovers of good books by the "Literary Revolution," perhaps the most wonderful is the reproduction of this great Encyclopedia at a merely nominal cost.

It is a verbatim reprint of the last English edition, in 15 beautiful volumes, clear nonpareil type, handsomely bound in cloth, for \$7.50; the same printed on finer, heavier paper, wide margins, and bound in half Russia, gilt top, price \$15.00. The first ten volumes are ready for delivery. Volume XI will be ready July 10. The remaining volumes will be completed by October next.

\$6.25. AN AMAZING OFFER. \$6.25.

The more widely and rapidly these volumes are scattered, the greater is their influence in inducing other purchasers of this and our many standard publications. Accordingly, we give special terms to early subscribers.

To all whose orders and money are received during the month of July we will supply the 15 volumes, in cloth, for \$6.25, and in half Russia, gilt top, for \$12.50. To any one sending from any place where we have no special agent (usually the leading bookseller of the town) a club of five orders, we will allow a commission of 10 per cent. The volumes issued will be sent at once by express, and the remaining volumes when completed.

A specimen volume in cloth will be sent, postpaid, for 50 cents, or in half Russia, gilt top, for \$1.00, and may be returned at once if not satisfactory. The "CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA" comprises the first 15 volumes of our "Library of Universal Knowledge," and the remaining volumes, complete in themselves, will be sold separately when published.

STANDARD BOOKS.

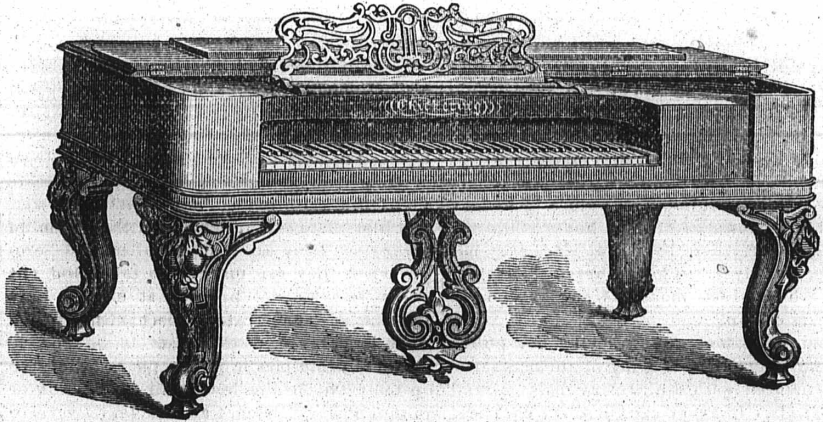
- Library of Universal Knowledge, 21 vols., \$10.50. Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$2.50. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., \$1.50. Macaulay's Life and Letters, 50 cents. Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., \$1.80. Chambers's Encyclopedia of English Literature, 4 vols., \$2. Knight's History of England, 4 vols., \$3. Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., \$1.50. Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents. Young's Bible Concordance, \$11,000 references (preparing). Aene Library of Biography, 50 cents. Book of Fables, Esop, etc., illustrated, 50 cents. Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents. Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cents. Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 40 cents. Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cents. The Koran of Mohammed, by Sale, 35 cents. Adventures of Don Quixote, illustrated, 50 cents. Arabian Nights, illustrated, 50 cents. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cents. Robinson Crusoe, illustrated, 50 cents. Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illustrated, 50 cents. Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Allen, illustrated, 50 cents.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager. Tribune Building, New York.

AGENCIES: Boston, H. L. Hastings; Philadelphia, Leary & Co.; Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co.; Cleveland, Ingdon, Clarke & Co.; Toledo, Brown, Eager & Co.; Chicago, Alden & Chadwick; in smaller towns, the leading bookseller—only one in a place.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

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 Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

Astonishingly Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Units and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Rakes.

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 Vinton 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 honest goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Crushed to Death.

Yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, the sad intelligence was received in this city that Howard Cline, one of the most valued engineers on the A. & N. road, had been crushed to death near Highland station.

When the train reached Highland station, Cline stepped to the platform from the engine and waited until the caboose came up, in order to get a drink of ice water.

Nothing was known of the accident until the crushed and inanimate body of the victim was seen by the conductor after the latter half of the train had passed over it.

After the inquest the body was placed on the train and brought to Troy, where the young wife joined them, and the mournful party returned to Atchison.

Two Men Attempt to Commit an Outrage on Unprotected Women.

W. E. Loomer informs us that on Monday night last two men (probably tramps) attempted to break into the house of Mr. Maitland, who rents the place of N. H. Joseph in the north part of Stanton.

The next day Mart Austin, a neighbor, went down into the field to catch a horse to go after Mr. Maitland to attend on Mrs. Maitland, who had been made dangerously ill by the fright she sustained.

Spiritualistic Warning.

A few days ago a highly respectable lady, who is an eminent spiritual medium, went into the house of a friend in this city.

Stealing from an Innocent Farmer.

As the train was leaving Topeka last Saturday a young fellow who looked honest, but was a little "crooked," made the acquaintance of an old farmer going to Paola, Kans.

Chase County.

Last week, for the first time, we took a short trip up the Cottonwood valley, as far as Chase county. The trip was a hasty one; but a two-days' visit convinced us of the great beauty, natural wealth and agricultural capabilities of this section of the state.

We spent a few hours very pleasantly in Cottonwood Falls, a pretty, substantial town of six hundred souls, situated on a gentle eminence commanding a fine view of the Cottonwood valley.

Chase county is also famous for its low rate of taxation, a fact, we believe, sometimes mentioned by its residents and not generally disputed by outsiders.

A Polite Villain.

One Richard Rodenhouse, a member of the infantry company now stationed here, who had become very popular among the people, and especially the female portion of them, and was intrusted with responsible duties as a clerk by the officers, and was generally a very polite "gentleman and soldier."

An Adroit Swindle.

An adroit swindle was perpetrated on Mr. L. W. Crouch, loan agent of this city, last week, by a man named Bellew, assisted by a notary public from Sumner county named George H. Sexton.

Will Farming Pay in Bourbon County?

We have often answered this interesting question in the affirmative, and supported it by citation to the success of many of our leading farmers. Yesterday afternoon we met Mr. S. S. Westover, an old and experienced farmer, who is now engaged in merchandising in this city.

Coffee Culture in Kansas.

Mr. T. J. Ferguson brought to this office a pod of coffee grown on his farm three miles east of town. The pod is about four inches in length. Mr. Ferguson says he has gathered about sixty pounds of coffee of a quality superior to any imported, and is certain that it can be grown with profit in this section.

seed of one pod. It grows on a bush about four feet high, and during the season a delightful coffee aroma is noticeable in the vicinity of the plants.

A Business Man's Opinion.

C. B. Dorr, of Toledo, O., says he has used Day's Kidney Pads in his family with results so superior to all other treatments that he regards them as the best kidney doctor in the world.

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 equaled, will be one of the chief attractions. The celebrated TROTTERS AND RUNNERS of the day are entered and will start, making this the greatest 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.

1880. THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the auspices of the WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

at Bismarck Grove, Near Lawrence, Kansas.

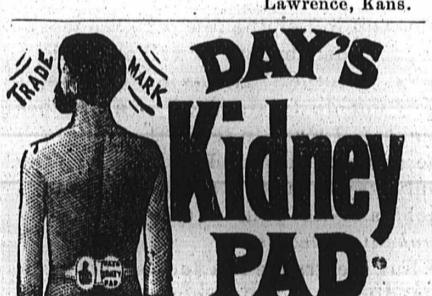
September 13 to September 18, 1880. Entry days September 9, 10 and 11.

Premiums Amounting to Over \$30,000!

EACH ADMISSION 50 cents. CHILDREN under 15 years 25 cents.

For Premium List or Entry for Premiums, address J. B. ROGGS, Secretary, Lawrence, Kans.

For information concerning Space for Exhibits, Power for Machinery, or Purchase of Privileges, address JAS. F. KENEY, President, Lawrence, Kans.



A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT.

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

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.

IS STRONGLY INDORSED.

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, \$2; special (for obstinate cases of long standing), \$3; children's, \$1.50. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O. CAUTION: Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pills now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due to the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other, and you will not be deceived.

E. AULL SEMINARY.

Lexington, Missouri. 21st year begins Sept. 7. Enlarged buildings. Gas. Pros. grooms. Sixteen teachers. Elective studies. Highest standard. No public exhibition. Music superior. Catalogue, J. A. QUARLES, Pres't.

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.

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.

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."

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 postpaid, for \$1.50. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

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.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1880.

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

Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Steinberg & Co. to the front. Steinberg & Co. are now receiving daily from the East an immense stock of clothing of all kinds and sizes.

FORGETFULNESS OF PEOPLE. We would not by entailing headings and other devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines.

HON. R. V. PIERCE, M. D. Dear Doctor—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for liver complaint and general debility.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting.

At a meeting of the general committee of arrangements held at the Republican headquarters on Monday morning, W. H. H. Whitney was made president and A. B. Warren secretary.

Mr. Knittle moved that a grand ratification meeting to ratify the nominations of the Republican party for national, state and county offices be held in this city on Friday, September 17. Carried.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Warren, Joe Newlin and John K. Rankin, was appointed to go to Topeka and invite the state officers and members of the flambeau and other Republican clubs to be present.

Messrs. Whitney, Borgtholthaus and Bromelsick were appointed a committee to confer with the railroad companies and Fair association as to rates of fare.

On finance, Messrs. Whitney, Sternbergh, A. Knittle, B. J. Borgtholthaus, Wm. Bromelsick and L. J. Worden were appointed a committee.

To procure fireworks, Messrs. Warren and Zerby.

Most of the following speakers have been communicated with and have signified their intention of being present: Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Gen. Williamson, United States land commissioner, Washington; Long John Wentworth, of Chicago; Emery Storrs, of Chicago; Robert Lincoln, of Chicago, son of the martyred president; Leonard Sweet, of Chicago; Senator Plumb, of this state; and many others of the most noted men of the nation.

Fully one thousand men are expected to be in the torch-light procession, including the flambeau companies of Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Burlington, Emporia, and other places.

The display of fireworks will be the grandest ever shown in the West, and will consist of over four thousand separate pieces.

No place in this city save the park would hold such a crowd as will be present, and there the speaking will take place. Four or five stands will probably be erected, so that all may have an opportunity of hearing at least one of these distinguished gentlemen.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort.

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

New Goods. Mr. Charles Levy has returned from New York, where he purchased a large and well-selected stock of ready-made clothing.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Drive Wells. We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us.

COAL! COAL! We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

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

How Watches are Made. It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place.

Agents and Canvasers. Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York.

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.

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

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.

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

University lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabunsee and Coffey counties for sale on favorable terms.

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

Agents and Canvasers. Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

Great Blood and Liver Purifier. PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

THE GRANGE STORE! The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE. Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES. TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold. A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand.

C. WICKS, Agent, No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums. PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

Address JOHN GARNORE & CO., 8 W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

E. P. CHESTER, 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., Axes, Groceries, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.

E. B. GOOD. BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED, The Paragon of Beds.

Forty-eight HONEST STEEL SPRINGS. Manufactured and for sale at 153 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

H. H. LANHAM.

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.

Farm and Stock.

Improvement in Farming.

Every year a tree lives its diameter grows a little larger, and also its branches spread a little further. Even though it has stood a thousand years, every summer adds its circle of woody fiber. Just so I think every true farmer will seek to make his farm a little better every year he cultivates it. He will aim to make his waste land less and his productive land better. If stones or stumps obstruct the plow in his fields, he will keep pegging away at them, slowly though it may be, putting them out of the way, and when possible removing them to places where they will serve a useful purpose. If there is a swamp on his farm that occupies fertile soil, as almost all swamps do, it will always be an eye-sore to him until it is drained, and a useful crop growing in its place. If there are patches of noxious weeds he will wage a ceaseless warfare on them till the last sprout is eradicated. He will seek constantly to provide better appointments for his farm. He will replace his implements and machinery as they wear out with the most approved kinds, and will endeavor to obtain seed of the best varieties of grain, and will set out every spring at least one fruit tree. As he is able he will improve his farm buildings, making them more convenient in design and more pleasing in appearance.

The alternative for the farmer who does not follow steadily a plan of improvement is that his farm and its appointments will degenerate. Nothing stands still. The tree that stops growing begins to decay at once. The work of disintegration is constantly going on where there is not life and energy to battle against it. Our fences, buildings, machinery, crops and stock are either growing better or worse all the time, and if they are growing better it is through our attention to them. They cannot do it of themselves. It does not require much money to prosecute improvements if we do it in the right way. Some of the finest improved farms I have ever seen have been wrested from nature's wildness and put in their present condition by men of small means. Of course it was not all done in one year, but patient labor through a long term of years has changed forests into beautiful farms. The homes of this class of farmers are scattered all over our hills and valleys. They commenced when the country was new with no capital but their energy. Every year they chopped a new field out of the forest. Their sheep picked their living where the plow could not go, and their bees gathered sweetness from the wilderness around. Gradually they picked the stones from their fields and made them into enduring fences. They set out fruit trees, and gradually provided substantial buildings. Now in their age, though they have not wealth, they have the consciousness of having lived to some purpose, for they have not only made a living, but they have made a farm.—*Elm, in Husbandman.*

Italian and Black Bees.

While to the apiarist who is keeping bees for both pleasure and profit the various jobs connected with Italianizing bees are an essential part of every summer's work, the bee-keepers who look upon their apiary as a trifling part of their farm stock wonder why money and time should be spent on another race of honey-bees, and how one little insect can be better than another.

Answering that question is also telling the points on which the two races differ, and therefore how to distinguish them.

For many the most important quality of the Italians is their great gentleness. The best proof of this can be given by telling that in their native country their owners place them as near to their home as they would cats, dogs or chickens, by making the beehive almost a part of their own habitation. This gentleness of the Italian bees is not due to their having weaker organs of defense than black bees, nor is it because they have more patience than common bees. My opinion is that it is because they lose less easily their presence of mind, and as long as they do not see imminent danger they do not think it best to lose their lives in defending their home. There is but one exception to this gentleness: while a swarm of blacks is almost as harmless as flies,

a swarm of Italians is sometimes a most thorny thing to gather. It seems as though they were perfectly aware that their plans are thwarted, and, unless rendered powerless by a well-filled honey-sack, they show their displeasure in an expressive way.

A second characteristic which makes the Italian of greater worth than the black is its ability to work well and fast. The fact is that during seasons of scarcity, while many colonies of black bees may starve, Italians have so well improved the few hours during which flowers yielded honey that they live through it. In times of abundance an Italian apiary has been repeatedly proven to yield more than an apiary consisting of black or hybrid bees.

The Italians fill their combs in a methodical and thorough manner, very different from the reckless way in which black bees leave some cells empty and some corners incompletely built.

I have often wondered how it is that while the Italian race of men is noted for its indolence, its love for the *dolce far niente*, the Italian race of bees should show a remarkable spirit of enterprise and industry, as though its motto were—"time is honey."

A third point on which the two races differ is their behavior when their hives are opened. The blacks run about, then cluster together on the edges of the frames, falling anywhere. The self-possessed Italians, on the contrary, remain on the combs without seeming to be disturbed. This is of great importance to the bee-keeper, for in such operations as making artificial swarms, or changing combs from one hive to another, or hunting for a queen, it is really very convenient to be able to handle a comb covered with bees as if there were no bees on it at all.

The fourth distinctive feature is one which casual observers cannot fail to notice—that is color. The common bee is purely black; the Italian, except under certain circumstances, has three distinct yellow rings on her abdomen—more plainly visible when the honey-sack is full; if then seen in full light, as for instance on a window-pane, the yellow part will appear translucent.

The Italian drones are not as regularly marked as the workers. Color is by no means an infallible test. The other points of difference are the first in importance to determine whether a colony is pure or not.

Amateur bee-keepers, and also those who keep bees on a large scale, have discovered several minor points on which the Italian bee is superior to the common bee, and so far, no other race has been conclusively proven to be superior to the Italian, although the merits of other races have often been the subject of dissertation in bee literature.

For the past few years Italian bees have been sold at such low prices as to be within the reach of any one who gives his bees enough of attention to make them pay.—*Worker Bee, in Prairie Farmer.*

Sheep in Apple Orchards.

My apple orchard covers thirty-two acres of ground, and in addition to making a run for some thirty hogs, I have during the past two years kept from 150 to 200 sheep and lambs in it during the summer. I have just bought the sheep (May 21), and turned them in for this season. Of course that amount of land, if it was in good seeding and free from trees, would not pasture so much stock; but in addition to the pasture I feed enough grain and wheat bran to keep them in such condition that the lambs shall be large enough to wean in July, and the sheep sufficiently thrifty to at once accept the buck after weaning the lambs, and thus drop their next lambs for early winter feeding next winter.

This, I find, costs me less than to hire the same number pastured by the week; and being crowded, they eat every spear of grass, every weed and green thing close down, and eat every fallen apple as soon as it is dropped. For the latter purpose I find sheep much better than hogs, for while the hogs sleep so soundly as not to hear an apple drop if only a few feet away, a sheep never sleeps, so that it is on hand for every apple as soon as it touches the ground.

I let them run here until time to gather winter fruit, and although they will eat a few apples and a few twigs from the ends of the lower limbs as they bend down with the load of fruit,

I find my fruit each year growing fairer with less and less wormy apples; and my trees, manured with the feeding of so much grain, are looking remarkably healthy and are productive. To prevent their gnawing the smaller trees, I wash the trunks with a solution of soapuds, whale oil soap and sheep manure about once each month; and besides, I give the sheep a constant supply of fresh water. This is very important, for in hot weather they get very thirsty, and will eat the bark from larger trees even, unless they have plenty of water.

I like this manner of treating my orchard very much. What it would cost me to hire the sheep pastured each week will buy at least 600 pounds of bran and 400 pounds of corn, making an aggregate each summer of over ten tons of the very best kind of fertilizer for an orchard. For the money I pay for feed I get my sheep kept in the finest condition, have the lambs growing finely all summer, and have the whole amount of feed bought (which is worth all it costs for that purpose) scattered about the orchard in the best possible condition and manner. Thus, you see, I prove that it is perfectly practicable to "eat my cake and have it too;" or, in other words, to get twice value received for the money invested, besides having the 'codling moth' successfully trapped.—*J. S. Woodward, in New York Tribune.*

Breaking Colts.

This subject, says T. F. Kinsel, in the *Ohio Farmer*, is of great importance, not only to farmers, but to all who own or drive horses. A colt improperly trained to harness may, by bad conduct, endanger the life of the driver at any time. I have trained a good many colts to drive double and single, and to bridle. To get a good, true, trusty team, I would rather have two of the same age and train them together, first to double and then to single harness. I would never try to handle a colt without using "the cord" to teach him that he can be handled at will. The idea of trying to break a colt by main strength has long since exploded, and has been the cause of upsetting a man's temper and teaching the colt a lesson he never ought to learn, viz., that he is stronger than his master. If a man keeps his temper and knows what he wants the colt to do, and patiently teaches him, I have the first one yet to see that ever refused to do the work called for when he understood the order or command. A horse has more sense than he is generally credited with, and when treated with good judgment in the first handling rarely turns out vicious. They ought to be handled with harness on before they are hitched up, and the work ought to be thoroughly and patiently done. Farmers have too little time and expect entirely too much of a young colt when first hitched up. I know a party in Kentucky who sells scores of colts yearly, and he stated to me that he was in the habit of training all his weanlings to walk about in a little light sulky, and that they never forget it. By patience, a well-bred horse can be taught anything that belongs to his business, but not by force or cruelty. You may whip and drive the dunghill horse, but with hotter blood a different course is necessary. It is strange, too, how poorly trained farmers' horses are, when it would pay so well to have them handy, safe, trusty and prompt when in harness. A man from the city will pay a good round price for a "driver" that can be left hitched near the cars, and will pass busses, steam thrashers, etc., in safety to himself and family. A span of such colts will sell at a good price and pay as well for their training as anything a farmer can raise. Twenty years ago I cut a great deal of grass and wheat from home, and drove farmers' teams to reaper and mower, and I state that not one team in ten would take hold of the bit. Now, I think a team that won't take the bit and drive up true and steady on the lines are poor excuses, and ought to be trained over.

Berkshire Swine.

This is an English breed, established many years ago. They will be recognized in the pen by their uniformity in color, which is black, with white marking in the face, on the feet and the brush of the tail. Occasional small spots of white may be found elsewhere; but, while they are not considered desirable by fancy breeders, they are in no wise an indication of impure blood.

Sandy or reddish-brown spots may also occasionally be found, which are simply indications of a reversion to the original color of the breed, which was, quite often, black spots on a sandy ground.

The best type of the Berkshire, as now bred, has a short and fine nose, slightly dished or curved upward, is wide between the eyes, has small and fine ears, standing very nearly erect, straight back, of uniform width from shoulder to ham, short legs, and fine bone. Formerly, the Berkshire was not famous as a lard hog, but modern breeders have greatly improved the breed in this direction, if it be an improvement, until it is perhaps equal to any other in that particular. The prevailing tendency among the breeders of Berkshires has been toward this point for many years, and we now see but few of the high-boned, heavy-eared and enormously large specimens of the breed that was common ten or fifteen years ago. The weight of the matured Berkshire of to-day is from 300 to 600 pounds. It is, perhaps, the most active and muscular of all our breeds of swine; and, while this has often been urged as an objection to the breed, yet it is a quality that renders it especially desirable to follow cattle—a method of feeding much practiced by farmers in the great corn-growing regions.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Short-horn and Herefords.

The *Mark Lane Express* makes a concession as between Short-horn and Hereford cattle which will hardly be relished by breeders of Short-horns either in this country or elsewhere. An American breeder of Herefords claims that these cattle "are better grazers than are the Short-horns, whether in England or America; that a Hereford steer will always sell for the most money to the feeder; and that he is always worth more money as a finished steer in the London market."

The *Express* concedes these claims. It says: "These are points on which we agree with him," and adds: "He goes on to say: 'If these premises be true, as the best grazer he will make a better weight on the same grass. If the same weight of grass will sell for more money to the feeder, it must follow that he is the best feeder. If, when fed, he will bring more money to the butcher, it must follow that he is of better quality and will cut to the better profit. These would, in this country, constitute the best beef steer.' All this is true enough, but it does not prove that the Hereford is as useful an animal as the Short-horn. All of the conditions mentioned are those pertaining to grazing—conditions which exactly suit the Hereford. The question is whether the Hereford, which is acknowledged to be the better butchers' beast, could be put to the uses and bred under the conditions which belong to the Short-horn. We think certainly not, except by altering the character of the breed, in which case all the gain would be likely to prove a loss."

If these concessions of the *Mark Lane Express* are to be taken as correct, or if it is admitted that the Hereford is the better butchers' beast, the question of relative value so far as this country is concerned is decided. Let it be given up that the Short-horn is not equal to the Hereford as a grazer, and that the former will not make as good or better weight on the same grass; and further, that the same weight of grass in a Short-horn will sell for as much money to the feeder as the Hereford will, and when fed will not bring as much money as the latter, because the butcher cannot cut his carcass up to as much profit, then our Short-horn breeders will do well to make a note of it. For it is certain as death that the most profitable cattle will eventually take the lead, and usurp the great pastoral regions of the West, as well as rapidly come into favor with feeders everywhere. We presume, however, that Short-horn breeders will take issue at once with our English contemporary, and vehemently claim, as they have always done, that Short-horns are, in all respects, equal and superior to any other breed of cattle. Would it not be well to inaugurate tests looking to the settlement of these important questions?—*Prairie Farmer.*

Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barn-yard to run to waste.

Veterinary Department.

Inflammation of the Glottis.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please tell me what is the matter with my horse, and what to do to cure him. He gets his breath hard; makes whistling noise through his nose. He doesn't seem to pant; heaves a little at the sides. Some days he is worse than others. On cool, windy days he is worse than on clear, warm days. It seems to be in his throat. Is worse when working. Seems like some one affected with the asthma. Yours, J. R. T.
EMPORIA, Kans., Aug. 30, 1880.

ANSWER.—Your horse has inflammation of the glottis. *Treatment:* Take half an ounce aqua ammonia, half an ounce of spirits turpentine, six ounces raw linseed oil; mix. Rub this on each side of throat close to jaws once a day for four days. Also give for internal remedy ten drops tincture of aconite root in a tablespoonful of water, and give three times a day for a week. Also take hydrastis, ten drops in a tablespoon of water, three times a day alternately with the aconite.

Scratches.

I have a four-year-old colt that has had the scratches during the last four months, and though I have tried many different remedies (all external applications) have as yet been unable to effect a cure. The disease varies considerably in tenacity, and though it has never assumed a very aggravated form, yet at no time during the last four months has the horse been free from it. It is mostly confined to the hind legs. His appetite is good and bowels open. Is the swelling or scratching due to scratches?

ANSWER.—Scratches often seem troublesome to overcome under the best scientific treatment, and yours is only the experience of many others. *Treatment:* Feed the animal on bean mash 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, and give exercise five hours afterward to encourage it to act. After it has ceased to act give an ounce of Fowler's solution once a day in the feed or water. Clip the hair from the heels; wash the parts thoroughly with castile soap and warm-rub them dry, and apply a saturated solution of chloride of zinc—one part of the salt to eight of water. This should be used once a day for three days, being careful to get it to enter the cracks. Then apply once a day with friction Goulard's extract and olive oil, equal parts, mixed. After the first washing do not allow the parts to get wet, either by washing or driving during a wet time. This treatment will remove the itching in a short time. Since it is important that the animal should purge, if the ball should not have the desired effect you may repeat it in forty-eight hours. The internal treatment requires to be kept up for a long time.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

STALLIONS

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

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

ST. CLOUD.—Dark chest-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elm, 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 colt. First dam by Zileadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... \$4.70 @ 5.25. Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... 88 1/2 @ 88 3/4. Corn—No. 2, spot... 36 1/2 @ 37. Oats... 29 @ 29 1/2. Rye... 15.00 @ 15.85. Lard... 7.50 @ 7.62 1/2. Butter—Dairy... 18 @ 21. Eggs... 5 @ 7 1/2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... 88 @ 88 1/2. Corn—Spot... 78 @ 80. Pork... 17.50 @ 17.60. Lard... 7.70 @ 7.90. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 80 @ 82. Corn—No. 2... 71 1/2 @ 71 3/4.

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 50@55c. per bu., cabbage 50@70c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$2.50@3.00, turkeys per bu. 50c., beefs per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 98c., timothy \$2.00; hay, \$6.00@7.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@16c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7 1/2@9c., green 6 1/2c., calf 12c.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 400. Fairly active; some sales higher within the extreme. Export steers, \$4.85@5.00; heavy shipping, \$4.40@4.75; light shipping, \$3.90@4.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.40@3.10; grass natives, \$3.25@3.85. HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 600. Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.95@5.05; mixed packing, \$4.95@5.15; butchers' to fancy, \$5.20@5.30. SHEEP—Receipts, 150; shipments, none. Steady at \$3.25@4.00.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,100. Best, good active demand, and unchanged; common to fair, \$3.80@4.20; good to prime, \$4.50@5.35; butchers', steady, \$2.20@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.25; Western half-breeds, \$3.00@4.00; Texans, \$3.45; through Texans, \$2.45@3.20. HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 6,600. Quiet and slow. Common to good mixed packing, \$4.50@5.00; choice heavy, \$5.20@5.75; light, \$4.90@5.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,500. Firm. Common to medium, \$3.50@4.00; good to choice, \$4.20@4.50.

The Journal's London special reports that cattle have declined 15 cents. Sheep, steady; best, \$18.50. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 727; shipments, 447. The market was lightly supplied with offerings owing to the late arrival of a good many consignments, and but little was done. A drive from the East continued favorable, and Chicago was reported firm. In this market the demand was active for all grades of stock; stockers, feeders and prime heaves being in best request. The market closed firm. HOGS—Receipts, 652; shipments, 296. Market active, but weak. The quality of the day's offerings was quite inferior, which is one reason for the low scale of prices. Range of sales was \$4.70@4.85, the bulk going at \$4.75. The market closed steady and easy with the supply all sold.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; 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, 45@50c.; 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.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000. COLLECTIONS MADE. On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

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.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS. Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange. Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ROBERT COOK, Lola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ELMENDARO HERD. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergin or Gintlines, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moisten, 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 Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder.

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

Wholesale Agents: FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.; BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.; MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.; COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. H. W. HOWE, DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE 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.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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 people's 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 best of agricultural land in the state of Kansas.

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has 62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

Written to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger agent 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 lands and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo. JOHN MUIR, Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo. S. J. GILMORE, Land Comm., Kansas City, Mo. S. T. BEE, Gen'l. Supt., Kansas City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l. Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

\$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. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free). Do not then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public.

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

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known.

Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE White Sewing Machine

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines. NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

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

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

\$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 coarser 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.