

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 454.

**OCTOBER.**

Spirit of summer! thou art here,  
Returning on the south-wind's wing,  
From thy new dwelling far away—  
Leaving behind a dreary day  
In this thy kindly visitation,  
That thou mayest see the fields, once more,  
Where stood the fairy tents of yore.

Deep sadness is there in thy step,  
And sorrow in thy hazy eye;  
And fluttering round the scattering leaves,  
Far-riding on the winter's breath,  
As ever more we hear thee sigh:  
For thou dost see a deathful hand  
Hath thickly sown thy favored land.

O leave thy kiss upon my cheek,  
For thou wilt soon be on thy way,  
And Frost, the minister of Death,  
Far-riding on the winter's breath,  
Shall robe the earth in white array;  
And lonely shall I sit, the while,  
Without thy parting kiss and smile.

And take with thee thine own rich hues,  
The odors of thine own sweet flowers;  
The birds of tender heart and note;  
The balms that ever round thee float;  
The twilight's dim, enchanted hours;  
And keep them safe with thee, till spring  
Thy welcome steps again shall bring.

—Godey's Lady's Book.

**EARLY LIFE OF W. E. GLADSTONE.**

BY JAMES PARTON.

In a speech delivered in 1872 to the boys of a Liverpool school, Mr. Gladstone said he saw no reason why commerce should not have its old families, giving able business men to their country generation after generation. It seemed a thing to be regretted, and even to be ashamed of, that families who had acquired wealth and importance through commerce should turn their backs upon it as though it were something discreditable.

"It certainly is not so," he added, "with my brother or with me. His sons are treading in his steps, and one of my sons, I rejoice to say, is treading in the steps of my father and my brother."

And he might have gone back further, for he comes of a line of business men, dealers in the same article, grain. Mr. Gladstone, though born in Liverpool, is of Scotch parentage, both on his father's and his mother's side; his father's ancestors having lived for unknown generations in the valley of the Clyde. His great-grandfather was a maltster there; and his great-grandfather carried on the same occupation in the same place; the latter a man of energy and local distinction, who gained some property, and became an elder in the Scottish church.

This Elder Gladstone imparted his energy to his numerous family of five sons and six daughters. One of the sons, Thomas, became a corn merchant at Leith, the seaport to Edinburgh; and he, too, though he had sixteen children to support and twelve to establish in life, accumulated property, and continued the development of his family.

John Gladstone, the eldest son of this prolific corn merchant, entered his father's business, and soon after reaching his twenty-first birthday struck into the path that has led to eminence. His father sent him to Liverpool to sell a cargo of grain which had arrived there, and while he was transacting that business he made such a favorable impression upon one of the principal grain merchants of the city that he was offered a place in the house, which he accepted. From clerk he soon became partner; and while still a young man, he saved his firm from ruin.

About the year 1795 there was a great scarcity of grain in Europe, and this firm of grain dealers sent the junior partner, John Gladstone, to New York to buy the article, chartering twenty-four vessels to sail after him, and convey grain to Europe. On reaching New York, the young merchant discovered that the crops had extensively failed in America also, and that no grain could be had. The situation was alarming, for the charter of so many vessels, would have swallowed up a great part of the capital of the house. John Gladstone looked about him to find other produce, and he betwined himself with such effect that he contrived to send all the ships home with a cargo, upon which the loss was only trifling. An exploit like this is, in the business world, what a dashing attack is in battle, which at a critical moment turns defeat into victory.

In the course of twenty years, John Gladstone became one of the principal merchants of Liverpool. He invested a considerable portion of his capital in sugar plantations in the West Indies, a circumstance that was often thrown in the face of his son in the earlier part of his public life. John Gladstone was an ardent politician on the Conservative side, his

ideal statesman being George Canning, whose election to parliament from Liverpool he promoted with all his influence. All through the childhood of the present premier of England, the name which he heard pronounced at home with the warmest approval was that of Canning, a man formed to excite the enthusiastic admiration of those who agreed with him. He was of noble and commanding appearance, with a voice as sonorous and powerful as Mr. Gladstone's own; and he had a vein of pleasantrity which made his speeches as delightful as they were strong and convincing. In his politics he blended the conservative with the reforming spirit, as Mr. Gladstone himself does.

The present premier was three years of age when, at the close of an exciting election in Liverpool, Mr. Canning, who had won the day, addressed the people from the balcony of John Gladstone's house; and to that day, it is said, the name of Canning has a kind of fascination for the premier. For his services in promoting the prosperity of Liverpool, John Gladstone was presented by his townsmen with a service of plate. Mr. Canning procured for him a seat in parliament, and he continued a member of that body for nine years. He was a member of the house when his son entered it, and had the pleasure of witnessing some of his early successes in that body. In 1845, the Peel ministry made John Gladstone a baronet, a title still enjoyed by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Gladstone.

In England the sons of rich people are brought up very much alike, going early from home to one of the great public schools, where they remain seven or eight years, and thence to one of the universities for three years. A period of foreign travel succeeds; after which the young favorite of fortune, if he is a fool, settles down to the agreeable waste of his existence, and, if he is worthy, to the service of his country. Mr. Gladstone went this course; graduating from Oxford with its highest honors, and greatly distinguishing himself there as a debater. He went to Oxford a Tory, and came home a Tory. In an address two years ago, he told his hearers what he did not learn at Oxford.

"I trace," said he, "in the education of Oxford of my own time one great defect. Perhaps it was my own fault; but I must admit that I did not learn when at Oxford that which I have learned since, namely, to set a due value on the imperishable and the inestimable principles of human liberty."

He went on to say that the Tory principle is "jealousy of liberty and of the people only qualified by fear," while the policy of the Liberal party is "trust in the people only qualified by prudence." We notice the same difference in the founders and early politicians of this country. Hamilton and the Federalists were afraid of the people, and thought them incompetent to govern themselves; Jefferson and the Republicans trusted the people, and believed that they could govern themselves a good deal better than they ever had been governed.

Mr. Gladstone was twenty-two years of age when he hurried home from Italy in response to an invitation to enter parliament as the representative of the English city of Newark. Who invited him? Not the people of Newark; for they did not know there was such a man as William E. Gladstone. Among the friends of the young man was the earl of Lincoln, the eldest son of the duke of Newcastle, who was the chief owner of property in Newark and in the region round about. As things then were, it was of little avail for any one to oppose a candidate whom this duke supported, and it was he who summoned the traveler from abroad to contest the town.

A portrait of him as he then appeared has recently been published—a portrait much disfigured by the high, stiff stock and tremendous coat collar of the period. No one would recognize it as the likeness of W. E. Gladstone, with its round cheeks and coal-black hair. It was an open, engaging countenance, retaining a great deal of that innocent expression which we observe in young men who have been so unspeakably fortunate as to preserve their innocence. This quality of innocence did not commend him to the electors of Newark. They resented him as the duke's candidate, received his speeches with howls and derision, and asked him disagreeable questions. He was described, after the election, by the anti-ducal newspaper of the town, as "the son of Gladstone, of Liverpool, who had made his gold from the blood of black slaves."

"Respecting the youth himself," continued the editor, "a person fresh from college, and

whose mind is as much like a sheet of white foolscap as possible, he was utterly unknown. He came recommended by no claim in the world, except the will of the duke. The duke nodded unto Newark and Newark sent back the man, or rather the boy, of his choice. What! Are sixteen hundred men still to bow down to a wooden-headed lord, as the people of Egypt used to do to their beasts, to their reptiles, and their ropes of onions?"

This was only too true. The young man's opponent was a distinguished lawyer highly popular, who was greeted with cheers whenever he was seen, while the young man from Liverpool was hooted and reviled. But when it came to voting for the favorite, the people were reported to have said:

"We cannot, we dare not. We have lost half of our business, and shall lose the rest if we go against the duke."

Mr. Gladstone was therefore elected, and he continued to represent the city for nearly fourteen years, always kept in his place by the duke of Newcastle. Another curious circumstance is that the maiden speech of the new member, delivered in May, 1833, was a kind of apology for West India slavery, in which he defended his father from the charge of inhumanity to his slaves, and declared that if the slaves were set free without previous preparation, liberty would be a curse to them instead of a blessing. Very soon, however, he entered upon topics more congenial, and obtained standing in the house as a promising debater.

It thus appears that one of the leading champions of liberal principles owed his admission into public life to a flagrant abuse of power on the part of a rich man, who, in this instance, rendered a great and lasting service to his country. On the other hand, where the people are free to choose, they have sometimes made the worst possible choice. A long list of the great lights of the English parliament owed their first election to the mere power of wealth, and it is doubtful if one young man of first-rate ability has ever been the spontaneous choice of any community. In truth, the art of electing public men has still to be created.

Mr. Gladstone is now seventy years of age. During the past twelve months he has put forth an amount of exertion, both by tongue and by pen, rarely equaled by an old man. As he sat in parliament with his father for several years, so he now sees in the house two of his own sons.

**October.**

The month on which we are just entered is, take it all in all, the most enjoyable for soul and body together of any in the whole year. The season of vegetation may be fairly said to come in triumphantly with June, and go out with even more pomp and show with October. In this favored month the skies are softened, the sunshine becomes deliciously mellow, the atmosphere hangs like a dissolving veil upon the hills, the moon is a golden yellow, and the hues that clothe the woods are like the brilliant-combinations of old tapestries. There is a spirit of tranquillity and calm resting on everything around. It is a blessing only to live and to breathe the evenly tempered air that secures to invite to meditative repose. There is no such strip of time in laid in the twelve-month series as this which we call October. In consequence of its association with all that is soothing and tranquil and contemplative, it has become endeared as a name to all hearts in this our favored latitude.

When we are wrestling with the lion-like winds of March, let us throw our thoughts forward to October. In the deep snows of December, the recent recollections of October delights come before us like a delightful picture, suggesting what may come to us again. Yet it is wise to make the very most of this charming month in view of the long and weary experiences with the weather which are before us. The chill winter may be robbed of some of its repulsiveness by giving ourselves up to the enjoyments of staid October. The poets are not wont to celebrate this month so enthusiastically as they do the month of June, or as they used to celebrate the month of May. One reason may be that its atmosphere does not incite to enthusiasm so much as it invites to contemplation. It is all the better on that very account. The time through which we glide without much self-consciousness is always accounted the happiest.

In the country October is only to be enjoyed at its best. In the city streets it is but a strip of mellow sunshine every day, and a strip of yellow moonlight for many nights; the smoky hills, the misty fogs that hang suspended over the ponds and streams, the perfect days and

more perfect nights, the ecstasy of sound as it floats in the lake of surrounding stillness, the harvesting and nutting and hunting and trapping, the crisp leaves under foot and the white frosts in early morning, the pleasant evening freight on the hearth, the gradual, instinctive coming home of outdoor life to the shelter provided against winter—these are among the familiar expressions of October in the country that no one can ever forget who has once become familiar with them in his individual experience. It is not all sentiment because imbedded in a living fact. We give the palm to October for beauty in all its truest forms. The heart at such a time is most inclined to find itself out. We all wish that life might be indefinitely continued to us on such delightful conditions.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

**Neat Retorts.**

I came across them in an out-of-the-way corner of my scrap-book, where I jotted them down years ago, and never used them:

Some one remarked to Lord Chesterfield, once upon a time, that one marked sign of superiority of man over all other animal creation was the fact that he alone of all animals was endowed with the power of laughter.

"True," replied the earl; "and you may add that he is the only creature that deserves to be laughed at."

Here is a retort at the expense of the British premier, and it is good:

One of Disraeli's admirers, in speaking of that eminent statesman to John Bright, said: "You must admit that he is entitled to full credit for what he has accomplished; for he is a self-made man."

"I know he is," returned Bright; "and he adores his maker!"

On a certain occasion, where Douglas Jerrold was present, a gentleman was harshly and severely animadverting upon the behavior of a man then absent from his family—a man able to do better, but who left his family to suffer from the want of the common necessaries of life.

"It is now almost a year since he went away," the gentleman said, "and during all that time he has not sent to his family a penny. What sort of kindness can you call that?" to a man who had thought the person spoken of to be, at least, a kind man.

"I should call it unremitting kindness!" said Jerrold.—*C.*

**An Arrest.**

Some years ago, a small-sized man went to the plantation of a gentleman not a thousand miles from here, who was light in wit but rather heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand, folded in a form, and known by the abbreviation of *ca. sa.* Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read his capias, which commenced as usual—"You are hereby commanded, without delay, to take the body of," etc.

"Humph!" says the prisoner, stretching himself on his back, "I'm ready."

"Oh! but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?"

"Certainly; you must take my body, you know. I do not resist the process of the law, but submit with cheerfulness."

"Will you wait till I can bring a cart?"

"Can't promise. I may recover from fatigue in the meantime."

"Well, what must I do?"

"You must do your duty."

And there he lay immovable till the sheriff left, when he left also.

The oldest inhabitant of Woodberry, Md., was born on April 22, 1776. Her memory and hearing are excellent, but about four years ago she became blind. Her hair was silver gray, but is now turning black again on the top of her head. Black was the original color. She is not confined to her bed, but is up and about generally, sitting up until midnight, and then up again at five in the morning. She remarked recently that she hadn't a tooth in her head, and that her children had been trying to induce her to get a new set, but she "didn't want any dead people's teeth." "Bless you," she said, "I don't mind it; teeth are very useful, but I can eat as well as any of them, and like strong diet, too; I don't believe in sweetmeats." The old lady is very fond of children, and delights in telling them old-time tales. Her immediate family connection is very large, as she has no fewer than twenty-five grandchildren and nearly sixty great-grandchildren, her oldest great-grandchild being a widow lady aged twenty-four. One of her grandchildren has eight children.

**THE SUM OF LIVING.**

Not what we would, but what we must,  
Harkens up the sum of living;  
If even is both more and less than just  
In taking and in giving.  
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow,  
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet  
Have worn its stony highways,  
Familiar with its loneliest street—  
Its ways are never my ways,  
My cradle was beside the sea,  
And there, I hope, my grave will be.

Oh! homestead! In that old, gray town  
The vane is seaward blowing,  
Thy slip of garden stretches down  
To where the tide is flowing,  
Below they lie, their sails all furled,  
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country house,  
Inland, with pines beside it;  
Some peach trees with unfruitful boughs;  
A well with weeds to hide it;  
No flowers, or only such as rise  
Self-sown, poor things, which all despise.

Dear country home! Can I forget  
The least of thy sweet trifles?  
The window-vines that clamber yet,  
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?  
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,  
And in the woods the Indian Pipe?

Happy the man who tills his field,  
Content with rustic labor;  
Earth does to him her fullness yield,  
Hap what may to his neighbor.  
Well days, sound nights. O can there be  
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!  
For both the best the strongest,  
That with the earliest race began  
And has outlived the longest.  
Their cities perished long ago;  
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall;  
If so, no lamentations,  
For Mother Earth will shelter all,  
And feed the unborn nations.  
Yes, and the swords that menace now  
Will then be beaten to the plow.

—R. H. Stoddard.

**Anecdote.**

The reporters' gallery of the house of commons is famous for its originals; and, having been both reporter and newspaper editor in his time, Mr. Jordan has made himself familiar with the humors of the place and the class of men generally found there. His brief note on one of these eccentricities—namely, Mark Supple—we transfer to our columns:

"Among my other coadjutors were Mr. Robinson, also educated for the kirk, and a quiet man; Mr. Cooper, the author of a volume of poetry which procured for him the countenance of the beautiful duchess of Devonshire; and Mark Supple, an Irish eccentric of the first water. He it was who, waking out of an intoxicating doze and seeing Mr. Abbott on the treasury bench (the house being in committee), called out: 'Maister Spaker, as you seem to have nothing to do, I call upon you for a song, if ye please.' The fierce indignation of the chair rose hotly against this breach of privilege, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent up to take the offender into custody; but Supple adroitly escaped by pointing out a peaceful Quaker, sitting two or three seats below him, as the culprit, and the affair assumed so ludicrous an aspect that it ended in the worthy broadbrim being turned out, in spite of his protestations of innocence and without having fees to pay."—*Jordan's Autobiography.*

A Roman villa has been discovered near Brading, in the Isle of Wight. The external walls, as at present cleared, measure about 52 feet by 37 feet, and inclose about six or seven chambers, with passages, etc., connected, it is believed, with many others. In addition to tessellated floors, remains of hypocausts, flues, fresco paintings, roofing tiles, coins, pottery and other interesting relics, there are the remains of a mosaic pavement, with a design upon it of unusual character, and one which is worthy of careful study and attention. The design, although grotesque, is doubtless symbolical, and may be connected either with the mythology of the ancients or the early introduction of christianity. Moreover, a new chamber has been opened up, inclosing an interesting mosaic, the central design of which is a representation of Orpheus, playing on the lyre, and surrounded by animals, as usual. The border is an unusually good example of what is known as the guilloche pattern. Pottery, glass and coins have been also found; among the latter, several brass coins of the reign of Victorinus, A. D. 268.

Said old Deacon Bulkins: "I never knew a woman that gave anybody a piece of her mind that hadn't lots of pieces left."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 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.

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

The National Master's First Meeting in Maine—At Old Orchard.

The meeting was called to order by Bro. Lord, of the executive committee, who introduced Bro. Frederic Robie, of Gorham, as the first speaker. Col. Robie spoke at length of Maine and her resources. Next came Bro. Thing, the state master, who excused himself in a speech of five minutes, congratulating his hearers that even in these exciting political times there was one platform so strong, so sound, so perfect that all parties, sects and creeds could stand upon it, and that there was a mantle of charity broad enough to cover these all.

Next came the worthy master of the National Grange, Hon. Jonathan J. Woodman, of the United States of America, who proceeded for near two hours to speak of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, its principles, aims and purposes, and its adaptation to the needs and wants of agricultural life. He told us of the condition of the agriculturists of the old world from his own observation, of the causes which had contributed to reduce them to the position of tenants at will toiling upon the acres of other men, and warned the farmers of our own country that class legislation was fast lowering us to the same level. He reviewed the tariff laws, the railroad laws and the patent laws, and exhorted us to guard our own rights and interests and be careful that we put none in office untrue to the industrial interests of the country. He also reviewed the past as influenced by our order, giving a clear and succinct history of its legitimate results. He was listened to with the closest attention throughout, and was frequently applauded; but when he closed with an eloquent and masterly peroration, raising himself to the full height of his manhood and invoking the benediction of heaven upon those who produce the wealth by honest toil, the pent-up enthusiasm found vent in cheer upon cheer. And when Bro. Thing stepped to the front of the stand and asked each who felt that they had a personal interest in the "National Granger" to rise, the vast audience rose as one individual; and when he called for three cheers for Bro. Woodman, a glad "Hurrah!" went up from every tongue and heart, even a staid and dignified disciple of Anna Lee joining in the exultant shout.

The next speaker was Worthy Master Draper, of Worcester, master of Massachusetts State Grange. Bro. Draper is a polished, scholarly man, an eloquent and forcible speaker, and deeply interested in the work of the order. He made a fine speech of ten minutes. Bro. Wasson, of the New Hampshire State Grange, then gave us a good, sound talk, abounding in good points. Then Rev. Dr. Allen, late president of our industrial college, was announced, and at once launched out into a forcible, earnest and eloquent plea for a higher, more thorough and practical education for the farmer boy and girl. It was one of the best condensed arguments that I ever listened to. Next was introduced Hon. J. D. Lyman, of Exeter, lecturer of the New Hampshire State Grange. Bro. Lyman has the reputation of being one of the finest orators in New England, and on this occasion he fully sustained it. His appeal for the social and intellectual elevation and development of the farmer and his family was both feeling and eloquent and elicited rounds of applause. Then came our worthy brother, past-master Ware, of Massachusetts. The distinguishing characteristic of Bro. Ware is his real downright earnestness, which carries with it the evidence of honesty and sincerity. He is not only interested in agriculture, but is also profoundly impressed with the importance of reducing to practice the fundamental principles of our order. We believe he has laid in Massachusetts a foundation upon which Bro. Draper can rear an enduring superstructure.

Was that all? No, sir. What gathering of Patrons would be complete without Frank W. Miller. He is just the boy to round off the stack. Well, to finish, the chairman called for the Portsmouth Weekly—nothing "weakly" about it either—and he came forward. If you ever read his paper you know pretty well what he said and how he said it. He just threw red-hot shot and shell, grape and shrapnel right and left; sometimes one could hardly tell whether he was firing a rifle ball or booming, but by watching it was found that none fell short or came back to plague him. His speech abounded in sharp hits and good points, and the audience listened attentively, although the meeting had continued more than three hours. An excellent band was in attendance, and the fine music did much to enliven the occasion.

Thus closed the first of Bro. Woodman's meetings in our state. From talking with numerous friends and overhearing remarks from others, I am confident that the real good to be left a good impression, but that real good to the order will result from his visit. Now let the worthy master of our state, the executive committee, the worthy lecturer, the county deputies, the masters and members of subordinate granges; in short, every friend of the or-

der in Maine, from the highest to the lowest, do their whole duty, and we shall see the farmers taking the position in all departments of industrial and business life which their real importance will justify.—Cor. Dirigo Rural.

Co-operation.

[Extract of Lord Bishop of Durham's inaugural address, delivered at the Co-operative congress held at Newcastle-on-Tyne May 17, 1880.] I recall more especially two circumstances on which it is a pleasure to me to dwell to-day as connecting me, by however slender links, with your movement—the one personal, the other hereditary.

A few years ago I was invited to deliver a lecture before the Equitable Pioneers at Rochdale. This was my first introduction to co-operation. Hitherto it had been an empty name to me, and nothing more. Of the enthusiasm which it stirred, of the hopes and aspirations which gathered about it, of the energies which it stimulated and sustained, I was wholly ignorant. But here I saw a large, carefully organized, flourishing institution, with manifold ramifications, its stores, its news-room, its admirable library and lecture-room and other educational appliances. I may add also that I never had a more attentive or satisfactory audience. There was no mistaking the significance of the fact. The problem which so many pronounced insoluble had here received a solution. I had before me a speaking monument of the power and efficiency of combination among classes in which combination on any large scale and for any lasting purpose had been pronounced impossible. Co-operation had at length passed out of the land of dreams and been translated into the region of solid fact. A new social and economic engine of the highest capacities had been invented. What had been effected once might be effected again and again. There was no limit to the possible expansion of the system. For the Rochdale experiment had not been made under any highly exceptional advantages. It was the result of thrift, of mutual trust, of untiring energy, of straightforward purpose and persistent faith in an idea firmly grasped. These are every-day working qualities which we need not despair of finding elsewhere than in Rochdale. Toad Lane (there is a pleasant irony in the name) has become the Athens and the Mecca of co-operation.

Notwithstanding temporary and partial reverses, the statistics of co-operation exhibit a steady and continuous progress. Even the commercial and agricultural depression did not check its growth. Throughout the period of depression it exhibits a progressive increase in the number of members, as well as in the amount of capital in different co-operative societies. The share capital rose from 3,900,000 pounds in 1874 to 5,700,000 pounds in 1878. The number of members advanced from 411,000 to 560,000 in this same period of four years. This success must be a matter of the highest interest for the social reformer. For what are the moral bearings of co-operation? It fosters just those two habits of life which distinguish civilization from barbarism, and the higher forms of civilized life from the lower. The one of these is providence, or the habit of looking forward; the other is association, or the habit of looking around and combining with others. The barbarian is essentially isolated. He is isolated in time; for he thinks only of the present moment, he lives only in the present moment. His immediate wants are all in all to him. The future is altogether beyond his range of vision. He takes his first great step toward civilization when he learns to sow the seed now for the sake of the harvest which he can only reap months hence. According as a man learns to look forward—to next year, to advancing age, to death, to the things after death—so is his progress in the scale of humanity. And again, the barbarian is isolated by being like himself, he has little or no capacity of combining with them for common ends. To gather together in the same neighborhood, to form some sort of society, to submit to common rules—this again is the first great leap from barbarism toward civilization. So that these two habits—the habit of providence or looking forward and realizing our relations to coming time, and the habit of association or combining with our fellow-men and so realizing our relations to our surroundings—may be said to be the two pillars of civilization—meaning by civilization the moral and social improvement of mankind. Well, then, co-operation is founded on these two principles. It aims at developing these two habits. And thus it is a civilizing influence of the highest kind. Providence is the lesson and association is its school.

How Farmers can Advance their Interests.

If merchants, lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, workmen, and all other classes can be benefited through an organization in their own interests, so can the farmer. If they thus become better posted about their own business, so can the farmer. If they thus are better able to protect all their rights and interests, so can the farmer. If they can thus secure legislation in their own behalf, so can the farmer. If they can thus receive benefits educational, social and financial, so can the farmer. An individual farmer is able, to a certain extent, to advance and protect his own interests, but "strength united is made stronger." A farmer can "paddle his own canoe," but it is a slow way of traveling in these days of floating palaces and ocean steamers. A farmer can, with ax, spade and pick, cut his own road to market, but united strength builds the railroad. A farmer can worship God or educate his children in his own house, but united strength builds the church and the school-house. A farmer can, like the barons of old, protect his own castle from those who would pillage and destroy, but united strength raises the strong arm of the law in his defense.

Everything of any importance, every great undertaking, in these days is accomplished through united strength. Let the farmer then, who in numbers exceed all other classes combined, adopt this long-tried and proven plan; let him no longer fight his battles single-handed and alone; let him unite his strength with his neighbors, and they with the other farmers of the county, then with those of the state and nation, and this great class that feeds and sustains all other classes and callings will not only protect and advance its own interests, but will build up all others, even the nation itself, for all history teaches that just in the proportion that agriculture is protected or depressed does the nation advance or decline.—Grange Bulletin.

A. H. ANDERSON, (Successor to J. B. Sutfin)

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measures for suits.

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

63 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE.

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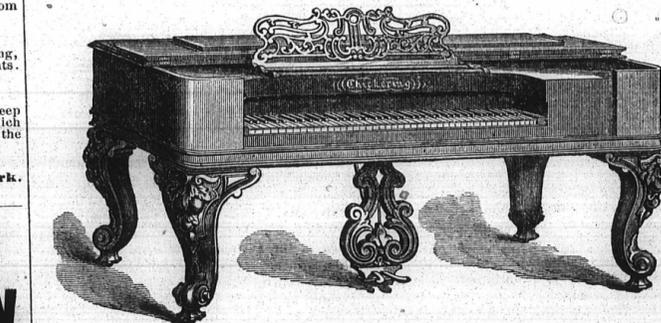
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**The Outcome—Almost a Murder.**

[Troy Chief.]  
The ladies who banished whisky from the fair ground, like St. Patrick banished the snakes from Ireland, met with entire success in their enterprise, although they put in some mighty hard work to accomplish it. But very little drunkenness was observed on the grounds, and that was imported from the outside. Instead of liquor on sale at the booths, the ladies supplied good, clean, nice meals, with hot tea and coffee. Many a person got a good square meal who otherwise would have had to go hungry. We are glad to hear that the ladies met with no loss in their undertaking. We understand that, after paying the \$226 for the booths, and \$30 to \$40 of other expenses, they will have about \$50 remaining, which will be given for the benefit of the two churches in Troy.

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"Why, Ham, you are not going to kill me are you?" he asked.

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Mr. McTyrik's head presents a pitiful sight there being scarcely a spot on it that has not turned black from the bruises. It is thought by some that he was unconscious for a long time, and came to consciousness just as the negro came in; while others think the negro was frightened at what he had done and was trying to plead innocence for fear McTyrik, who always had a loaded revolver about him, would kill him. The negro has been arrested.

**A Shocking Affair.**

[Garnett Journal.]  
A young man by the name of Spencer, who has been playing the role of detective around the whisky saloons of Garnett for some time past, has just been lodged in jail for an act the particulars of which are as follows: It appears that after retiring from the detective business, Spencer went to work for Mr. Thompson, living near the northeast edge of this city, at whose house the tragedy occurred. He had been made uneasy by certain threats which the friends of the saloon-keepers had made against him for the active part he had taken in prosecuting them, and being of a weak mind was continually under the delusion that he was going to receive some personal injury. On Monday night last Mr. Thompson's family attended church, leaving young Spencer at home by himself. Shortly after, Mr. J. F. Wilson, who lives close by, and who is road overseer for that district, came over to warn Spencer out to work on the road. When he knocked at the door Spencer was sitting in the middle of the room, with the lamp lighted. As soon as he heard the knock he asked who was there and what was wanted. Mr. Wilson replied in a jocular manner that he would show him what he wanted when he came in. Young Spencer sprang up, and running into a back room seized a gun by the barrel and placed himself in the attitude to strike. Mr. Wilson not expecting any danger entered the front room and advanced to the door of the inner room, when Spencer dealt him a deadly blow on the forehead with the butt end of the gun which felled him to the floor. So deadly was the blow that Mr. Wilson did not even speak or groan. This was followed by other blows on the head until the skull was broken in several places, and the brains were found oozing through the fractures. Spencer then fled from the house and came to town, stating that he had killed some one, he did not know who, and then gave himself up to the sheriff.

It must be borne in mind that this is Spencer's account of the affair, as Mr. Wilson though still living is lying in a senseless condition with no hopes for his recovery.

The strangest feature of the case is that young Spencer must have been tolerably well acquainted with Wilson. Wilson is well respected in this community, where he has lived for many years.

W. A. Johnson and Wm. J. Kerr have been retained on the Spencer case.

LATER.—Mr. Wilson died at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last and was buried at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

**Fatal Accident to a Horse.**

[Emporia News.]  
On Saturday night as Mr. Western, who has recently bought the Fishback farm southeast of the city, was driving home with his family, his team stumbled into a ditch near the Fowler place, where the pipe that used to run from the Santa Fe water-tank to the windmill is being taken up, and one of the horses was killed. The night was so dark and rainy that neither the driver nor horses could see the road, and hence the accident. The occupants of the wagon were much frightened, though happily the damage was confined to the loss of the horse.

APPETITE, flesh, color, strength and vigor—if you covet these, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and cure it before it becomes incurable.

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13 lbs. of Yellow C Sugar for..... 1.00  
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**Horse Thief Captured.**

[Parsons Sun.]  
Last Friday morning Marshal Mason received a telegraphic dispatch from Chanute giving a description of a man who had stolen a horse at that point belonging to a farmer residing near Neosho Falls and who succeeded in making his escape. Yesterday, as the train was running up the Neosho division of the M., K. & T. road, Henry F. Baker, who happened to be on board, espied the thief at the depot, and knowing all the circumstances of the theft pointed the man out to Deputy Sheriff Partridge, who went after Mason then engaged at another point. Mason, who had papers and description of the thief, went for him, and after a short time discovered him at Mrs. Kossis' saloon, corner of Johnson and Seligman avenues, where he was quietly loafing about and unconcernedly smoking a cigar. At the sight of the marshal, however, he evinced some considerable concern, and made an effort to hide his face; but the marshal's eye was too keen for such an attempt at concealment, and he at once arrested his man and locked him up. It now turned out that the prisoner proved to be L. S. Arnold, who has been off and on at this point for a year or more, and who claims to be a doctor. It was only three months ago that he appeared here in disguise, claiming this time to be a detective, and as engaged in working up a certain case, and now he turns up as a horse thief. The loser of the animal has been telegraphed for and will be on hand this morning to identify the thief. The gang alluded to in the Sun a few days ago must be widespread in their nefarious practices, and it may be well to again call the attention of the Horse Thief Detective association to the fact.

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**Buried Alive.**

[Sumner County Press.]  
Last Friday morning J. Harlan was at work in the sand-bank near Capt. Myers' residence in this city, when the bank caved in and covered him up to the waist. Realizing that he was unable to extricate himself, he called lustily for help. Charlie Potts, a lad living with Capt. Myers, heard his cries and hastened to learn the trouble. He had scarcely set to work to help the old gentleman out when the bank slid down again. The boy was covered up to his arm-pits and Mr. Harlan was literally buried a foot beneath the surface. Harry George, of Milan, heard the boy's terrified shouts and came to the rescue. Some fifteen minutes elapsed, however, before they were able to resurrect Mr. Harlan, who was, to all appearances, dead. Drs. West & Brengle were on hand, and by applying timely and potent remedies resuscitated him. Although Mr. Harlan is over fifty years old, he is in a rare way to recover. Charlie Potts was unharmed, but a little scared like.

YOU CAN GET 13 POUNDS OF GOOD SUGAR FOR \$1.00 AT 81.  
BRUNSON & WEBBER.

**Sensible Suggestions.**

[Norton County Advance.]  
No man who is able-bodied and capable of performing manual labor should remain in this county and depend upon charity for support. He can find plenty of work in regions east of this, or accept the offer of a laborer in New Mexico. It will certainly cost no more for his family to live here without him, and his wages of labor will insure support for all. A capable woman can easily harvest all the crops that are being raised by those claiming destitution, and she should be willing to do so and permit her husband to give his attention to other work. If this class of people attempt to depend wholly upon the aid committee there will be freezing and starving among us this winter.

**Struck by Lightning.**

[Harvey County News.]  
Last Saturday morning, Miss Sweeney, niece of Mr. Thomas Sweeney, of McPherson county, started from her home on horseback to go to the post-office at Spring Valley. She did not get back that night, but her friends were not scared as they supposed she had stayed at a neighbor's on account of the storm. But the next morning (Sunday) she did not return, and hence a search for her was instituted. She and her horse were both found within a quarter of a mile of home, both dead, evidently struck by lightning. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect. This is a very sad affair, and casts a gloom over the whole community.

9 1/2 lbs. A SUGAR FOR \$1.00 AT 81.  
BRUNSON & WEBBER.

**Pearl Millet.**

[Blue Rapids Times.]  
A. L. Stryker, who resides southwest of town, was in the city on Monday, and left at this office a sample of pearl millet. The sample was from one seed, and consisted of four stalks, with one head of seed each, containing probably one thousand seeds in all. Mr. Stryker says that when sown for fodder this millet may be cut two or three times during the season. The number of stalks from one seed is not limited to four, as new shoots from the root are constantly springing up.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF "81," THE BOSS GROCERY.

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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.

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of  
**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.  
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A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00  
Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.  
All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

**ELMENDARO HERD.**



**LEVI DUMBAULD,**  
Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,  
—BREEDER OF—  
**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

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**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**  
Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull  
**KING OF THE PRAIRIE,**  
17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

**WOMAN**

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

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Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea; excessive flowings; painful menstruation; unnatural suppression; weak back; prolapse, or matting, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring. (See Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser.)  
Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.  
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"EVERY INVALID LADY" should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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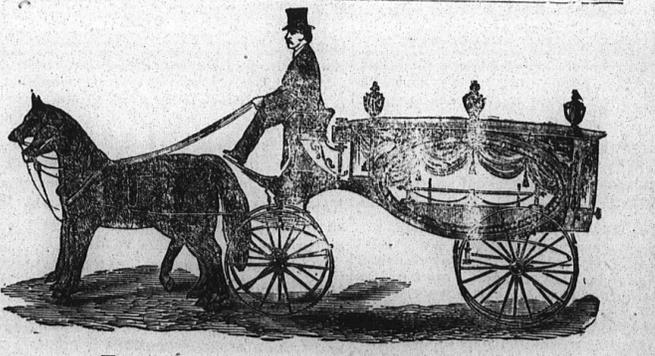
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**COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!**  
Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the  
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**HILL & MENDENHALL.**

**The Outcome—Almost a Murder.**  
[Troy Chief.]

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**A Shocking Affair.**  
[Garnett Journal.]

A young man by the name of Spencer, who has been playing the role of detective around the whisky saloons of Garnett for some time past, has just been lodged in jail for an act the particulars of which are as follows: It appears that after retiring from the detective business, Spencer went to work for Mr. Thompson, living near the northeast edge of this city, at whose house the tragedy occurred. He had been made uneasy by certain threats which the friends of the saloon-keepers had made against him for the active part he had taken in prosecuting them, and being of a weak mind was continually under the delusion that he was going to receive some personal injury. On Monday night last Mr. Thompson's family attended church, leaving young Spencer at home by himself. Shortly after, Mr. J. F. Wilson, who lives close by, and who is road overseer for that district, came over to warn Spencer out to work on the road. When he knocked at the door Spencer was sitting in the middle of the room, with the lamp lighted. As soon as he heard the knock he asked who was there and what was wanted. Mr. Wilson replied in a jocular manner that he would show him what he wanted when he came in. Young Spencer sprang up, and running into a back room seized a gun by the barrel and placed himself in the attitude to strike. Mr. Wilson not expecting any danger entered the front room and advanced to the door of the inner room, when Spencer dealt him a deadly blow on the forehead with the butt end of the gun which felled him to the floor. So deadly was the blow that Mr. Wilson did not even speak or groan. This was followed by other blows on the head until the skull was broken in several places, and the brains were found oozing through the fractures. Spencer then fled from the house and came to town, stating that he had killed some one, he did not know who, and then gave himself up to the sheriff.

It must be borne in mind that this is Spencer's account of the affair, as Mr. Wilson though still living is lying in a senseless condition with no hopes for his recovery.

The strangest feature of the case is that young Spencer must have been tolerably well acquainted with Wilson. Wilson is well respected in this community, where he has lived for many years.

W. A. Johnson and Wm. J. Kerr have been retained on the Spencer case.

LATER.—Mr. Wilson died at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last and was buried at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

**Fatal Accident to a Horse.**  
[Emporia News.]

On Saturday night as Mr. Western, who has recently bought the Fishback farm southeast of the city, was driving home with his family, his team stumbled into a ditch near the Fowler place, where the pipe that used to run from the Santa Fe water-tank to the windmill is being taken up, and one of the horses was killed. The night was so dark and rainy that neither the driver nor horses could see the road, and hence the accident. The occupants of the wagon were much frightened, though happily the damage was confined to the loss of the horse.

APPETITE, flesh, color, strength and vigor—if you covet these, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and cure it before it becomes incurable.

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING!**

- 81 - 81 - 81 -

Brunson & Webber are the Boss Grocersmen.  
64 lbs. of No. 1 Coffee for.....\$1.00  
9 lbs. of Granulated Sugar for..... 1.00  
94 lbs. of A Sugar for..... 1.00  
10 lbs. of C Sugar for..... 1.00  
13 lbs. of Yellow C Sugar for..... 1.00  
Be sure you go to the right place—No. 81 Massachusetts street.  
BRUNSON & WEBBER.

**Horse Thief Captured.**  
[Parsons Sun.]

Last Friday morning Marshal Mason received a telegraphic dispatch from Chauvete giving a description of a man who had stolen a horse at that point belonging to a farmer residing near Neosho Falls and who succeeded in making his escape. Yesterday, as the train was running up the Neosho division of the M., K. & T. road, Henry F. Baker, who happened to be on board, espied the thief at the depot, and knowing all the circumstances of the theft pointed the man out to Deputy Sheriff Partridge, who went after Mason then engaged at another point. Mason, who had papers and description of the thief, went for him, and after a short time discovered him at Mrs. Rosis's saloon, corner of Johnson and Seligman avenues, where he was quietly loading about and unconcernedly smoking a cigar. At the sight of the marshal, however, he evinced some considerable concern, and made an effort to hide his face; but the marshal's eye was too keen for such an attempt at concealment, and he at once arrested his man and locked him up. It now turned out that the prisoner proved to be L. S. Arnold, who has been off and on at this point for a year or more, and who claims to be a doctor. It was only three months ago that he appeared here in disguise, claiming this time to be a detective, and as engaged in working up a certain case, and now he turns up as a horse thief. The loser of the animal has been telegraphed for and will be on hand this morning to identify the thief. The gang alluded to in the Sun a few days ago must be widespread in their nefarious practices, and it may be well to again call the attention of the Horse Thief Detective association to the fact.

TRADE AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.  
TRADE AT 81.  
TRADE AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S—81.

**Buried Alive.**  
[Sumner County Press.]

Last Friday morning J. Harlan was at work in the sand-bank near Capt. Myers's residence in this city, when the bank caved in and covered him up to the waist. Realizing that he was unable to extricate himself, he called lustily for help. Charlie Potts, a lad living with Capt. Myers, heard his cries and hastened to learn the trouble. He had scarcely set to work to help the old gentleman out when the bank slid down again. The boy was covered up to his arm-pits and Mr. Harlan was literally buried a foot beneath the surface. Harry George, of Milan, heard the boy's terrified shouts and came to the rescue. Some fifteen minutes elapsed, however, before they were able to resurrect Mr. Harlan, who was, to all appearances, dead. Drs. West & Brengle were on hand, and by applying timely and potent remedies resuscitated him. Although Mr. Harlan is over fifty years old, he is in a rare way to recover. Charlie Potts was unharmed, but a little scared like.

YOU CAN GET 13 POUNDS OF GOOD SUGAR FOR \$1.00 AT 81.  
BRUNSON & WEBBER.

**Sensible Suggestions.**  
[Norton County Advance.]

No man who is able-bodied and capable of performing manual labor should remain in this county and depend upon charity for support. He can find plenty of work in regions east of this, or accept the offer of a laborer in New Mexico. It will certainly cost no more for his family to live here without him, and his wages of labor will insure support for all. A capable woman can easily harvest all the crops that are being raised by those claiming destitution, and she should be willing to do so and permit her husband to give his attention to other work. If this class of people attempt to depend wholly upon the aid committee there will be freezing and starving among us this winter.

**Struck by Lightning.**  
[Harvey County News.]

Last Saturday morning, Miss Sweeney, niece of Mr. Thomas Sweeney, of McPherson county, started from her home on horseback to go to the post-office at Spring Valley. She did not get back that night, but her friends were not scared as they supposed she had stayed at a neighbor's on account of the storm. But the next morning (Sunday) she did not return, and hence a search for her was instituted. She and her horse were both found within a quarter of a mile of home, both dead, evidently struck by lightning. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect. This is a very sad affair, and casts a gloom over the whole community.

94 lbs. A SUGAR FOR \$1.00 AT 81.  
BRUNSON & WEBBER.

**Pearl Millet.**  
[Blue Rapids Times.]

A. L. Stryker, who resides southwest of town, was in the city on Monday, and left at this office a sample of pearl millet. The sample was from one seed, and consisted of four stalks, with one head of seed each, containing probably one thousand seeds in all. Mr. Stryker says that when sown for fodder this millet may be cut two or three times during the season. The number of stalks from one seed is not limited to four, as new shoots from the root are constantly springing up.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF "81," THE BOSS GROCERY.

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

**LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.**

—THE—  
Great Blood and Liver Purifier



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

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

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

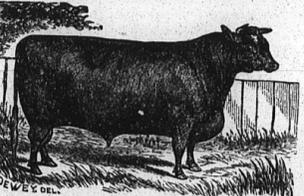
Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas. For sale by all druggists.



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

—AND—  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**  
Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:  
Eight weeks old.....\$22 00  
Three to five months old..... 32 00  
Five to seven months old..... 42 00  
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.  
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00  
A Sow, eight months old..... 25 00  
Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.  
All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

**ELMENDARO HERD.**



**LEVI DUMBAULD,**  
Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,  
—BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
—AND—  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull  
**KING OF THE PRAIRIE,**  
17,466, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

**WOMAN**

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

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

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

**EVERY INVALID LADY** should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.00. 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

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

THE

GENUINE!

IN THE

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

**Southwestern Iron Fence Company,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,**

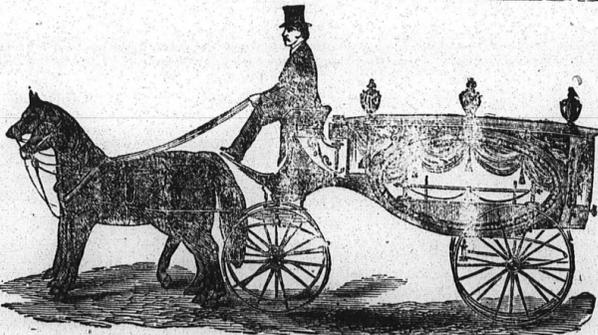
Under Letters Patent No. 304 312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

**ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



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

**COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!**

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

**HILL & MENDENHALL.**

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1880.

SAYS the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the California grain market: "There have been already seven or eight million bags purchased in Calcutta for next year's California and Oregon crop, and the market there is advancing. With 6,000,000, which will be the probable make of the jute company, there is already a supply of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 for the crop of 1881. It would seem that the business of jute raising would be a good one for our farmers to embark in; and so it would, did they understand it properly and could they emulate the patience of the Hindoo and raise it as cheaply."

THE device of Mr. Tingley, of New York, for feeding live stock in transit is so simple and good that the only wonder is that it never was thought of before. The cattle train is run on a siding between two rows of movable feed boxes, which are fitted and ready for use. An attendant passes along and pushes in one of the boxes opposite each animal's head, and after the feed is eaten, turns on the water at the main pipe, and it is distributed to each feed-box. When the stock is watered, the feed-boxes are removed and the train moves on. The only alteration required in the cars is to loosen one board on each side of the car, head high, and support it on hinges or hooks. The feeding stations are to be about twelve hours apart. The feeding company erects the feeding stations without expense to the railroad companies.

## A VALUABLE WORK FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

Bee culture has made a rapid advancement within the last fifty years. Those who employ box hives and care for their bees in the old way, or rather leave them to care for themselves, cannot realize the possibilities of the little honey bee.

A few weeks ago we received a book entitled "A B C of Bee Culture," published by A. I. Root, Medina, O. It is a work of about 300 pages, printed on excellent paper and handsomely bound. The subjects treated are arranged in alphabetical order, so that any part of the text can be referred to readily. It is amply illustrated, and the whole is supplemented with a complete index and glossary. Mr. Root tells in a pleasant, practical way of what he has proved by actual experiment to be the best manner of conducting the apiary to make bee-keeping remunerative and pleasurable. The chapter on hive making gives minute instructions for making simplicity and chaff hives. These hives are used with marked success in the author's apiary, and are undoubtedly among the best in use. Other chapters that are of especial importance are those treating of swarms and how to control them, queens and queen rearing, diseases and enemies of bees, comb-formation, the use of the extractor, and the last and best that we have ever seen on the subject is the chapter on wintering bees.

"A B C" will prove an invaluable assistant to all engaged in bee-keeping, and especially a few we commend it to those keeping a few swarms to supply the family with honey. The price, bound in paper, is \$1; handsomely bound in cloth, \$1.25. Address the publisher, A. I. Root, Medina, O.

## NOT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The recently reported new outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the northern part of New York has been investigated by Prof. James Law, of Cornell university, acting under instructions received from Governor Cornell. In the following letter addressed to the governor will be found the results of the investigation:

Sir:—In accordance with your telegram, I visited the farm of William Clark, near Oswego, and found on investigation that his cattle were dying of Texas fever, in place of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as reported. I made post-mortem examinations of two cows that had died just before, and found all the lesions of the Texas disease in the most pronounced and unequivocal form; upon five sick but still surviving cows I found the same decided symptoms; and among the remaining eighteen head that were still supposed to be well one showed a rise of temperature, and another initial symptoms of the disease.

The record of Mr. Clark's business transactions fully bore out this conclusion. On July 1 he bought twenty-four

Cherokee steers in Buffalo, and on the arrival of these in Oswego he drove them to his farm and kept them from Wednesday to Monday in an orchard adjoining his barns and communicating with them. For three or four weeks after this his dairy cows had no access to this inclosure, but since that time they have been occasionally in the orchard. On the 27th of August the first of these cows died. This left about a month (the usual incubation of Texas fever) between the first exposure of cows in the orchard and the occurrence of disease. Splenic apoplexy, which strongly resembles Texas fever in its symptoms and lesions, was excluded by the fact that pigs had eaten the offal with impunity. Pigs are very susceptible to the first of these diseases, and not at all to the second. The idea of splenic apoplexy was further excluded by the absence from the blood, etc., of microscopic organisms that characterize that disease, while those betraying the presence of Texas fever were abundant.

Texas fever being conveyed only by the droppings of cattle from near the gulf coast, it became needful to guard against the introduction of fresh animals into the orchard in question and the barns, and as the owner has already had a severe lesson, and as my instructions were given in the presence of a large company of farmers and others, there is little fear of any further exposure during the present season, and the frosts of winter will thoroughly destroy the contagion.

I further furnished advice for the cleansing and disinfecting of the buildings, and for the treatment of the healthy (?) sick.

Other alleged outbreaks in the same district turned out to be mere accidental ailments, as from an overfeed of apples, etc.

So far, then, as regards the cattle disease at Oswego, there need be no further apprehension. The worst that can happen will be the death of one or two more of Mr. Clark's herd. His neighbors have nothing to fear, unless they allow their cattle to enter his proscribed orchard.

The broader question of the protection of the state against these constant incursions of Texas fever is a much more difficult one than it was during the panic of 1868. Then the gulf coast cattle were easily recognized by their enormous horns and lank, bony frames. Now much of the stock from the South are half or three-fourths Short-horn, and are indistinguishable from Northern cattle. If, therefore, the Middle states cannot be persuaded to enforce the protective laws against the transit of the Texas, etc., cattle, northward during the summer season, which laws were so judiciously enacted in 1868, the Northern and Eastern states will continue to be at the mercy of unscrupulous cattle dealers, and nothing short of the interference of the federal government can protect them.

I would respectfully suggest that the executives of the various Northern and Eastern states be requested to join in representing the danger to the authorities in the Middle states, and urging upon them the necessity for a more rigid execution of the laws against the summer introduction of the Southern cattle, together with the re-enactment of such laws in cases where they have lapsed.

Respectfully,  
JAMES LAW,  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.,  
Sept. 7, 1880.

## Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
KANSAS STATE HORT. SOCIETY,  
LAWRENCE, KANS., Oct. 11, 1880.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Wyandotte on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 14, 15 and 16, 1880, in response to an invitation from the Wyandotte County Horticultural society. The hospitality of the members of that society is freely offered to all persons in attendance.

The several railway companies have promised a liberal reduction in rates, as follows: The Union Pacific (Kansas division); Missouri Pacific; Kansas Central; Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern; and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf will sell return tickets at one-fourth regular fare; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at one cent per mile, on the secretary's certificate of attendance, to all persons who pay full fare going. Rates over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas will not be given until after November 15, but will probably be the same as over other roads.

Invitations have been extended to the Missouri Valley Horticultural and the Missouri State Horticultural societies to hold joint sessions at the time, and from present indications the meeting promises to be very large and the exercises of the most interesting character.

County and local horticultural societies are requested to send one or more delegates, and all persons interested in the pursuit of horticulture are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions during the meeting.

The experiences of horticulturists in

this state are extensive, and as varied as are the localities, and should be freely and fully given to the public, for the highest interest of which all should labor.

Then come to this reunion with cheer and gladness, inspired with new hopes and determinations to make the sessions of an earnest and thorough character. Respectfully,

PROF. E. GALE, President.  
G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

## General News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—General Walker, superintendent of the census, has submitted a report to the secretary of the interior, in which he says that the recent investigation conducted by Special Agent Garnett into the alleged frauds committed by census enumerators in South Carolina last June, shows that the census of 1870 was very defective and that the enumeration made in June last is correct.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—On Tuesday last, on Baker river, Anderson Evarts was attacked in his cabin by two Indians, both of whom he killed. Evarts and his partner abandoned their ranch. The Indians sent out runners to summon a grand council. The settlers are much alarmed and are gathering at Pleasanton's ranch.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The state commissioner of agriculture reports the condition of crops for September to be as follows: The weather was generally seasonable. Extensive preparations are being made to plant a large wheat crop this fall. Corn will be a full average crop. Cotton will not turn out so well as at first expected, but the crop will be large. Tobacco will not be much over a half crop. The quality is good. The sorghum crop is large and very fine. The peanut crop is promising.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The *Cotton Exchange* reports a movement of 462,524 bales for September, an increase of 105,000 over the corresponding month of 1879. The overland shipments to mills were 12,039, a falling off of 10,000. The total amount taken by northern spinners is 64,000, which is 20,000 less than in September, 1879. In Louisiana, wet weather was reported. The damage to the cotton crop is 32 per cent., there being a short top crop. Twenty-five per cent. of the crop is picked. The estimated decrease of yield is 35 per cent.

In Mississippi the weather was very wet, and the top crop has been generally shed from incessant rains. Twenty-six per cent. of the crop is picked. The average yield will be 32 per cent. In Arkansas from the same cause the injury to the crop will average 32 per cent., about 16 per cent. having been picked. The yield will probably be 33 per cent. less than in September, 1879.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 9.—The *Exchange* reports wet weather for September, there being an estimated damage of 15 per cent. About 40 per cent. of the crop is picked, and the yield will show a loss of 15 per cent. from September, 1879.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 11.—The Mormon conference which adjourned yesterday was chiefly notable for filling the first presidency, vacant since Brigham Young died. John Taylor was elected president with George Q. Cannon as first and Joseph F. Smith as second counselors. Cannon is a delegate to congress, and was renominated on the 7th. Joseph F. Smith is a nephew of the original Joseph Smith. John Taylor was the ranking member of the twelve apostles. Cannon is regarded as the ruling spirit and power behind the throne, although Wilfred Woodruff, ranking member of the twelve apostles, and not Cannon, is the heir apparent according to the president.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—J. H. Harding's distillery, in Robertson county, containing over seven hundred barrels of whisky, has been seized for violation of the revenue laws. The whisky and property was valued at \$30,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11.—There is some excitement in political circles here over a controversy between the Democratic and Republican committees on the question whether parties convicted of larceny have a right to register and vote. The attorney-general, in an opinion furnished to Gov. Drew, takes the ground that persons convicted of larceny by any court competent of jurisdiction, without regard to the grade of crime, forfeit the right of franchise. The Republican state committee, however, takes the position that where conviction is for a less sum than twenty dollars it makes the grade misdemeanor, not felony, and does not make such qualification. The Republican committee threatens any registration officer or inspector of election with prosecution in the United States courts if they interfere in any way to a citizen's right to vote on account of his conviction in a justice's court. The Democrats express the determination that their view in the matter shall control registration officers.

CHILDREN'S shoes are worn through at the toes while the balance of the shoe is perfectly good. Parents who have submitted to this rather than have them wear the metal tips should try the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, which perfectly protects the toe and adds to the beauty of the shoe. See advertisement in another column.

## Indiana and Ohio State Elections.

## INDIANA.

Reports from different parts of the state say the election is passing off quietly. The vote will be very large.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12—7 p. m.—The Republicans have gained 300 in a vote of 4,000.

SOUTH BEND, Oct. 12—Penn. Warden, Clay, Harris, Union and German townships, St. Joseph county, give 118 majority for Porter, a Republican gain of 186 from the state election of two years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12—7:45 p. m.—Republicans gain 16 in Pleasant township. Republicans claim that Porter has carried Marion county by about 2,200; a gain of 700.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12—9:00 p. m.—In 35 voting places in as many counties which are heard from the Republicans show a gain of 76. In Floyd county the Democratic majority is reported as not over 600. In Terre Haute city the Democrats concede a Republican majority of 250—a Republican gain of 175.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 12—11:30 p. m.—5,744 votes cast—an increase of 743 over the vote of the city election last May. First ward gives Porter a majority of 220—a Republican gain of 204 over the vote on governor in 1876, and a gain of 216 over the vote on secretary of state in 1876.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 12—Midnight.—Poney Creek township, this county, gives Porter a majority of 55—a Republican gain over 1876 of 44.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 13—1 a. m.—Pierson township, this county, gives Landers 52 majority—a Democratic gain of 3 over the vote of 1876.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13—3:00 a. m.—Two hundred and five voting places give a Republican gain of 1,618, or 8 to the precinct. The Republicans now claim the election of Porter for governor by 5,000 to 8,000, and the whole state ticket from 4,000 to 5,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13—3:25 a. m.—Two hundred and twenty-five voting precincts, which is 14 1-2 per cent. of the vote of the state, give Democrats 32,041, Republicans 33,406, Nationals 1,849. The same places in 1879 gave Democrats 30,987, Republicans 30,628, Nationals 958. Net Republican gain, 1,814. In the Ninth congressional district Orth, Republican is elected by 800 to 1,000 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13—4:00 a. m.—Partial returns on the congressional vote indicate the election of Democrats in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth districts, and Republicans in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth districts. The Seventh (Indianapolis) district is doubtful, with chances in favor of Byfield, the Democratic candidate, over De La Matry, National, and Peel, Republican. Returns from 245 voting places (16 per cent. of the total vote) give a Republican gain of 1,814.

## OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—To-day has been occupied by both state committees in sending out final instructions to their followers. Both parties have splendid organizations in the state and an immense vote will be polled tomorrow. Both parties claim to have taken every precaution for polling its entire vote and to preserve purity in the ballot-box.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—Reports from all over the state received up to 3 p. m. say the weather is fine, and the full strength of both parties is coming out. The vote of employes in manufacturing establishments is stated to be almost entirely Republican. Straight tickets are being voted, and the scratching is only on local officers.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13—1 a. m.—Eight townships in Clark county, including Springfield city, give a Republican majority of 1,766, a Republican gain of 349. Only two small townships yet to hear from in Clark county.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13—1:30 a. m.—Returns still indicate Democratic gains in the majority of precincts, but the Republican majority in the county will be over 2,000. The Democrats concede that not a man on their ticket will be elected. Republican Congressmen Butterworth and Young are elected in 29 precincts out of 47 in the First district. Butterworth's net gain is 913 over the vote two years ago, when he had a majority of 720. Young's loss in 35 precincts out of 72 is 22. He had a majority two years ago of 973.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13—2 p. m.—Democratic headquarters are almost deserted. A request for an opinion as to how the state had gone was refused to the associated press reporter on the ground that the committee had no opinion to offer to any one; that their figures were too meager to warrant them in giving an opinion except that the state had gone Republican. They can only claim the election of six congressmen—McMahon in the Fourteenth district, Hefwer in the Fifth, Leodon in the Seventh, Converse in the Twelfth, Atherton in the Thirteenth, and Gaddes in the Fourteenth. They hope, however, to elect Hurd in the Sixth, and Warner in the Fifteenth, with a possible chance of electing Shaffer in the Tenth.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13—2:15 a. m.—This county (Summit) complete gives a Republican majority of 1,665—Republican gain 350.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13—2:30 a. m.—The last returns that will be received at this office to-night are now in. Seven hundred and twenty-three precincts

and townships are heard from, and the net Republican gain is 3,200. There remain to be heard from 1,166 precincts and townships.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13—3:35 a. m.—The following is the list of congressmen elected in this state according to the best information and latest returns:

Republicans—Benjamin Butterworth, First district; Thomas L. Young, Second district; H. L. Morrey, Third district; Emanuel Shultz, Fourth district; James W. Ritebie, Sixth district; J. H. Warren Keifer, Eighth district; James S. Robinson, Ninth district; J. B. Rice, Tenth district; Henry S. Neal, Eleventh district; R. R. Davis, Fifteenth district; J. L. Updegraff, Sixteenth district; Wm. McKinney, Seventeenth district; A. S. McClure, Eighteenth district; Ezra B. Taylor, Nineteenth district; Amos Townsend, Twentieth district—total 15.

Democrats—Bey Lovfer, Fifth district; J. H. Leodon, Seventh district; Geo. Converse, Twelfth district; Gibson Atherton, Thirteenth district; G. W. Geddes, Fourteenth district—total 5.

How they Feel at Adrian, Mich. Reed, Beach & Smith, druggists of this city, say that Day's Kidney Pad is giving the very best of satisfaction. One of their customers says he would not take two hundred dollars for the one he has if he could not get another.

## Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

## COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware. My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

E. B. GOOD.

## NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON &amp; CO.

Have opened a

## New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of Groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.  
Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE &amp; 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.

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED,

The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

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

## HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Ears. Remain in position without aid, and are not observable. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address: GARMORE & CO., 8 W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

## VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE-CENT STAMP. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.  
The FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 Pages, & Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

13 lbs. OF SUGAR FOR \$1.00 AT ST. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

Horticultural.

The October meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held next Saturday (the 16th inst.) at the state university.

SAUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Fine Stock.

I. N. Van Hoesen has purchased from E. A. Smith the fine thoroughbred Jersey bull "Iowa Chief" and the cow "Fanny Webster."

"Iowa Chief" took the first premium at Bismarck fair over several competitors, and justly, for as a Jersey bull he is perfection, and will afford those wishing to improve the dairy stock of this country an opportunity of which they should avail themselves.

EVERYBODY'S friends— BRUNSON & WEBBER.

"Song Bells."

By L. O. EMERSON. A Song Book for Common Schools and Juvenile Classes. Published by Oliver Dwyer & Co.

It is quite a number of years since Mr. Emerson has favored the boys and girls with one of his genial and well-selected collections of school songs. Excellent new graded singing books are now much in use; but there is about as much need as ever of good general collections in which songs of the kind that attract the public favor may be inserted without any arrangement as to difficulty.

The first part of "Song Bells" contains the usual "elements," after which the rest of the book is devoted entirely to songs and tunes, of which there are about 125. A few of them are made of simple construction, and in all the different keys. A few very popular songs that are universal favorites are introduced, and a few sacred tunes for opening and closing; but most of the compositions are quite new, and all of them are taking and likely to please young singers.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose. For sale by Barber Bros.

Wanted.

5,000 farmers to send 25 cents for the Western Homestead three months, the best stock, agricultural and horticultural magazine in the West. Address BURKE & BECKWITH, Leavenworth, Kans.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

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

Mrs. E. E. TENNEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

H. M. CLARKE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used.

Mrs. A. G. DAVIS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

Geo. Ford, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$150 to \$500 (which includes board in private families, books and incidentals).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lawrence Business and Telegraph College.

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

School Districts.

In want of an experienced and successful teacher, holding a Kansas state certificate, please inquire at this office.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Very Droll to Think Of.

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

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

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

The Currency Question.

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

CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK.

Insurance Company Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,407

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON, Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE Estate of Peter Kesler, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, at the office of the judge of said court. ELIZABETH KESLER, Administratrix of said Estate.

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 is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

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

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

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

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Telluride, 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 Park, 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

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

RIDE

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

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Handbook," containing the names of the general passenger and ticket agents at Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN MUIR, Freight Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. GILMORE, Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l 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); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$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 anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see the 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.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

The Largest and Most Complete Fashionably Assorted Stock can be found at

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

They have just added 32 feet more to their large room, and it is now 117 feet long, and is by far the largest and most convenient room in the city, also is well lighted by large windows and skylights, so you cannot be deceived in what you buy.

Their stock consists of all kinds of Dress Suits, such as French and English Worsteds, German Broadcloths and Doeskin Suits, Scotch and Domestic Cassimere Suits, etc., etc. Also an immense assortment of all kinds of

OVERCOATS FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

At prices to suit the times.

Children's Clothing a Specialty.

Their stock in HATS AND CAPS is the largest in the city and cannot be excelled, and prices larger than ever.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Such as White and Colored Shirts, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, also Knit and Flannel Underwear, Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc.

The above have all been bought for CASH, and will be sold with a small advance on cost, as their motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." You are respectfully asked to call and examine their goods and low prices. Remember, no trouble to show goods at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite Grange Store,

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

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 1875 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

## Horticultural Department.

### The Hyacinth.

[Prepared by Mrs. Julia McClintock, just before her death, for the Douglas County Horticultural society.—SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.]

By invitation of our committee on floriculture, I am privileged to bring under your notice this day the hyacinth. And for most that I shall say I am indebted to a lecture delivered by W. Paul before the Royal Horticultural society of London.

The hyacinth is a native of the Levant, from whence it was introduced into England in 1596. The plant belongs to natural order *Liliaceae*, to which also belong the tulip, lily, tritoma, yucca, and others.

It is interesting to compare the hyacinth of 1600 with those of the present day; and this simple flower serves well to illustrate the fact that original forms of nature do not remain fixed. As a rule, nature's march is slow and gradual.

The horticulturists once in possession of plants find it their business to cultivate and improve them. Their object is to enhance the useful and the beautiful. Without entering into the question whether beauty is the result of association or an innate standard, we are ready to admit that association is an operative influence.

It is certain that in the cultivation of flowers our ideal is not fixed. Show me the most beautiful flower, and I will presently conceive one still more beautiful. The ideal of to-day when realized leads to a higher standard in the future.

Among the numerous varieties of hyacinths at present in cultivation are found various shades of color and different forms of spikes and flowers. Without presuming to define the height or breadth to which a good hyacinth should be restricted, we will say that a spike of flowers six inches in length and eight inches in circumference, or similar proportions, will please you by its symmetry.

We cannot ignore that horticulture is capable of indefinite extensions and improvements. It is not the materials, but the workman—a horticultural Davy or Newton—that is wanted. We have no wish to depreciate the flowers of nature. We may admire their simple beauty, we may wonder at their adaptability to the situations they naturally affect, but we must remember that, as horticulturists, we are looking at the question from the horticultural point of view.

The multiplication and growth of hyacinths for sale is principally carried on outdoors in the vicinity of Haarlem in Holland. The sandy soil in that country is favorable to its growth, and in the month of June, at which time the bulbs are ripening, the earth heat is intense. By seeds new varieties are obtained. It is by off-sets that the already known and valued kinds are increased. The latter process takes place naturally, but in Holland, where the plant is principally increased, man steps in to the aid of nature and quadruples the produce that would naturally arise. The bulbs are cut crosswise, and sprinkled with sand, to absorb moisture. After a time they are planted in the earth, when many small bulbs are formed on the edges of these incisions. At the end of one season the small bulbs are separated from the parent root and planted out again and again, for three or four years, before they become fine flowering bulbs.

But let me return to the culture of this flower in our own country. A sandy loam is the soil in which these bulbs grow and flower best, and if such is not the nature of the spot they are to occupy and adorn it is well worth while to provide such. If during the season of flowering a slight shade be provided the quality and durability of the flowers will be increased. Hyacinths out-of-doors seldom require water, as the soil is sufficiently moist in their season of growth. The bulbs should be put into the ground late in October or early in November. The crown of the bulb should be placed four inches below the surface of the soil, and two or three inches of litter should be spread on top. The litter may be removed early in the spring, when the leaves have pushed through the soil. It may be put on again at night during frosty weather.

Hyacinths potted in September may be brought into bloom before Christ-

mas. When placing the bulb in the pot, the crown should be just level with the surface of the soil. The pots should be placed outdoors on the ground, and surrounded and covered with a layer six inches deep of cinder, ashes or soil. They should not be left more than two months in this position. Remove them to a cool hall or warm living-room, according to the date they are wanted to flower. Deluge the soil with water, which repeat at intervals till the flowers are on the wane. Place the plants close to the glass and admit plenty of air. They do not succeed a second year in pots and glasses. Planted outdoors they become decorative in the future of the flower garden.

The cultivation of hyacinths in glasses is a delightful recreation. Nothing is easier and so accessible to rich and poor, old and young. In choosing your bulbs look for weight as well as size. Be sure that the base of the bulb is sound. The single kinds are earlier and harder. Set the bulb in the glass so that the lower end is almost, but not quite, in contact with the water. Do not change the water, but keep a lump of charcoal at the bottom of the glass. Fill up the glasses as the level sinks. Put the glasses in a cool, dark cupboard to remain six weeks. When the roots are developed, remove by degrees to full light and air.

Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the development of root, leaf and flower during the growth of hyacinths in glasses. The springing up of the leaves and the rapid rise of the flower spike is hardly a trial of patience to the least patient, and the flush of blossom places in your hands a finished object of beauty.

"Well they reward the toil.  
The sight is pleased, the scent regaled;  
Each opening blossom freely breathes abroad  
Its gratitude; and thanks him with its sweets."

### A Wet Cellar for Apples.

In giving conditions necessary for long keeping of apples, most fruit men would name dryness for one. We remember that Mr. Oliver C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., once rather startled the members of the Western New York Horticultural society by averring that apples in his cellar kept just as well above a cistern or well of water (we forget which) as in the dryer parts of his cellar. Mr. Irving D. Cook, another member of that society, and a large orchardist, of Genesee county, writes to the *New York Tribune* as follows:

"In view of the constantly increasing production of apples and the seemingly almost universal crop the present season, and as the late-keepers usually bring the most remunerative prices, it is of vast importance that we practice the best known methods of picking, packing and storing. In this matter many have pet theories that are directly opposite to those of others. For instance, a recent correspondent states that among essentials for keeping apples is a dry cellar with a cement bottom. This is directly opposite the experience of all fruit dealers who visited my cellars for the purpose of inspecting stock during the past winter and spring; among them, two from West Virginia, who handled thousands of barrels in this country alone the past season, and extensive fruit growers. One of them remarked that whenever he entered a cellar and was compelled to walk on boards to keep out of the water, he was sure to find the fruit in good condition, providing, of course, that the temperature had been kept as near freezing as possible—as is necessary in either case.

"Now both of these advocates are enthusiastic in their theories; is it true that both are correct? As an experiment, during apple picking last fall, selections were made of the Northern Spy and Yellow Bellflower, carefully handled. Each specimen of the latter was wrapped separately in paper and placed in ventilated packages, and immediately stored in my cellar, where, owing to the springy nature of the location, notwithstanding the thorough drainage, during the spring months water will be found on portions of the earth bottom. The result has been that we are now (July 2) supplied with samples of the Spy in a good state of preservation. The Bellflower held out till June 1. Taking into consideration that neither variety is classed among the long-keepers, the latter being what the dealers term 'holiday fruit,' I am fully convinced that by careful and judicious handling, and practicing all the other

best known conditions favorable for keeping fruit, dampness, or in other words a wet cellar bottom, is not detrimental to the long-keeping of our winter fruit."—*American Rural Home*.

### Wasps and the Fruit.

It is several years since wasps were so plentiful as this season; in fact, I question if they have been known to be so numerous for many years past. They have very considerably cleared off all our raspberries, and have set to work upon the gooseberries and red currants; and although not many apricots are ripe, they have evidently a liking for them, as they are making short work of the few that are mature. But I will stop them in that direction, for I intend to gather all that are approaching maturity and place them under a thin gauze in the muscat-house to ripen. Fortunately, I had laid in a stock of the Hexagon netting in readiness to cover all the openings in the vineries in which grapes are now hanging, for I find the only safeguard is to keep them outside, for once inside they will disfigure the bunches of grapes in a few hours. Two or three years ago, it was said that if tomatoes were grown in a house the wasps would not enter it; but I have proved that the assertion is all moonshine, as well as some other remedies that have been recommended for that purpose. My excellent coadjutor, Mr. G. Gordon, recommends a piece of rag, first steeped in turpentine, and then lighted and thrust into the hole of a wasp's nest, as the best means of destroying them; and I can safely say that it is the simplest and most efficacious remedy I have tried.—*J. C. U., in Gardener's Magazine*.

### Grapes in Sawdust.

A writer in the *Pacific Rural Press* says about his method of doing it: "In putting up grapes, I would recommend old, well-fermented dust—the older the better. It must be perfectly dry; kiln-dried is the best. When the dust is ready for use, have the grapes perfectly dry; no dew on them, and not heated by the sun. Take a pair of scissors and nip every imperfect grape out of every bunch; then put a layer of sawdust on the bottom of the box and between every alternate layer of grapes; hold the grapes up and sprinkle the dust between the berries, so that they may be separated and not bruised; shake the box occasionally, and put about forty pounds in one box. By following this simple method, grapes may be kept in good preservation during winter and spring. I have kept them in this manner for the last ten years."

## The Household.

### The Family Relation.

Matrimony is often too soon and hastily consummated. New associations are often like the new broom. And sometimes, too, mothers are somewhat to blame for this. Matrimony is an institution ordained by the God of heaven, and should only be entered into after the most mature reflection and deliberation. No engagement should be made without consulting parents or older parties. How often boys in their teens, without any trade, profession, or even a common school education, are seen flirting about, a nuisance to society; yet they are ready to "wait upon" some respectable girl, when their only recommendations are to ape the clown, smoke and chew tobacco and drink whisky! It is true they may be good—no not good, should rather say expert—dancers, and trip the light fantastic toe to perfection, but in the end it will only be found to be one of the vanities of life and works of the flesh. It cannot be denied that the best part of society is among the females. It is well known, too, that there are by far too many bad young girls. If rude, ungentlemanly boys will persist in bad manners, let them seek their level.

Many poor boys have and will again make good husbands where there are good manners, economy and behavior, added to character.

We thus write because so many husbands and wives seek redress for all their wrongs in the courts by asking for divorces. While it is prudent to keep on the safe side, we should not scorn the erring, but always try to "raise the fallen, cheer the faint, heal the sick, and lead the blind."

Justice is too seldom meted out to the seducer. Too many, by far too

many, innocent girls are too incredulous, and are laughed at when ruined by the very fellows that ruined them.

It is one of the blessings of life to enjoy the society of a good and well-regulated family. It is anything but a blessing not to enjoy it. It is one of the commodities of this world that all may have. It is said, very truly too, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is also said that in time a small leak will sink a ship. Again, the Word says that the tongue is a very little member and boasteth great things; behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!

The marriage relation should never be trifled with by careless or in any way unkind expressions, even in jests. "What I say unto one I say unto all: watch!"

A. V.

WONSEVU, Kans., Oct. 8, 1880.

### Make Yourself Useful.

[Contributed by a Member of "The Household."] If you wish to be considered anybody in the world, make yourself useful. Look about for something to do. Do not think it beneath you to do little things. When sitting about the house unemployed, and the room needs righting up and sweeping, do not fear that you are meddling with somebody else's business if you pick up the broom and brush up the room and set things to rights. Though you may not set things just exactly as the mistress would, yet it would look much better than for you to sit in the dirt and leave it for the mistress to put things in order, for in all probability she has more awaiting her tired hands than she can get around to do. Do not sit still and wait to be told what to do, and consider your duty done by simply doing what you are actually requested to do, but look about, open your eyes and your ears, and do not live insensible to what is going on around you. Do not be a drone in the hive, or consider yourself only a visitor or a stranger. Even visitors are much more agreeable, especially if they stay for a day or two, if they turn in and help us a little, and show by their good will that they have a little thought for us. But make yourself at home and as one of the family, even though you be a stranger. Show an interest in their affairs, and sympathize with them in their troubles, and lend a helping hand wherever opportunity affords. In so doing you will make friends and find a home wherever you may go.

Children should ever consider it their duty to relieve their parents whenever opportunity affords, even though they be of age and maintain themselves, so long as their father's house is their home and they come and go as they please. It is their duty to do little things; and they should not wait to be told or requested to do, but should volunteer their services in doing little chores about the house or barn. How grateful a mother feels when she is churning and her son comes and says: "Mother, let me churn. I know you are tired. You can rest or do something else." The mother feels proud of that son, and feels like imprinting a kiss upon his brow; and she feels confident that he will make a worthy man. The daughter, too, owes much to her mother, and should be kind, gentle, thoughtful and affectionate to her mother, brothers and sisters, and be a star in the family, and by her gentleness be a model for her brothers.

Yes, make yourselves useful at home and abroad, and you will rise in the estimation of your friends and neighbors and will become leaders of business and society. So that when you are called from the stage of action you will be greatly missed, and your memory will long be cherished.

### Culinary Philosophy.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as boiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

To brown sugar for sauce, put the sugar in a perfectly dry sauce-pan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sauce-pan.

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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. Strawberries should be set as early as in September; other stock in November, or as soon as the growth is sufficiently checked to bear transplanting. Address

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**Farm and Stock.**

**How to Preserve Eggs.**

A reader asks how eggs may be preserved when hauled in considerable quantities. The following method was indorsed by the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association. In pickling a small quantity of eggs all that is necessary is to reduce the quantities relatively of the articles used.

To make pickle use stone lime, fine salt and water in the following proportions: one bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, twenty-five ten-quart pails of water. The lime must be of the finest quality, free from sand and dirt—lime that will slack white, fine and clean. Have the salt clean and the water pure and sweet, free from all vegetable or decomposed matter.

Slack the lime with a portion of the water, and add the balance of the water and the salt. Stir well three or four times at intervals, and then let it stand till well settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask or vat in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask or vat is filled to the depth of eighteen inches, begin to fill in the eggs, and when they lie say about one foot deep, spread around over them some pickle that is a little milky in appearance, made so by stirring up some of the very light particles that settle last, and continue doing this as each foot of eggs is added. The object of this is to have the fine lime particles drawn into the pores of the shells, as they will be by a kind of inductive process, and thereby completely seal the eggs. Care should be taken not to get too much of the lime in—that is, not enough to settle and stick to the shells of the eggs, and render them difficult to clean when taken out. I believe that the chief cause of thin, watery whites in limed eggs is that they are not properly sealed in the manner described. Of course, another cause is the putting into the pickle old, stale eggs that have thin, watery whites. When the eggs are within about four inches of the top of the cask or vat, cover them with factory cloth; and it is of the utmost importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this line. A tin basin (holding about six to eight dozen eggs) punched quite full of inch holes, edge muffled with leather, and a suitable handle about three feet long attached, will be found convenient for putting the eggs into the pickle. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out; they will go to the bottom without breaking.

When the time comes to market the eggs, they must be taken out of the pickle, cleaned, dried and packed. To clean them, secure half of a molasses hogshead, or something like it, filling the same about half full with water. Have a considerable number of crates of the right size (to hold twenty or twenty-five dozen eggs) made of laths or other slats, placed about three-quarters of an inch apart. Sink one of these crates into the half hogshead, take the basin used to put the eggs into the pickle, dip the eggs by raising it up and down in the water, and, if necessary, to properly clean them, set the crate up and douse water over the eggs; then, if eggs are found when packing that the lime has not been fully removed from, they should be laid out and all the lime cleaned off before packing. When the eggs are carefully washed, as before described, they can be set up or out in a suitable place to dry, in the crates. They should dry quickly, and be packed as soon as dry. In packing, the same rules should be observed as in packing fresh eggs. Vats built in a cellar, around the walls, with about one half their depth below the surface, about four or five feet deep, six feet long and four feet wide, are usually considered the best for preserving eggs in, although many use and prefer large tubs made of wood.

The place in which the vats are built, or the tubs set, should be clean and sweet, free from all bad odors, and where a steady, low temperature can be maintained—the lower the better—that is, down to any point above freezing.

Besides the foregoing, other methods for preserving eggs have been devised, such as varnishing, greasing, oiling and rolling in flour; but these methods will only answer in a small way, for an individual's private use, it being nearly or quite as much as the eggs are worth to put them in merchantable shape; in

fact, it is nearly impossible to do so, as the shells will never look uniformly clean. Several processes have been patented and sold to a considerable extent, but the old liming process undoubtedly stands ahead up to the present time.—*New England Farmer.*

**Rye for Pasturage.**

In my rambles through the country, I am disappointed in not seeing more patches of the ever verdant rye. Among pioneers, the crop is scarcely known, nor is it of much importance; but since pasturage and stock raising is the best system and the most profitable, its cultivation ought and will be greatly extended.

Rye is best sown in September; and the present condition of our soil, together with late frequent showers, is most favorable to a vigorous start. For pasturage and soiling, it is the most reliable, because it makes most rapid growth during autumn and spring, in humid and congenial temperature, at which time there is generally sufficient rain, which is not the case with summer crops. On a dry loam, or any well-drained soil, the rye can be pastured late in fall and early in spring, and is especially adapted to sheep and calves; thus giving green, succulent food six to eight weeks (during fall and spring) longer than can be ordinarily relied on with grasses. The shortening of the season for dry feeding is no mean object to fine stock raisers, as such a course contributes largely to the good health and vigor of the privileged consumers.

If sown very thick (nearly twice the usual amount) it grows up quicker, the straw is finer, and if cut before the grain forms it makes an excellent quality of hay if cured without too much exposure to the hot sun, which takes away the verdance and fragrance. After drying six or eight hours in the sun the crop for hay should be bound in small bundles, put in shocks for a short time, and the curing completed in the hay-loft. For horses or cattle such hay will be found as acceptable as the best sort of tame hay, and is preferable to hay allowed to stand until the seed is quite ripe.

In reviewing the importance of the crop, let us look upon it as the best and latest fall pasturage; good for soiling from early in May until late in June. Then the early planted sweet corn bridges over the hot season, and by repeated plantings the young animals, and such males as are confined in barns or small inclosures, can be treated as if on pasture for about seven months out of twelve. When we look about us for resources, and embrace the advantages offered in the richness of the soil and our invigorating climate, we shall extend the root crop to relax and cool the feverish condition of grain fed animals during the winter. With accessions of this sort we shall be enabled to raise more and better stock. Good quality increases demand, and that in turn advances the price. The rye crop should not be neglected. Great good often comes of a small beginning.—*Wm. Collard, in Iowa Homestead.*

**The New Corn Insect.**

As I have been a silent but interested listener while the observations of Dr. Boardman and Prof. French have been given to your readers, I will now add my observations.

I have, for the past three seasons, noticed this insect increasing in numbers, and also noted that corn fields were their favorite haunts. But as they were not known to be destructive, I thought but little of the matter.

While so far as I have been able to learn no damage has been done by them this season, they are in our corn fields in numbers double that of last year. Although belonging to the family of leaf-eaters, I do not think they molest the leaves of any plant, but feel sure their chief diet is pollen, as they have been observed to feed upon the pollen of thistles, golden-rod, rosin-weed, sunflower, and *Helianthus angustifolius* L. in particular. Whether earlier in the season the pollen of corn is also included in their bill of fare or not I am unable to say, but do not think they have any taste for rag-weed.

As to remedies, as Prof. French suggests, clean culture and rotation of crops is about all we can do; but I would suggest that his clean culture include the eighteen or twenty feet of wilderness that ornament our roadsides, and also fence corners and the like. In this vicinity the fields that are compar-

tively free from weeds are as full of beetles as any, and when their pollen-loving habit is considered it looks as though they came there to deposit their eggs in the loose soil about the roots of the corn and the few weeds found among it. The fact that land which last season was in grass or small grain, and the ground being much more compact, seems good evidence that it is the dry, loose hills which they select in which to deposit their eggs, which produce beetles in another year. As to natural enemies I have noted none, but have noticed that a small beetle (the *Leptotrachelus dorsalis* Fabr., one of the *Carabidae*) is much more abundant than formerly, and is found principally among corn, but whether or not it is to cut any figure in this matter I am not now able to say.

One thing seems sure, that if all things should prove favorable for the reproduction of these beetles we shall have a serious time with them another season.—*F. M. Webster, in Prairie Farmer.*

**The Different Breeds of Cattle.**

At a meeting of cattle breeders held during the Pennsylvania state fair, the merits of the various breeds of cattle were discussed. Col. Taggart was called to the chair, and L. D. Hagerty, of Ohio, officiated as secretary. It was thought best to take up the different breeds in order and hear what each one had to say.

The Jerseys for precocity, richness of milk and individual beauty were strongly advocated by Mr. Taggart, of Northumberland. He had taken cream three or four days old, and from thirty-two ounces had made twenty ounces of butter. He had heard it asserted that Jersey milk was too rich for young calves, but he had never lost a calf on that account yet.

Geo. Blight stated that eight quarts of Jersey milk would make a pound of butter, and that the milk was richer in cows of some age than in younger ones.

Col. Taggart thought his herd of Jerseys would average ten and a half months between each calf. One of his cows had four calves before she was four years old, one of which was dead. He weaned his calves at two days old.

Mr. Gregg advocated the Short-horn breed. His cows will weigh from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds. He kept a few Jerseys, and he thought his record would show that his Short-horns would produce about as much milk, but it would not make as much butter as the same quantity of Jersey milk, and when we considered beef the object, why of course the Short-horns were ahead. When he got through with cows as breeders he wanted something he could take to market. He had a Short-horn cow seven years old last May, whose sixth calf he was now exhibiting; weighs 1,650 pounds; has suckled every calf; is one of the fastest breeders he ever had.

Mr. John Patterson, of Chester county, Pa., an old and experienced breeder, put the matter this way: For the best beef take Short-horns, and Herefords are next to them for beef; for the best milk take the Jersey; for the best cheese take the Ayrshire; and for the best oxen take the Devon.

**The Ligurian Bee.**

Mr. Watts, a Scotchman, who has just issued a revised edition of Mr. Taylor's book upon the apiary, does not seem quite so confident as most apiarians of the superior qualities of the Ligurian over the common bee. He quotes as "worthy of the most careful consideration from those interested in the subject" a statement that the former robs the latter of their honey, and that they are also far more liable to disease. The writer says: "All Ligurian fauciers claim for them that they work in wet or dry, earlier and later than do the blacks. Now any one can see that as soon as there is honey in the flower, so soon will the black bee go for it, and so long as there is honey so long will the black remain gathering it. Since the Ligurian can no more make honey than the black, and since it finds honey after the blacks have failed, it must obtain it from some other source than the flowers. Ligurian bee-keepers tell me—and I see no reason to doubt the statement—that the Ligurian thrives amazingly for a time where plenty of black bees are kept, and that nearly in the same proportion to the number of black hives within reach so will be the honey-producing powers of the Ligurian. I have often seen them coming out of the black

hives, and certainly they were not helping the blacks, because in nearly exact proportion as they increased in weight the blacks decreased; and this transfer of the honey is not always accompanied with fighting, the Ligurians having what all successful pilferers generally have, viz., the knack of introducing themselves unchallenged anywhere, if what is wanted is to be had."

**Sale of Polled Cattle.**

On the 26th of last month there was a sale of polled cattle at Tillyfour, Scotland. It was the herd bred by the late Mr. W. McCombie. About 1,500 persons were present at this sale, most of whom came for the express purpose of buying. Seventy head were offered, 28 of which were cows and three-year-old heifers, 13 two-year-old heifers, 15 heifer calves, and 14 bulls from calves to two-year-olds. The prices obtained were from 11 to 270 guineas (\$55 to \$1,350). The cow sold for this sum is called the Pride of Aberdeen 9th, and it is considerably the highest price ever paid for a polled cow of any breed. The sale was spirited, and the prices realized far exceeded expectation.

**Veterinary Department.**

**Navicular Arthritis.**

I have a horse that was taken lame about a year ago in his fore legs, but I used him on the farm till last February, when he grew worse and was very lame. I removed his shoes and turned him to grass last May, and he has improved some. Have had his shoes reset lately. Seems to travel better with his heels high. His gait is shortened up very much. Wears the toes of his shoes off very thin. Seems to want to step on his toe, then drop his heel to the ground very carefully. There was a good deal of fever in his feet at first, but they seem to be healthy now; still he is quite lame. He feels first-rate and is in good order. Please tell me what to do for him.

ANSWER.—There is no doubt but you have a genuine case of navicular disease. Treatment: Remove the shoes, pare the feet as short as possible without injuring them; give him a little frog pressure; clip the hair from the coronet about half way to the articulations, and apply an active cantharides blister as often as the scabs are removed, until you have given four applications; turn him to pasture on low ground, and let him have not less than three months' run. When the weather becomes too cold for him to run out, give the use of a loose box, with the floor covered with ground tau-bark, earth or sawdust. Keep him tied up for forty-eight hours after each application of the blister in order to prevent a tendency to bite the parts and possibly leave a blemish.

**Cold Abscess.**

I have a six-year-old mare that has a lump on her brisnet as large as a man's fist. When I first saw it, two weeks ago, it was soft and shook as she walked. It is now hard, and has not changed in size or looks in more than a week. It is midway between or above the fore legs, and sticks out forward. I have seen her at different times reaching out over her manger to get hay off a box that stands there. The bunch is at the point where the top of the manger touches her at such times. She does not flinch when it is handled, and she drives free and strong. She has been driven on the road all summer, and is in fine condition. Will you kindly tell me what I shall do for her, and whether she should be driven?

ANSWER.—This is evidently an abscess, caused by an injury from pressing the parts against the manger. Treatment: Take a thin-bladed penknife and carefully make a small opening at its most prominent part sufficiently large to insert your index finger its whole length, and we are inclined to think you will find a small collection of pus, which requires to be evacuated before the enlargement will subside. Then inject tincture of iodine once a day for three days, and follow with one part of carbolic acid crystals to water thirty parts, mixed. It will be well to place a peget of oakum in the orifice of the wound, otherwise it will annoy you by healing at the surface before the walls have sufficiently sloughed. When the discharge has entirely ceased and the granulations feel firm to the touch, which may be determined by occasionally introducing the finger, the oakum should be removed and the opening allowed to heal, and if any thickening should remain, bathe the part every third day with tincture of iodine. If it becomes necessary, the animal may be worked during the process of treatment.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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**HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF** any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and 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.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polt-Bill, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complains), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. 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, Glaucoma, Mergims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, in one or two applications. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their food every twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



Leis's 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's Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

**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.



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