

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. IX.—NO. 45.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 457.

PRIDE'S FALL.

BY GATH BRITTLE.

Once on a time, at eventide,
Two laden horses stood
Hard by the gloomy entrance
Of a dense and trackless wood.
One bore heavy sacks of grain;
The other, proud and bold,
Pranced 'neath the light but rarer load
Of jewels and of gold.
"My friend," said this one, with a sneer,
"How better 'tis to be
The bearer of uncounted wealth
Than of a miller's fee!
Upon my back I proudly bear
A rich man's priceless hoard,
To be ere long in gilded halls
Beyond the forest stored.
Thy burden is a donkey's load,
Coarse sacks of wheat and corn;
A well-bred steed like me, my friend,
Would cast it off in scorn."

"Thy burden," said the humble one,
"Is richer far than mine;
Yet I'm as proud to carry it
As thou to carry thine.
Proud that in what I have to do,
Whate'er the task may be,
I'll gladly duty's call obey,
And do it faithfully."

And then they passed within the wood,
But ere the bound they gain,
A band of robbers seize them both,
They struggle—but in vain.
"What have we here?" the leader cries;
"This corn we do not need—
But this my men, here's wealth enough
To satiate a miser's greed."

They bid the miller's horse depart,
The rich man's steed they hold;
And by the light of torch divide
His jewels and his gold.

MORAL.

We all have reason, in life's course,
In sorrow to confess
The object of our pride is oft
The cause of our distress.

MARRYING THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

"It's too provokin'!" exclaimed Joshua Potter, with a thwack of his fist on the breakfast-table that made the delf rattle.
"It is so, so it is," said Aunt Rachel, dutifully chiming in with her husband, and casting a reproachful glance at her niece, Patience Bethell, whose charming eyes shot rebellious flashes through the tears that would come in spite of her strongest efforts.

"Gals don't get such chances ev'ry day, I tell you," continued Mr. Potter. "Zek'el Sawpells is the forehanddest young farmer in all Taboggan, an' the gal as turns up her nose at him don't know which side of her bread's buttered."

"That she don't!" returned Aunt Rachel; "and to think of throwin' over such a man for an unbeknown, adventur'some schoolmaster—"

"It's what I call too provokin'!" repeated Joshua Potter.

"And what's the provokin'er still," Aunt Rachel added, "there's Cynthia Goss ready to snap at any other 'Zek'el may make, and ten to one he'll make her one now jest for spite, an' she'll be jest mean enough to say as how she cut Patience out."

"I'm sure she's welcome to him," was all the latter deigned to say, as she rose and left the room.

"She's jest like her mother," was Aunt Rachel's comment. "Nothin' would do sister Edith but marry that lit'ry chap, Richard Bethell, as was shif'less enough to go an' die in a year, leavin' her with a baby on her hands. Then she was silly enough to grieve herself to death, an' of course the baby fell to us. Well, one would 'a thought that child's early experience would 'a been a warnin' to her, but it does seem as if what's bred in the bone's to'ably sartin to come out in the flesh."

Leaving Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel to finish their talk over family matters, let us go back a step and see what gave rise to it.

A few months before, a genteel-looking young man had applied to the Taboggan school committee for employment as a teacher. The committeemen shook their heads at first. Mr. Leon Payne might be a very proper person, but then he was a total stranger, and brought no recommendation. Still, his terms were so moderate that it was decided to take him a quarter on trial.

There was a good deal of grumbling at first. Mr. Payne gave the boys altogether too much play, their parents thought. Then he would often take a hand in their sport. He could toss a ball or handle a bat with the best of them, and was not above marbles even. In all which many saw a woeful want of dignity. But when it was found that the boys were get-

ting on faster in their studies than they had ever done before, the grumbling measurably abated, and the fathers of Taboggan were less scandalized when they caught Mr. Payne in a crowd of noisy urchins, "taw" in hand, "knuckling down" with the rest on terms of complete equality.

Mr. Payne was a strikingly handsome man. He became quite a favorite with the Taboggan belles, and would have excited the ire and jealousy of a host of rural swains but for the tact with which he avoided even the appearance of rivalry. His attentions to the Taboggan fair were so general in their character that the most suspicious lover could find nothing to complain of in particular. Besides, a poor young schoolmaster is no great "catch," and that consideration set a good many minds at ease.

In one of his Sunday rambles, Mr. Payne had lost his way, and stopped to ask it of a young lady who came cantering across his path. When she reined up her horse and turned her face to meet the questioner, the latter was so struck with admiration that, for a moment, he forgot to pursue his inquiries; and when he resumed them, it was in a manner so confused that several minutes were consumed in obtaining the desired information; after which the two parted, exchanging bows and blushes.

This was the first but not the last meeting of Leon Payne and Patience Bethell. The young schoolmaster became a pretty constant visitor at the house of Joshua Potter, Patience's uncle—so constant, indeed, that both Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel began to suspect him of designs not quite consistent with certain plans of theirs anent their niece and 'Zek'el Sawpells, a well-to-do young farmer, rich in lands and goods and fatted calves, whom they had set their hearts on having for a nephew-in-law.

For a season the worthy uncle and aunt concealed their uneasiness. There was nothing in the young people's meeting and talking over books to make the ground of direct complaint. But things came to another pass when 'Zek'el Sawpells came, one day, with a smirking offer of his hand and heart to Patience, and was sent away with a very lively flea in his ear.

Then Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel laid their heads together in solemn council.

"It was quite onnat'ral," Uncle Joshua said, "that a gal should give a man like 'Zek'el the mitten, unless there was another feller in the case."

Aunt Rachel was quite of the same mind, and both agreed that "the other feller" could be none else than "that stuck-up schoolmaster;" and this was what Uncle Joshua denounced as "too provokin'," as we began by relating.

Aunt Rachel's prediction that 'Zek'el Sawpells would propose to Cynthia Goss for spite, was fulfilled within a week, and in less than a month they were married.

Many were the looks of triumph that Cynthia cast at Patience when they met at church the next Sunday. But there wasn't much exultation in 'Zek'el's looks as they wandered from her he had won to her he had lost. He heaved an audible sigh, but that may have been because the sermon affected him.

Mr. Payne's quarter was out, and one morning he called on Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel and asked their consent to a quiet little wedding between their niece and himself.

"Ef you'n Patience's fixed it up," said Uncle Joshua, "it's not much use us sayin' no; but I've no great notion of a gal's marryin' a schoolmaster. It's a low come-down for one as might 'a had her pick of all Taboggan."

Aunt Rachel would have pointed the moral by referring to the sad history of Patience's mother; but since 'Zek'el Sawpells was no longer in the case, both the aunt and uncle had lost spirit; so the quiet little wedding was suffered to come off with but passive opposition.

Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel bade their niece and her husband a rather cheerless good-by on their wedding morning, as they stepped aboard the train for the city. But Patience had a brave as well as a loving heart. She put the fullest trust in the man of her choice, and went, without question, to share whatever home he had to offer, however humble it might be.

On alighting at their journey's end, Leon led Patience through the crowd to where a handsome carriage was in waiting. A coachman stood at the open door; and before Patience had time to chide her husband's extravagance he had handed her in and they were driven off.

At length the carriage stopped. The door was again opened. Leon stepped out and gave his hand to Patience, who, the next moment,

found herself ascending the steps in front of an elegant mansion.

Before she had time to recover her wonder, the door opened in answer to Leon's ring, and giving her hand an assuring press, he conducted her into a sumptuous apartment, where a stately white-haired lady rose to meet them.

"Mother, this is the daughter I have brought you," said Leon.

There was that in the white-haired lady's look which spoke, more plainly than words, her approval of her son's choice; and there was a warmth of welcome in her embrace which drove all misgivings from Patience's heart.

"But," said Patience when the greeting was over, "this cannot surely be your home, Leon?"

"No; it is *ours* now," he answered.

"Then you are—"

"What the world calls rich," he added; "but—"

"encircling her with his arm—"I feel richer to-day than I ever did before."

"But how was it that you—"

"Became a schoolmaster?" you would ask. Well, it was a freak of mine. My main purpose was to seek out, if I could find it, a true and guileless heart that would love me for my own sake, regardless of wealth or station, and I feel quite certain I have succeeded."

Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rachel were forced to admit, at last, that Patience might have done worse than marry the schoolmaster.

HUMAN LIFE.

I believe it was Dr. Samuel Johnson who said that all men believe that all men are mortal but themselves. This statement may be doubted in a literal sense, but it implies that all men are at least anxious to cling to this terrestrial habitation as long as they are able. Even if life is beset with adverse circumstances from which they cannot extricate themselves, still they hope to extend their years to the allotted time of three score and ten. Should they reach that period, then they become anxious to occupy a few years more of life.

When we hear men say that when they arrive at the age of sixty or seventy years then they will be ready to leave this world in peace, they talk nonsense. If they should arrive at that age, although their physical system has become prostrate and weak, yet they will cling to life, and become as anxious as when they were young to extend the limits of their lives a few years more.

Some men become old at middle age, and some who have passed the meridian of life yet retain the vitality and sprightliness of youth; but we cannot gauge mankind, from the simple fact that one has passed a few years more or less than another. The constitutions of some persons are better adapted than others to carry them through the journey of life—their physical systems are stronger; they are less liable to spells of sickness; their mental faculties are in better working order. For I take it for granted that a strong, vigorous mind to develop itself must be supported by a vigorous constitution.

Debility of the system is not conducive to mental exercise. When the body is racked with disease, the mind is in sympathy with the body, and becomes absorbed and loses its elasticity. It does not follow by any means that a strong, robust constitution necessarily possesses a vigorous, active and well-informed mind. The very opposite is frequently the case, as every day's observation will convince any one. A strong, robust child will seek for bodily exercise. It is congenial with its feelings. And we all know the value which is placed on mere animal strength.

There are thousands who gauge a man's qualification merely from the fact that he can raise a greater weight from the ground than another; that he can jump a few inches more, can run a little faster, or can drink more whiskey and keep on his feet than another; that he can stand in a pugilistic ring and stand more pounding than his antagonist can. We have, therefore, different standards of what constitutes greatness. Mankind in his wild state has still other standards from us. As civilization extends, the standard of excellence undergoes a change also.

Whenever the mental faculties are cultivated and brought into existence, they, like the use of the muscles of the body, become stronger by use. We have in a great degree the means within ourselves of shaping our future life. It is the natural desire of mankind to live a good old age. We must not therefore in our youth conduct our lives as if it were a mere lottery. We must build on a good foundation. As we plant, so shall we reap. Thousands of consti-

tutions are almost ruined before the years of middle life. The poet has said:

"War slays its thousands, peace its tens of thousands."

The former is more noticeable than the latter. Public attention is attracted to it because its results are not only more visible to the mind, but its consequences are generally more immediate and sudden and therefore more observable. Many of the evils of our social organization work in secret. They are hidden frequently from the public eye. They are surrounded by fascinating allurements.

In youth the germs of a premature mortality, we are told by the best medical authority, are frequently inherited; and if this is so, it is folly to expect that a ripe old age will be our inheritance.

The violations of the laws of our physical being cannot be ignored with impunity. We may hope to escape the consequences, but it is certain sooner or later they will manifest themselves.

What a valuable lesson, especially to youth, may be gathered from the lives of such persons as Benjamin Franklin, William Hutton, Leigh Hunt and Mrs. Mary Somerville. They all lived to a ripe old age. They were all temperate and frugal in their habits, and all lived to be noted for their intellectual attainments. I need not speak of Franklin. We all know who he was. William Hutton rose from being a poor boy to a man of property; but he was better known by his literary productions. When he was nearly eighty years of age he could walk twenty miles a day without being fatigued. When he was over seventy he took a journey on foot to trace the old Pitts wall, which was built on the south line of Scotland from sea to sea. He was attended in this expedition of exploration by his daughter and a man-servant. When he had accomplished his task he furnished a history of its results. The biographer of that general writer, Leigh Hunt, remarks that "Leigh Hunt was beautiful in his old age." A short time before Mrs. Mary Somerville died she wrote: "Though far advanced in years (ninety-two) I take a lively interest in passing events. I regret that I shall not live to know the result of the expedition to determine the currents of the ocean, the distance of the earth from the sun determined by the transit of Venus, and the source of the most renowned of rivers, the discovery of which will immortalize the name of Dr. Livingstone. But I regret most of all that I shall not see the suppressing of the most atrocious system of slavery that ever disgraced humanity—that made known to the world by Dr. Livingstone, and by Mr. Stanley, and which Sir Bartle Frere has gone to suppress by order of the British government." In a letter to her friend, the late Lord Brougham, who had requested her to write a work or an analysis of astronomy for colleges and public schools, she says: "By the way, it is a curious proof of *university* prejudice that though the Cambridge men admit my analysis of the Principia to be unexceptionable, and to be well calculated for teaching the work, yet, not being a Cambridge man, it cannot be used." The verdict of these old silurian fossils will not pass muster a few generations after this. JAMES HANWAY.

JANE, Franklin county, Kans.

A Real Heroine.
A poor servant girl of Noyan, in France, once proved herself a real heroine. A common sewer of great depth had been opened for repairs, the opening being covered at night with some planking; but those in charge of the operations neglected to place any lights near to warn wayfarers of the danger in their path. Four men returning home from work stepped on the planks, which, being frail and rotten, gave way under their weight, and precipitated them to the bottom. It was some time before any one became aware of what had happened; and when the people gathered round, no man among the crowd was daring enough to respond to the frantic entreaties of the wives of the entombed men by descending that foul and loathsome depth. Presently a fragile-looking girl of seventeen, stepping to the front, said quickly: "I'll go down and try to save the poor fellows;" and creatures calling themselves men were not ashamed to stand by and see Catharine Vasseur let down on her valiant but fearful mission. Then ensued a few long minutes of anxious suspense before the signal to haul up was felt, and two still breathing but unconscious men were, with the gallant girl, brought to the surface. Nigh exhausted as the effort had left her, the heroic maiden only stayed to gain breath before descending again.

To a Young Man.
Remember, son, that the world is older than you are by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten millions went to the funeral. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do. Remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown university, who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, and they are more stylish; your mustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better. But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check will drain more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copperplate signature in six months. —Burlington Hawkeye.

Facetiae.
"Mr. Smith," said a lady at a fair, "won't you please to buy this bonnet to present to the lady you love?" "I wouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith; "I'm a married man."

We do not believe the report that a city belle, having, in response to a challenge, baked a cake for a friend's wedding, set it out of doors, on the window ledge, one cold night, to be frosted.

When a man went home the other day and told his wife that he had just bought a new spring wagon, she exclaimed: "Why, George! What made you get a spring wagon in the fall of the year?"

The betrothed of a rich banker, in showing a boarding-school friend, who was engaged to a poor editor, her betrothal presents, that sparkled with diamonds, said: "Does your intended give you such gems?" "Oh, no," was the reply; "he gives me gems of thought."

Standard Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. F. Pope, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

A Granger's View from a Granger's Text.

"We demand equal and exact justice for all, and special privileges for none."

This means that two billions of dollars of capital shall not be exempted from all taxation, while the producers of wealth shall carry the immense burdens of government.

This means that toll-gates shall not be established along the great highways of commerce by a privileged aristocracy of capitalists called bankers.

"That all banks of issue shall be suppressed, and the currency restored to the government to which it belongs."

That the people themselves shall control that which circulates as currency and regulates the value of all commodities and all labor.

That the producers of wealth shall not be left at the mercy of privileged speculators.

This means that idle capital shall have no special privilege to absorb the products of labor.

That no bonded debt shall rest as a perpetual incumbrance upon our most sacred American inheritance, given us in trust by our revolutionary fathers; that this glorious land of ours, this great American republic, shall be transmitted to a generation of free people, and not to mortgaged serfs and slaves.

That the policy of the government shall be to encourage industry and not idleness; to develop all the great resources of this great country, and make prosperous those people who make the world better because of their useful lives.

Our motto demands interstate legislation, to control all the great lines of transportation in the interest of the whole people, and not especially in the interest of the privileged few. The Patrons of Husbandry will discuss all these great subjects which pertain to the protection of the industrial classes. Earnestly and fearlessly will the true Patron labor to unload from the agricultural classes that system of special legislation and unjust taxation which has so long impoverished and discouraged the American farmer. The grange is the elementary school which shall educate the people to know their social, moral and political rights. The intelligent Patron will seek the redress of his grievances through a just system of legislation as the only possible hope of relief. And he who dares not discuss these subjects manfully, and labor faithfully in organized effort to liberate the people, and he who lends his influence to sustain that capitalistic power, is already an unfortunate slave and deserves our commiseration.

Our text is in accordance with the great christian law of "love for God, and love for man;" of "doing unto others that which we would wish them to do unto us." It is the true christian basis of all governments. In proportion to our intelligence and mental power, our responsibility becomes greater, and we must become more progressive and aggressive. Our work is to purify the government, to make the American republic a school-house for the downtrodden nations of the whole earth. Our work is to educate and elevate humanity. The eyes of the struggling slaves of all nations are upon us. Earnestly, prayerfully, they watch the results of our labors. We cannot, we must not, shrink from the high and most sacred duties which rest upon us, as Americans and intelligent Patrons of Husbandry. Let it be proven to the world by the great reformatory work of our agriculturists that the American flag shall represent a prosperous, a harmonious and happy people of thirty-eight great American states, with the highest and purest christian civilization of earth.—Ira S. Haseltine, in Journal of Agriculture.

Why a Farmer Should Be a Patron.

Another way in which the grange proposes to benefit the farmer through united action is in "talking together." No two men have ideas exactly alike. No one man can by practical experience, by himself alone, learn all that is to be known about his calling. Theories and ideas must first be thought over, talked over, compared with others and thoroughly investigated and understood before they can be successfully put into practice; hence all other classes, callings and professions have their conferences and conventions, local, state and national, that they may by talking together for the common good advance the interests of all. Farmers can and are being benefited in this same manner by talking together in their subordinate granges, in their county granges, in their state granges and in their National Grange. Some of the good old sayings have it that "two heads are better than one," and "in the multitude of council there is wisdom." One person can sing alto, another tenor, another soprano; either alone would sound well, but combined we have perfect harmony of song. A band of music is composed of many performers, each playing a different instrument; either by itself would make music, but only when combined do we get the grand music of

the masters in perfection. Every farmer has ideas of his own; by comparing them with his neighbor's, talking together in the grange, the good that each has is combined, made better and for the good of all. By talking together farmers are learning to stand on their feet and express themselves on any and all occasions, not leaving it to lawyers, doctors and those of other professions to run school meetings, primaries, conventions, etc. Yes, the grange is teaching farmers to "talk out in meeting," whatever that meeting may be, and they are being heard from more than ever. They are practicing the parliamentary rules, and are thus learning to talk together, not only intelligently, but with order, system and by the rules of all bodies that meet to talk together. Vast good is and will come from this being schooled and practiced in talking together. It will be felt not only in neighborhood matters, but in political parties, in legislatures, in congress and the entire affairs of the nation, and all well-wishers for their country's good will yet thank the grange for its grand benefits conferred upon our entire people, and because it has united the farmers of all sections, and is benefiting them all, who depend upon them through their "talking together."—Grange Bulletin.

Why the Grange Attracts.

The secret of our fidelity to the grange is due in part to its social features. Before the existence of the movement farmers were isolated socially. Naturally unobtrusive, habitually plain in conduct and in dress, shy in formalities, and detesting the high-pressure ways of gilded society, they have lived generally outside of social circles. In the meanwhile the younger folks were lamentably drifting away from home, induced by the temptations of town life and gayety.

The advent of the grange was opportune, in that it has met a need felt by both old and young. It at once developed the charm of social intercourse among a plain people, whose cares and interests were kindred, and replaced for our youth the costly flash society of our towns. Being calculated to give the latter a love for rural pursuits, the grange became eminently acceptable to parents, and, as a fruit, the venerable matron and husbandman have generally connected themselves with the order; and we all well know how the presence of old age adds to the interest and value of any organization. Again, the younger element find in the grange a scale of social pleasantries that can be readily attained without that cost of humiliation which a fashionable circle is sure to force upon the hard-handed, sun-browned country youth. We cannot afford extravagant apparel for our boys and girls. They are brought up plainly, and are not versed in those artificial tenets peculiar to the Potiphar's of what is labeled "Our Best Society." Add to this the fact that the grange opens its door as well to wife and daughter as to father and son, and it can plainly be seen that a grange, "where well willed and well tilled," cannot fail to be attractive.

Want of space will not permit us to recite still other interesting features. The grange is appreciated as a means whereby true citizenship shall be promoted among us, whereby the best economy in agriculture shall be attained, and whereby we may learn by discussion and investigation our just relations toward all other industries. If the chamber of commerce, as applied only to trade, is interesting to merchants, how much more attractive to us must be the grange, as applied to our farm and household economy, and beyond that, to every principle that underlies true manhood and womanhood.—Patron of Husbandry.

Grange Mottos.

The following are inscriptions, says Colman's Rural, appearing upon the banners borne in the procession at Rolla at the late meeting of the Missouri State grange:

- "Truth and honesty make clean hands and a pure heart for a true Patron."
"Our motto: Live and let live; the greatest good to the greatest number."
"Union is strength; division is weakness."
"We cheerfully grant just rights and privileges to all men, and claim no more for ourselves."
"The grange organization is the only institution that can bring relief to the farmers and elevate them to a higher social standing."
"Just distribution of burdens and blessings of government to mankind."
"Our mission: to elevate humanity and to make mankind better and happier."
"Selfish strife and contention destroy peace and prosperity."
"United we advance, divided we retrograde. Praise to him who unites; woe to him who divides."
"No selfishness, but a fraternal feeling for all mankind."
"Agriculture, the element that produces the prosperity and wealth of the nation."
"Our work: to advance our country's interest and our country's good."
"The Patrons of Missouri send greetings to the Patrons of sister states."
"Education, the basis of our organization, the strength of our civilization."
"Co-operation, the essential element of success."
"No North, South, East or West; no sectionalism, but one people and one government."
"Rolla Encampment, Patrons of Husbandry, October, 1880."

One Grange Object.

One prime object of the grange is thus tersely stated in the California Patron: "If we meet often we may become sociable, we may become friendly; if we become friendly, we may become united in our efforts to help each other; if we help each other we will be benefited ourselves. We are told of old, 'In union there is strength.' Those who have become satisfied of the truth of that adage endeavor to strengthen

themselves thereby. Farmers as a class seem to be alone in not seeing the truth of it. When they do, and practice their belief, they will find that they are a power on the throne, behind the throne, yes the very throne itself, and should, and may with justice to all, be subservient to none. The railroad king is their servant; and with such a union as might be, and should be, would obey all rightful demands, no matter what their desires might be.

Very Solicitous.

At the present time the grange is an object of a great deal of solicitude. "I appreciate all it has done for the hard-working farmer," said a ring politician to us the other day; "but," continued he, "from present indications I fear they are going to engage in politics, and that will be ruinous to the order for future usefulness." Don't give yourself any uneasiness. Politics never will be brought into the grange, but enough of the grange will be brought into politics to consign to eternal political oblivion all place seekers like yourself. And you may further rest assured, that no harm will result to the order or the country at large by so doing. The farmers of Michigan have the floor, and demand that you and your sons, together with your sons-in-law and all your kin, however remote, step down and out.—Agricultural World.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS

-AND-

FURNITURE DEALERS

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

Undertaking a Specialty.

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

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY!

FALL LIST.

- I offer First-Class Hedge Plants for the Fall Trade at.....\$1 00 per 1,000
Budded Peach Trees, 4 to 5 feet, first-class.....50 00 per 1,000
Peach Buds (20 varieties).....50 00 per 1,000
Apple Clons for winter grafting.....1 00 per 1,000
A few thousand one-year-old Per-simmons.....5 00 per 1,000
Bain Gilead, one year, 2 to 3 feet high 3 00 per 100
Peach Stocks for budding or grafting 1 00 per 100

Send for Price List of General Stock.

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

D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kansas.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

ORDER!

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

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

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

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

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

Eastern Johnson County Items. The autumn winds are singing their monotonous dirge through the trees, while a clock in the corner of my room is telling us in language unmistakable that time is swiftly flying, and winter with its cold, chilling blasts will soon be upon us.

Items of interest are scarce, as we are not a "politician," but belong to the non-voting element in society.

Johnson county is "progressive." As proof of the same we will simply say: Stanley Sabbath-school has a lady superintendent and assistant, Mrs. S. C. Fletcher and Mrs. Dawson. Tomahawk Sabbath-school also has a lady superintendent, Mrs. C. C. H. Arrasmith.

Tomahawk's new organ has arrived—a "Beauty," direct from the manufacturer's. Sixty-nine dollars less freight is what it cost.

Stanley held a festival last evening, proceeds to go for an organ.

Pianos and organs are all the rage—with those who can afford them.

Several new carriages in the vicinity. New barns, houses, granaries, etc., going up in the vicinity. Speaks well for the prosperity of "old Johnson county."

A Wisconsin lady visiting in the vicinity sent a bean stalk that was planted last spring, bore one crop and died down, then sprouted from the root and bore the second, to Dane county, Wisconsin, as a curiosity.

Wheat is looking splendid.

Plenty of stock, and, if you will allow a "non-voter" to be judge, looks well.

Mr. C. Fay, of Stanley, and Miss Fanny Ward, of Maple Grove, were married last week; also Mr. J. Greenwald and a Miss Porter, of this vicinity. The young men of course had to charivari them, and am sorry to say got into trouble, and one of their number, a Mr. Ship, was badly cut (not dangerously). So much for keeping up a custom long since out of vogue.

Lest I weary your patience, I close. PERSEVERANCE. STANLEY, Kans., Oct. 30, 1880.

Bank Robbery—Burned to Death. [Independence Tribune.]

Some time since, Hull's bank was warned to look out for burglars. Although they have one of the finest safes and a first-class bank vault, they placed a guard on duty, and kept him on until last Saturday night. Imagine the surprise on Tuesday morning early, when the book-keeper, Mr. George W. Finlay, and Mr. Albert Schulties opened the vault to find the contents strewn all around. The door was closed and the Hull Bros. informed of the situation. On examination it was found that the burglars had got into the cellar, and with a crowbar and chisel drilled a hole angling six feet through solid stone and brick work into the vault. The hole was large enough for a man of ordinary size to squeeze through. The party had tried to pick and break the lock on the safe, but it resisted all efforts; and then they ransacked private boxes and papers in the vault. They found \$712.15 in silver coin and nickels in a box, which they took, and then made their escape. A large reward had been offered for the burglars, and every effort will be made to capture them. It is supposed that they were a party of strangers, who, after robbing the bank, immediately left the city for parts unknown.

Esquire A. T. Peterson informs us of the sad burning of a little son of Horace Robertson, about seven miles south, near the Parker post-office, on the Coffeyville road. On Sunday, the 17th ult., some parties started a fire on the prairie, which spread for a mile or more, and burned the outside of an old hay-stack near Robertson's. The fire smoldered under the ashes, but was supposed to be out. On Monday the two little sons of Mr. Robertson—Richie, aged eight, and Henry, aged six—were out playing over the burned district, and when they came to the burned stack, supposing the fire all out, Richie ran into it. The flames flashed up, setting fire to his clothes. Both boys tried to get his clothes off, but failed, and then started to run home, about a hundred rods distant. After running a few rods, Richie lay down and told his brother to go home and tell his ma. Mrs. Robertson ran with all possible speed, only to find her boy roasted alive, with clothes burned off from head to foot. W. Baker, the postmaster, was next to reach the dreadful scene, and found the body so burned that the flesh would break when the body was moved. He wrapped it up in a blanket and carried it to the house. Mr. Robertson was not at home at the time.

The neighbors came in an rendered all the assistance possible. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. I. Hill, and was largely attended by sympathizing neighbors and friends.

Robbed of All He Had. [Topeka Capital.]

Mr. George Albers, a carpenter, has been working hard and saving his money in order that he could have treatment for a disabled leg. His accumulations amounted to about \$250, which he had concealed in his bed-room over Warren's grocery, corner of Kansas avenue and Fourth street. Yesterday, while absent, some one broke into his apartment and succeeded in finding and carrying off all his hard-earned savings, together with his best clothes. Mr. Albers feels keenly the loss of all he had.

Horse Thieves. [Wichita Beacon.]

The indications are that the horse thief abounds in this community. On Saturday night Oscar Thomas had his pony and saddle stolen. He had hitched it near the Presbyterian church. The bridge was left. A thorough search has failed to find any trace of the animal. On the same night Doc Black missed a horse and a mule, and on Sunday night a teamster in the city lost both his horses. "Strayed" will hardly account for this.

Still They Come. [Topeka Commonwealth.]

It is doubtful if even those residing in the state are aware of the enormous growth of the sheep interests of Kansas during the past year, and especially during the last summer.

Kansas farmers have been gradually awakening to the fact that the soil, grasses and climate of this state are especially adapted to sheep raising; and this conviction has been stimulated by the drought of last spring over a portion of this state, and by the failure of the native grasses in Colorado and New Mexico last summer.

Sheep have been flocking into the state by the hundred thousand from the East and from the West, and many of them of a very high grade. Within a few weeks one thousand highly graded ewes and twenty-five pedigreed Merino rams from Ohio arrived in Topeka, to be held in Shawnee county; and on yesterday a car load of 180 full-blooded Merino rams and ewes, all thoroughbred and registered, passed through Topeka over the Santa Fe, which we learned were shipped by Charles H. Warner, of Lima, N. Y., to his sheep ranch at Larned, Pawnee county. The interest our sheep men are taking in improving their flocks is shown by the ready sale this improved stock finds all over the state.

In the car load of rams referred to is one registered in New York state as "Smuggler," and that attracted a great deal of attention at the New York state fair this year. This ram was presented by George B. Dunsberger, of Geneva, N. Y., to the Kansas Wool Growing company (a Topeka organization), and goes to their ranch south of Larned. This valuable animal, and in fact the entire car load, is a valuable acquisition to our state, and we hope many more such will follow.

If Kansas keeps on developing her sheep industry at the present rate, the time is near at hand when she will rank among the first in the Union, not only in the quantity of wool produced, but in the high grade of its stock.

Mysterious Disappearance of a School Teacher. [Ottawa Republican.]

The people along the borders of the Osage county line are much excited over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Frederic S. Webster, a young man about twenty-two, and a son of Elder Daniel Webster. The family lives about four miles east of Arvonia, on the Marias des Cygnes river, and young Webster has been teaching school on the prairie some three miles from his home. The circumstances of the affair as related to us by a resident are as follows: Webster boarded at home, going to and fro on horseback, and it was no infrequent matter for him to stay over night with some one of the pupils, and thus an absence of a night was not unusual. Wednesday, the 20th ult., he started for school as usual, remarking as he left that he thought he would stop over night with some of the pupils; and he did go home with one of them at the close of the school. He and his father have been buying stock, and having some in the neighborhood (at a Mr. Hunt's) he went over there, and then concluded to go home after all. Mr. Hunt says that he left his house just as it was getting dark, and that is the last that has been heard or seen of poor Fred. Webster. He has disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him. It was not known that anything untoward had happened until several days had passed. His scholars came to school on Thursday, and naturally concluded, as he did not appear, that he must be ill; his parents quite as naturally were not alarmed that he did not come home, nor were they cognizant of his absence until on Friday, when one of the family met a pupil who asked how Fred was. This led to the discovery of the fact that he was missing. The community was promptly alarmed, and people have been fruitlessly searching for him every since. The general supposition is that he has been murdered for his horse and money, the deed most probably being committed by a gang of tramps that were in the neighborhood. His father has offered a reward of a hundred dollars for any information regarding him. He was a young man of excellent character. His mysterious disappearance has cast a gloom over the whole community, as he was very highly esteemed. There is a chance here for some detective work.

Accidentally Shot. [Troy Chief.]

We last week spoke of the accidental death of Edward Hayton, but at the time of going to press had received no particulars. They are as follows: On Wednesday morning he and George Botkin went to Elwood for sand, each driving a team, and young Hayton taking his shotgun along with the expectation of getting an opportunity to shoot some ducks. They got their loads of sand and were on their way home, a short distance east of Wathena. Hayton's team was in advance, and his gun was standing between his legs, the barrel resting against his shoulder. At the place mentioned the wagons pass from the dirt road on to the rock road, the place being somewhat rough and sliding. It is supposed that the jolting of the wagon caused the gun to slip down, with the muzzle against his body, the lock striking against something, causing the gun to discharge. At any rate, Botkin heard the report, and saw young Hayton thrown toward the back of the wagon, and heard him utter a cry. Botkin stopped his team, and ran forward to the other wagon as quickly as possible, but when he got there Hayton was dead. The charge of shot had passed through his heart and lodged in his body.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill. Sold by Barber Bros.

Antelope Hunting. [Eureka Herald.]

Another antelope hunt is being organized. It will be more extensive than the last, as parties from Eldorado and other points in Butler county are coming over to take part in it. Persons from this region are expected to meet at Mr. Reeve's a few miles west of Ivanpah, in Butler county, at dawn on Thursday of next week. If a sufficient number of men and dogs can be collected, it is the intention to encircle the region where the game ranges and close in to a central point. In that case no shooting will be permitted within the circle. If there are not enough to operate in this way, they will enter upon the chase as before.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches and the rich man's bliss, is maintained by the judicious use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens and invigorates the system by purifying the blood. It is so highly concentrated that it is the most economical medicine for this purpose that can be used.

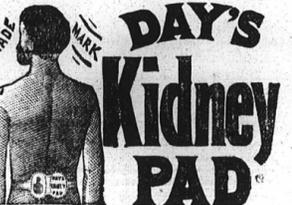
No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption.



CARTER'S Little Nerve Pills, FOR NERVOUS and DYSPETIC MEN AND WOMEN.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for those who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used alone or in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in either case will give most prompt and gratifying relief. Dyspepsia makes you Nervous, and Nervousness makes you Dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.



DAY'S Kidney PAD. ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS BY ABSORBING all humors, every trace of disease, and forcing into the system through the pores of the skin nourishing and strengthening vegetable tonics, giving it WONDERFUL POWER to cure at once.

PAIN IN THE BACK. Side or Loins, Inflammation and Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, Stone in the Bladder, High Colored, Scanty or Painful Urinating, Deposits, Casts or Strands in the Urine.

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and in fact any disease of these great organs, whether contracted by overwork, strain, excessive drink, the abuse of nature, or otherwise. It supercedes entirely the inconveniences and troubles of taking nauseous and poisonous internal medicines.

It is worn exactly where needed—next to the body, and immediately over the kidneys. It is comfortable to the patient, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, but POWERFUL IN ITS ACTION. It can be worn at all times, in any climate, and is equally good for

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective and just what your feeble and exhausted body requires. Thousands are daily adding their testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, who are being restored to perfect health after all other treatments and remedies have failed. Ask your druggist for it, and accept NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and receive it by return mail. DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.—Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad (for Chronic, deep seated, or cases of long standing), \$3; Children's Pad (for summer complaint, weak kidneys and bed-wetting), \$1.50. "How a Life was Saved," containing a history of this great discovery, mailed free. Write for it. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

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

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

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newman's Dry Goods store.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & 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.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

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

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We wish to thank our friends for their kind patronage in the past, and hope to still deserve it in the future. We wish to call your attention to our stock of

CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

We have bought for cash and will sell at a small profit. We also have a good stock of

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

A. H. ANDERSON,

(Successor to J. B. Sutliff)

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.

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.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicines 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 his blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Rigidity, Poll-Evil, Hilt-Round, Inward Strains, Scarcities, Mange, Poll-Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), 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' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



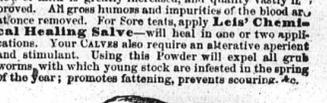
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrimis or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, use a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks, continue the use of this powder until 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.



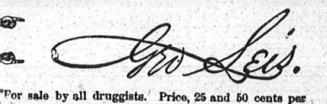
Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, a small quantity will greatly increase, and quality vastly improve. All gross humors and impurities of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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. GEORGE W. WEBBER & GRAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo. BREWER, BIRD & CO., St. Paul, Minn. COLLINS BROS.



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



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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

\$6 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address R. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1880.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

GRAND MILLINERY DISPLAY.

On Thursday and Friday, November 11 and 12.

Mrs. Gardner & Co. will open a full and complete assortment of Winter Styles of Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Ornaments and all the latest novelties of the season.

A special invitation is given to the ladies to come and see the new styles.

MRS. GARDNER & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

THE A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip for children's shoes is superior to all others for the following reason: they protect the toe from wear just at the point where the wear comes, and do not give the shoe a bungling and patched appearance, as do toe caps sewed on to the upper.

Weather Report for October, 1880.

[From observations taken at Lawrence, Kans., by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.]

The month was remarkably uniform in its meteorological conditions, departing but slightly from the October average in temperature, rainfall, cloudiness, force of wind and humidity.

Mean temperature, 52.52 deg., which is 1.55 deg. below the average October temperature of the twelve preceding years. The highest temperature was 81 deg. (on the 9th); the lowest was 28 deg. (on the 31st). Monthly range, 53 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 46.97 deg.; at 2 p. m., 62.95 deg.; at 9 p. m., 50.53 deg. The first "hard frost" of the season was on the 17th, up to which date tender outdoor vegetation was entirely uninjured by cold.

Rainfall, 2.73 inches, which is 0.25 inch above the average for the twelve preceding Octobers. Rain fell on six days. There were no thunder showers. The first snowflakes of the season occurred on the 15th, not enough to whiten the ground. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1880 now completed has been 27.98 inches, which is only 1.12 inches below the average for the same period in the twelve preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 39.24 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.06 per cent. cloudier than the average. Number of clear days, 17 (entirely clear, 5); half clear, 8; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 4). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 41.93 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 44.19 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 31.61 per cent.

Wind: Southwest, 27 times; northwest, 13 times; south, 12 times; northeast, 9 times; southeast, 7 times; north, 7 times; east, 4 times; west, 3 times; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,745 miles, which is 874 miles above the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 411.13 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17.13 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was 50 miles an hour, from 5 to 10 p. m. on the 15th.

Height of barometer: Mean, 29.179 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.205 in., at 2 p. m. 29.147 in., at 9 p. m. 29.135 in.; maximum, 29.623 in.—on the 18th; minimum, 28.665 in.—on the 15th; monthly range, 0.958 in.

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 66.3—at 7 a. m. 79.5, at 2 p. m. 48.0, at 9 p. m. 71.4; greatest, 97.0—at 9 p. m. on the 2d; least, 26.4—at 2 p. m. on the 24th and 31st.

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

Table with columns for Year, Mean temperature, Mean cloudiness, Mean humidity, and Rainfall. Rows include years from 1868 to 1880.

REV. HENRY ARMS says: "I earnestly believe that Day's Kidney Pad is the only infallible remedy in the world for that prevalent and distressing complaint, 'back ache.'"

LATEST returns from all the towns and precincts in the state show that Brunson & Webber's is the cheapest place to buy groceries.

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

HUME is not particular as to what kind of money you have; will take gold, silver or greenbacks in exchange for boots and shoes.

DON'T fall to call and see the prices at the famous low-priced grocery house of Brunson & Webber, 81 Massachusetts street.

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.

GRAND OPENING!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

ON EXHIBITION DAILY.

Our stock is large and fresh, and was bought for cash low. We simply say to buyers of Boots and Shoes, remember the right place to buy for cash. Our motto: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Douglas County Election Returns.

Large table listing election returns for Douglas County, including names of candidates and their respective vote counts across various districts.

Boots and Shoes. Those wanting boots and shoes will find it to their interest to look over my stock, as it is now complete in all lines. Will sell you good custom goods at bottom prices, at HUME'S. No glucose in our sugar—the purest in the market, and the cheapest, at Brunson & Webber's, No. 81 Massachusetts street.

A FULL line of rubber goods at HUME'S.

TRADE at the famous grocery house of Brunson & Webber, No. 81 Massachusetts street.

TWENTY-FIVE pounds of Bangs Bros.' soap for \$1 at Brunson & Webber's, 81 Massachusetts street.

TRADE at the famous grocery house. Trade at Brunson & Webber's. Trade at \$1, the cheapest place in the state.

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

It is a fact that Brunson & Webber are selling more goods for \$1 than any other house in the state.

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 Bignal, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

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

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

School Districts

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

FLANNEL-LINED shoes and slippers at HUME'S.

THE cheapest place in the state to buy groceries is at 81 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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. This is one of the most 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.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Youths and Boys—The Largest and Most Complete 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 lower 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 MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

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.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

Horticultural Department.

Pear Blight.

Some time ago a correspondent set forth in this paper his ideas about pear blight, with the purpose of exciting thought regarding remedies, or rather means of prevention. The subject is considered by a well-known writer who gives his views to the *Prairie Farmer* in an article which we reproduce with pleasure, although his conclusions are not altogether acceptable. The heroic remedy "plant no trees" is poor encouragement to men engaged in pear culture, as many in this state are. They will be persuaded to this course only when they are convinced that blight is utterly incurable, and they have not yet wholly despaired of remedial measures. The article, written by a gentleman who has evidently studied his subject well, is well worth perusal:

I am led into writing a few words on this subject by reading some extracts from the *Husbandman* of an article by Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., and I write this, not with the expectation of saying anything new or valuable, but in the hopes of saving others the trouble, if I can, from going over the ground as Mr. Veeder has, to no good purpose. It appears from his paper that Mr. Veeder investigated the blight on his pear trees pretty thoroughly and intelligently, but he arrives at but one fact or conclusion, namely, that the blight on his trees was not caused by insects. Hundreds of other investigators have arrived at the same conclusion—that the more fatal forms or form of pear blight was not the work of an insect—and published their conclusions. Mr. Veeder describes the disease and its manner of producing death minutely, and for the most part correctly, but he seems to arrive at no conclusion what it is. He seems to think that cells and tissues can be ruptured and destroyed without the action of any force; that living healthy cells can so engorge themselves with sap as to rend themselves asunder, and in that way destroy their own life. Greedy cells!

Now the facts are that we have been told for years, repeatedly, what pear blight is conclusively by eminent vegetable physiologists and cryptogamists. They have given us the name and classification of the peculiar parasitic fungus that is the blight of the pear. Any one who has a little knowledge of fungi (toadstools, mushrooms, rusts, smuts, etc.) with the help of a microscope can study this pear fungus and convince himself that it is the disease. Then we need not longer speculate what pear blight is; we have, many of us, known that for years. Then the next thing in order is what we do want as a prevention and cure. And the questions of to-day are, first, can we in any way prevent pear blight? and second, can we cure a tree or orchard once contaminated? or is the disease in any way controllable?

Science and experience have taught the physician that some cryptogamic diseases are controllable; and others, the great majority, are not in any way yet known to his science. For a few such as fever and ague, remittent and intermittent fevers, bilious fevers, etc., he has found specific remedies in quinine, strychnine, arsenic, etc.; but what can he do in typhoid, typhus, cancer, gangrene, tuberculous consumption, etc.? Simply nothing more than to assist nature in retaining the vitality of the patient until the disease has run its course, or in holding the vital spark as long as possible when he knows there is neither cure nor hope. In a case of true cancer, he may prolong the sufferer's life and stop his pain for a while by removing the visible diseased part, but he knows full well that its germs pervade the patient's entire system, and that sooner or later it will show a new "fruiting head" at some other point, and that death is the only known cure for it.

For one, after having given the subject much study, I have no faith in finding any cure for a cryptogamic parasite that preys upon a vital part of any vegetable, for many and good reasons, among which are these: First, in its inception it is generally entirely hidden from our view. We cannot see it or know of it practically until it is too late to cure. Secondly, it kills and utterly decomposes as it pervades. The most skillful physician in the world cannot cure a man with a disease the

most easily controlled if he does not see him before he is dead; no more can you cure a pear tree with its most vital tissue not only dead but decomposed. Prevention, then, so far as pear blight is concerned, is all we have to study. Can we prevent it? I am confident we can to some extent, both by proper systems of cultivation and medication. These are points I do not wish to treat on at present, but will simply say that if I have learned anything about pear blight correctly many of the things recommended by some in cases of blight—such as cutting off diseased branches and slitting the bark, thereby making fresh wounds—are exactly wrong. My experience is that anything that wounds the bark or weakens the vitality of the tree renders the tree liable to blight. That parasitic vegetable fungi seldom, if ever, attack normal or healthy living tissues is a generally conceded fact. The pear tree, for climatic reasons, cannot form healthy growth or tissue over the greater portion of the United States, therefore it is and will be stricken with disease.

To prevent pear blight in the Western states, plant no pear trees. Plant no pear trees in a malarious or semi-malarious country until quinine becomes cheaper and you have learned how to administer it or its equivalent to their systems. French pear stock and Angers quince roots will prevent their blighting about as much as a black hat would you from "shaking" in the Illinois river bottoms.—D. B. Wier, in *Husbandman*.

Chestnut Tree Planting.

In the growing tendency and taste for generous tree planting on the great prairies of the West, the American chestnut seems to be almost entirely neglected. All admit that it is one of the most desirable trees grown in this country. It is valuable as a growing tree for its beauty and the delicious nuts that it bears, and for cabinet furniture, and many other uses it has no superior. The only reason we know of why the extensive planting of the chestnut has been neglected is the difficulty experienced in transplanting. The nuts if properly preserved grow rapidly when planted, but are found to be quite tender the first winter. If protected while quite young, and transplanted with care and thoroughly mulched, there need be no great loss.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following advice: "Procure one-year-old trees, or two years transplanted, from some nurseryman who makes a business of growing them from seed. They cost but little. If you want but few, they can be sent safely by mail; or, let your nearest nurseryman know your wants in winter or early spring and he will order for you. Plant these small trees on any reasonably dry soil, and cultivate them well, and you will soon be proud of your chestnuts. We have seen them growing finely and producing nuts abundantly on nearly every kind of Western soil. We have seen them this year of six different sizes and ages, on different kinds of soil, all showing a nice crop of nuts; and one lot only six years from the seed, many of them showing nuts, one of them having twenty-one burrs with three nuts to the burr. And we can say, after thirty years of experience with the chestnut in Illinois, a well-known horticulturist finds them just as easily grown, healthy and hardy as a cottonwood."

There are some beautiful and very thrifty chestnut trees growing about Des Moines. On the old Kauffman place, now the property of W. E. Andrews, there is a fine grove of chestnut trees, over a hundred in number, varying in height from thirty to forty feet, straight, thrifty and beautiful. They have been bearing chestnuts for several years and appear to be as hardy as white oaks.

Judge Wright also has some vigorous bearing trees, and there is another large grove of chestnuts on a farm near Commerce.

Senator Pattison, of Marshall county, had a large number of chestnut trees in bearing on his farm twenty years ago. Wherever the chestnut has been properly planted and cared for in Iowa, as far as we know, it has succeeded. It is to be hoped that in future tree planting the chestnut may not be neglected. Our state pays out yearly large sums for chestnuts that can just as well be grown by our own citizens at a good profit, and the demand for chestnut

timber will continue to grow larger as the forests of the Eastern states gradually disappear. Plant chestnut trees; they will in a very few years supply the family with chestnuts, and be growing in value for a life-time.—*Iowa Homestead*.

A Fine Grape Hybridization.

We are indebted to President Wilder for specimens of one of Rogers's second crosses of the Massasoit by the Queen of Nice, which possesses great excellence in quality, fully equal to the White Chasselas, and having all the delicacy of texture of the finest foreign sorts. The bunches, full grown, are about six inches long, the berries globular, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, light greenish yellow, translucent, and slightly tinged with amber. The first ripened this year on the 30th of August. The Massasoit, one of the parents (Rogers No. 3), was produced from a native vine from the woods, impregnated with White Chasselas; and this was again crossed with Queen of Nice and gave the grape sent us, which is three-fourths foreign blood. Mr. Wilder informs us that the vine has stood in an unfavorable situation and had been neglected on account of his impaired health till this year. He does not remember that it has ever been mildewed, and like all his vines is always covered for winter, its full hardiness not having been tested. It has proved quite productive.

On the subject of hybridization, Mr. Wilder, who was one of the earliest and most successful experimenters, and who for forty years has urged its advantages, remarks in his letter to us: "These experiments give us an illustration of what hybridization can do. It was but a few years since those of us who advocated its efficiency were looked upon as visionary, or what was worse as interfering with the fixed laws of nature, beyond which it was impossible to pass. But thanks to the enterprise of the age, this error has been exploded, and the field for improvement is boundless. Strange indeed are some of the developments. When I crossed *Gloriosa superba* with *Lilium lancifolium roseum*, it was considered a very doubtful experiment. Now I find in a late number of *Garden*, *er's Chronicle* that the explorers employed by Veitch in China and Japan have brought home a lily possessing so many characteristics of the *Gloriosa* that they have attached the descriptive term of *gloriosoides*. When I reflect on what has been accomplished by hybridization, I long for an extension of my life that I might witness the wonder-working power of nature, aided by man, in the improvement of our fruits and flowers. My interest in this beautiful work is intense, and to verify what has been questioned, I have now large seed pods of *Lilium lancifolium* crossed by *L. tigrinum*, the same that I obtained thirty years ago."—*Country Gentleman*.

Warranting Trees.

The purchasers of fruit trees sometimes ask the nurseryman, or agent, to warrant the trees to be true to their names. It is much better to deal with those only whose character you well know for reliability. A nurseryman was once asked to guarantee his trees to be correct. He agreed to do so only under the following conditions: when the trees were received and set out, two witnesses were to register them, as names are often lost from them. These witnesses were then to keep an eye on the orchard till the trees bore, to see that none died and were replaced from other sources, as often happens. When they bore, a competent pomologist was to be sent for to examine their correctness. The nurseryman was thus particular because he had been charged with selling spurious trees of a kind he never raised, or offered for sale, the owner having forgotten. The purchaser concluded all the trouble would not pay, and gave up the demand. An experienced nurseryman, who is scrupulously careful what he propagates, need not make mistakes. We have known a mixed orchard of a thousand trees set out which, when it bore, proved to be correct in every tree. Purchasers should make it a point to find out such nurserymen, of whom there are not a few.—*Country Gentleman*.

In watering plants, use tepid water and learn the requirements of each, so as to adapt the amount to their need. An Ethiopian lily will rejoice in watering that would kill a cactus.

The Household.

Farewell to October.

October is just bidding us good-by, and sadly we see her pass into the dim vista of the past.

Glorious October! We will long remember the present one for the various excursions we have taken with those who are about to leave us, among them our nutting excursion down on the hills back of Little Santa Fe, Mo., when it seemed as if all nature was in her gala dress. Really, I do not think I ever saw the woods look more grand. And we were in one of our happiest moods, and enjoyed it every bit, from gathering nuts, pennyroyal, crab apples, etc., for ourselves, and laying by an extra handful for "The Household," to running races with the children who should pick the fastest, gathering autumn leaves, and various other things too numerous to mention. We were as much a child as any—just "one of larger growth." But that scenery! I am almost afraid to describe it! One mass of color—from green to brown, from brown to yellow, with here and there a smattering of the deepest red turning from root to branch. I could not help but think that nature had dyed this foliage of a deeper hue in honor of the glorious battles of "Freedom" that had been fought and won along "the line." I called the attention of the accompanying friends to those hills long before we reached them. But beautiful and pleasant things must all come to an end. Farewell, October! Perchance many of us may never see thy beautiful days return; but with a brave front we will turn and welcome gloomy November, the "saddest days of all the year." Again we say farewell!

MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

STANLEY, Kans., Oct. 30, 1880.

Baby's Bow Legs.

These need not cause anxiety in all cases. If the child is healthy, and has good, nourishing food and pure air—the two great essentials for making good blood—it will probably outgrow its bow legs naturally enough as its strength increases. Rubbing the legs with your hand at night and in the morning may help to strengthen and straighten them, holding them straight as you rub them. If the case is pretty bad the two legs may be bound together with comfortable bandages during sleep, rubbing them well before and after binding them. If the child is still quite young it may be kept from standing on its feet for a few months, giving nature time to straighten the crookedness while the limbs are growing stronger. A carriage and a high chair are helps toward carrying out this plan.

All the things that I have mentioned as curative agencies may well be used as preventives. A healthy child, with wholesome food and pure air to breathe, if kept from standing and walking while too young and weak, will not have bow legs. Scrofulous children are more likely to suffer in this way, and those that are very fleshy. Don't take pride in your fat baby. Excess of fat is really a disease, instead of a sign of health. Fatten your pigs as you fancy, but do not deliberately fatten your children. Give them plenty of good growing food and they will be plump enough for symmetry and not too heavy for comfortable activity. It is no wonder that the little legs bend under the heavy weight of some fat little toddlers. Such children should not be encouraged to stand or walk until they have grown strong enough to do so of their own accord, and then should not be allowed to walk too much.

I hear of many cases where quite badly bowed legs have gradually straightened themselves without artificial help. Others think their children would never have outgrown the defect if they had not resorted to bandages or splints. Some have splints fitted to the ankles and bound around them; but I think it can be necessary to resort to this measure only in very confirmed cases. I have heard of one little girl who was very badly bow-legged when three years old, but had entirely lost the defect a few years later. Her mother began to rub and bandage her legs together every night, and kept this up a few months until a cure was wrought. It will not do to put a baby into a jumper too young, nor to let it stay in too long a time. Probably eight or ten months is an early enough age for this

exercise. If the child remains too long in the jumper its legs become weary, and if not strong they bend under its weight.

They grow strong under the exercise, but they are liable to grow crooked also. A safer exercise, though not as neat and pretty, is creeping. This is nature's way, of strengthening the limbs preparatory to walking, and I should be sorry to have it omitted from the list of baby's accomplishments.—*Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist*.

Educational Department.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

More Practical Education Needed.

It does no good to learn by rote everything taught in books if we do not also learn how to make use of the knowledge gained. Our schools and colleges lack in this particular, and it is high time for them to wake up to this important fact. Young men, college bred, pace our streets every day who know so little about the practical things of life that they are unable to set themselves at work. They search diligently for employment, but no opening, no employment, is found. Their fine education, lacking the practical part, is of no use to them. Education has raised them above those occupations wherein they could have carved out a noble success; it has made them dependent upon circumstances over which their school of learning had no control. Hence we see the importance of making that course of education more practical. We do not claim that our colleges are useless, or that what is generally styled a finished education is of no account. Far from it. The world has need of all these, and we need college bred gentlemen in every calling in life. But we say, do not turn these young men out upon the world with false ideas; give them real value, and teach them how to use what they have acquired.—*Kansas City Journal*.

School Management.

The well-organized school is necessarily under law. This law must be definite, fixed and uniform, and must be made known to every pupil, to secure a concert of action and a harmonious working of all in their relations to the school. That order which is "heaven's first law" is the result of law, and could not exist without it. Nor will there be any order or system in a school which has not special and well-defined rules of conduct. Some things must be done, and other things must be omitted, if the school is to be successful. Hence the teacher must early provide for these necessities, and so manage as to prevent the evils of anarchy and confusion. School law has its controlling power and influence while yet unbroken. Indeed, the very object of this law is to prevent what must otherwise be punished. The necessity of discipline as often results from the absence of rigid authority as from any other cause. We cannot be too earnest in urging young teachers to lose no time in establishing their authority as the basis of all laws and regulations. This done, and they are prepared to manage successfully to secure the benefits of law and order.—*National Journal of Education*.

Ignorant of Current History.

Professor Saulsbury, the experienced conductor of normal institutes, says in the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*: "The teachers of Wisconsin, with rare exceptions, do not read nor greatly interest themselves in the history of the present. They know something of Jackson's administration and more of Washington's, but nothing at all of Grant's or Hayes's. Events of a hundred years ago are more familiar to them than those of the past ten or fifteen prolific years. The ancient history of our country, and of the world, is better attended to than the modern or recent. Whatever may be the cause of affairs, the fact itself is lamentable. It indicates such a state of immaturity and mental childhood on the part of those who assume to teach, or such a degree of dead indifference as to the world's on-goings, as ought in either case to startle those who come in contact with it."

Promptness in School Work.

Success demands the doing of little things with exactness and dispatch. When the pupil is allowed to spend an hour upon a lesson, or the solution of a problem that might be easily finished in fifteen minutes, though he may sit with book in hand and be busy enough to be out of mischief, his time is worse than wasted. Such training makes drones, idlers, to sit on dry goods boxes and wait for fortune to come to them. There are too many such people in the world now. Let their race not increase through our neglect, fellow-teachers!—*W. Elden, in Buchanan County Bulletin*.

Farm and Stock.

A Wonderful Jersey Cow.

The following account of a Jersey cow we take from the *South Shore Herald*, of Massachusetts:

In the winter of 1870-71, Mr. Ellms determined to obtain, if possible, some cows that would yield yellow-colored butter in the winter season. His brother, who frequently had orders for milk cows for customers in the suburbs of Boston, notified him of a Jersey cow, "Jennie," 7,827, kept at Cohasset, that was giving a large amount of very yellow butter in midwinter. He secured her expected calf, if it should prove a heifer. Such was the result, and the heifer in due time developed into the cow that is the subject of the present sketch.

Her color is fawn and white. She is nine years old and weighs 952 pounds. An engraving and a correct account of her as she was previous to 1877 is published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Report for that year.

On February 25, 1877, she calved, and on the 5th of March next following she made 3 pounds and 6 ounces of butter. In the three days following she made 9 pounds and 10 ounces; that week 21 pounds 5 ounces, and in eleven days 32 pounds. For 5 months she averaged 19 pounds per week; one morning's milking in July, 1 pound 10 ounces. Up to August 1 of that year she made 400 pounds; to September, 472 pounds; to October, 532 pounds; and to March, 1878, she made 705 pounds.

She calved again May 10, 1878, and in one week of that month she made 22 pounds and 13 ounces; in one day 3 pounds and 6 ounces, the best amount she made in one day in 1877.

"Jersey Belle's" milkings of September 29 and 30 made 3 pounds 14 1-2 ounces of butter, which was on exhibition at the Marshfield agricultural and horticultural fair. On September 6, 1879, her milking of that morning churned 1 pound 5 ounces, which was at the fair of that year.

She calved again June 7, 1880, and the week ending June 22 she made her highest yield—25 pounds 3 ounces; on the first four days of the week giving 45 pounds of milk per day. In previous years she had never given higher than 42 pounds in one day.

In May, 1880, she was dry for one week, but her bag became so large (5 feet 3 inches around it on a level) that she had to be milked 30 pounds a day for fear of injury to her. She gave 25 pounds of milk the morning of calving.

Her daughter "Belle of Scituate," H. R. 7,977, five years old, has made as high as 15 pounds in one week, and has the same shaped udder and colored skin as her dam.

Another of her daughters, "Lass of Scituate," H. R. 9,555, has been bought by Col. H. S. Russell, of Milton, the owner of "Smuggler."

"Maid of Scituate," and the calf of June, "Lady of Scituate," comprise the female portion of her progeny. They all have a deep yellow skin and escutcheons of the first order.

She has had also "King of Scituate," H. R. 3,622, owned by Henry Pierce, of San Francisco; "Duke of Scituate," H. R. 3,623, owned by A. B. Darling, of Fifth Avenue hotel, New York City. The latter bull is bred to his celebrated cow "Eurotas," that is now on trial to come up to "Jersey Belle." Of "Belle of Scituate's" two bulls, "Prince of Scituate" and "Black Defiance," the former is owned by Dr. E. Parmlly, of New York; and the latter is owned by Cornelius Wellington, of Lexington.

In the color of her butter, "Jersey Belle" is as remarkable as in her great yield of butter. From her milk the butter in winter and summer is of the same golden color—so high a color that the best judges have great difficulty in believing that it has not been artificially colored, until they see the cream.

At the State Butter show in Greenfield, Mass., when butter from her milkings of November 29 and 30, 1879, 2 pounds and 11 ounces, was shown, the same also as shown at the late Butter show in New York City, judges pronounced it the highest colored butter there.

She is now bred to the bull "Amidee," from Charles L. Sharpless's (of Philadelphia) celebrated cow, "Young Pansy," for which he paid \$2,500. "Amidee's" sire is "Lord Byron," from "Black Bess." "Lord Byron" is sire of "Lady Maud." The above three

took the first premium at the Centennial in a group.

With "Jersey Belle's" blood tracing four times to each of Motley's cows, "Flora" 113 and "Countess" 114 (the butter test of "Flora" was 511 pounds in one year), and bred to "Amidee," should, upon accepted breeding theories, prove a successful source from which to obtain animals of a superior caste.

Many thousands of people have been to see "Jersey Belle," some of whom are owners of the most valuable herds in this country, and all say they never saw an animal so handsome in shape and perfect every way.

A Good Horse.

"I can't explain what a real good horse is," said one of the best natured dealers in the street. "They are as different as men. In buying a horse you must look first to his head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, courage and honesty. Unless a horse has brains you can't teach him anything any more than you can a half-witted child. See that tall bay there—a fine-looking animal, about fifteen hands high. You can't teach that horse anything. Why? Well, I'll show you a difference in heads; but have a care of his heels. Look at the beast's head—that rounding nose, that tapering forehead, that broad, full place below the eyes. You can't trust him. Kick? Well, I guess so! Put him in a ten-acre lot, where he has plenty of wing, and he'll kick the horn off the moon."

The world's treatment of man and beast has the tendency to enlarge and intensify bad qualities, if they predominate. This good-natured phrenologist could not refrain from slapping in the face the horse whose character had been so cruelly delineated, while he had but the gentlest treatment for a slick-limbed sorrel that pricked her ears forward and looked intelligent enough to understand all that was being said.

"That's an awful good mare," he added. "She's as good as the sun. You can see breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes. You can't hire that mare to act mean or hurt anybody. The eye should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the brute that wants to listen to all the conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears till they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dishing face is cowardly, and a cowardly brute is always vicious. Then I like a square muzzle, with large nostrils to let plenty of air to the lungs. For the underside of a head a good horse should be well cut under the jaw, with jaw-bones broad and wide apart under the throatle.

"So much for the head," he continued. "The next thing to consider is the build of the animal. Never buy a long-legged, stilly horse. Let him have a short, straight back and a straight rump and you've got a gentleman's horse. The withers should be high and the shoulders well set back and broad, but don't get them too deep in the chest. The fore legs should be short. Give me a pretty straight hind leg, with the hock low down, short pastern joints, and a round, mullish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the animal that has these points is almost sure to be slightly graceful, good-natured and serviceable. As to color, tastes differ. Bays, browns and chesnuts are the best. Roans are very fashionable at present. A great many grays and sorrels are brought here for shipment to Mexico and Cuba. They do well in a hot climate, under a tropical sun, for the same reason that you find light-colored clothing most serviceable in summer. That circus horse behind you is what many people call a calico horse; now, I call him a genuine piebald. It's a freak of nature and may happen anywhere."—*Scribner's Monthly*.

The Coming Sorgo Convention.

Those who are interested in the culture of sorgo, and in making syrup and sugar therefrom, should not fail to be present at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' association, in St. Louis, on the 21st of December next. It is true that the past season has been one of the most unfavorable for the cultivation of cane that we ever had, and the results on

that account have not been as favorable as desired or expected. But such a season may never be experienced again, and notwithstanding it, we have seen no one who has been discouraged or who has regretted that he embarked into the business. On the contrary, all whom we have conversed with assure us that, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, they have done better than at anything else they could have done on the farm, and will increase their acreage of sorgo planting and extend their facilities for manufacturing another year. They are not discouraged, but are satisfied that the cultivation of sorgo and the manufacture of syrup and sugar will become one of the great industries of the country.

The object of the coming convention is to bring together the growers and manufacturers of this important product to discuss varieties, culture, manufacture, etc.; to obtain the combined experience of the votaries of this industry, so that each one may profit by what he may learn from the others. Then there will be samples of sugar and syrup, and essays, speeches and discussions, all tending to throw light upon the culture of sorgo and its manufacture into a staple for which there is a growing demand, and for which there will be a demand as wide as is our country. Indeed, we expect to live to see the day when, instead of our country paying out over one hundred millions a year for sugar, it will be receiving that amount from foreign nations for the same commodity. The sugar beet, from which millions of dollars' worth of sugar are made annually in Europe, cannot compete with sorgo for sugar purposes. The culture of the beet is attended with great labor and expense, and there is no corresponding return except in the juice, while with sorgo there is no expense whatever for the raw juice, as the seed of the sorgo for feeding all kinds of stock is as valuable as corn raised on the same area, and will more than pay for the cultivation and delivery of the cane at the mill. This country is exporting all kinds of live stock, all kinds of cereals, butter, cheese, apples, etc., and the day is fast coming when it will likewise be exporting syrups and sugars from sorgo, for the very good reason it can produce them cheaper than any other nation in the world. It behooves the American farmer, therefore, to look well into this great industry; to post himself in regard to it; to take hold of it with that energy and vigor and intelligence for which he is so much noted.—*Colman's Rural*.

Keep the Farm Tools Sharp.

The *Germantown Telegraph* gives the following useful hints on the sharpening of tools: Too often these things are not thought of until the articles are wanted, when much valuable time is lost in putting in order what might as well have been done during the dull winter days. It has been computed that the same man can do as much in two days with a sharp scythe as in three days with one comparatively dull and the same expenditure of force. And it is just the same with all other tools or implements, whether operated by hand, steam or horse power. The engineer continually oils the machinery, and a good saw or file is oil to hand implements. We know one who has a great deal of hand hoeing to do by hired labor, and he believes that the continued use of the file on the hoes makes a difference of nearly one-half of the labor. His calculation is that every ten-cent file he buys saves him ten dollars in his laborer's bills. Now is the time to look after the spades, scythes, hoes, chisels, saws, etc. A good grindstone and a set of files are among the best of farm investments, especially at this season. The best of all forehandedness is that which prepares in advance a full set of good and well-repaired tools to work with.

Hawaiian Geese.

The Hawaiian geese (*Bernicla sandvicensis*) which I brought over in the spring of 1878 have proved hardy, and I trust will prove reproductive. They were all sheltered and cared for last winter, and came through in good order. Both geese commenced laying in April—one laid three the other four eggs—but only one showed a disposition to sit upon the eggs, and she, after attending to her business faithfully for ten days, tired of it and quitted the nest, so they produced no goslings. In the wild state they lay but two or three

eggs, while in domestication they sometimes lay eight or ten (Mr. Brickwood, postmaster-general of the kingdom, who had them in domestication for many years, sometimes raised as many as ten in a brood). In domestication they seem to have strong attachments, and are fond of human society; one gander in particular has become very fond of me, and always greets me cordially, and will talk with me in a low, soft, plaintive tone so long as I will indulge the humor. They are less aquatic than the other geese. The foot is not more than half webbed. They take a bath scarcely once a day, and rarely remain in the water long. I once saw one with the tail under water, as we see a hen when forced to swim. Their native habitat are the high volcanic mountains in the island of Hawaii, where they breed among the lava beds, depending upon the pools which they find among the rocks for water, never going down to the sea. They are of strong flight in the wild state, though in domestication they show little disposition to fly. Altogether, they are the most interesting water-fowl which I possess, and I hope another year to raise some of them from the only pair I have left. A few weeks ago I lost the other pair by a mink.—*Judge Catton, in American Naturalist*.

Oiling Machinery.

A great difficulty with all tyros in the use of machinery is the wasting of oil by its too profuse use. It often happens that a bearing will heat when supplied with too much oil that will run cool when supplied with the proper quantity. The reason is that when the lubricator is partly worn it becomes, as Mr. Smith says, sticky; it resists removal; it remains tenaciously between the shaft and its bearings; whereas too much of it, usually thin and limpid, serves to "wash the bearing" and let the parts into closer contact. In the working of mowing machines this point is exemplified. In grass land, where flying dust is at the minimum, the machine should be kept oiled just sufficiently so that the shafts will show an oily film as seen through the oil holes, and the lightest appearance of fresh oil at the ends of the boxes; any more is an injury. While in use for mowing grain, where dust is usually considered very destructive, all parts should be kept oiled so freely as to keep the bearings always well washed—that is, oil continually working out—then the grit cannot work in.—*Ex.*

Keeping Onions.

A Minnesota writer says, in the *New York Sun*, that he makes as deep a pit as he can with the plow for onions and cabbages, in a dry, sheltered place near the house, scraping out all the loose dirt with a hoe, and putting in some chaff or straw from the straw-stack and tramping down well. Then he hauls the onions from where they grew and piles them in carefully on this, and puts more chaff on top and covers up with a foot of dirt from each side, and packs it smooth with the spade, where they can remain a part or all of the winter, or until wanted. They were quoted at \$1.25 last winter and spring in Minneapolis. If they freeze it will make no difference; they will come out all right when the frost leaves the ground. Cabbages may be pulled up on a dry day and packed in the other end of the pit, roots up, and also covered with straw and dirt, when they or the onions can be taken out as wanted. The cellar is one of the worst places to keep onions or cabbages in, as it is almost always too damp or warm.

Catarrh in Fowls.

The change in the weather brings, as will be seen, the usual crop of questions and difficulties connected with disease of the respiratory organs of the fowls and pigeons. After all is said about it, fowls will sometimes catch cold, and sometimes die of it, in spite of all that can be done, just like human beings. But much can be done by care. If there is damp in the house it will make its presence felt in this weather, and should be at once dealt with. And now is the season for a judicious use of condiments. If a bird or birds seem touched with the catarrh that so often leads to roup later on, very often a slight dose of castor oil, and careful mixing of the morning mash, rather dry, warm, and with some pepper or other spices, will ward off the attack. Such condimental seasoning is always good on a sudden change of weather for the worse, to be kept on for a few days, and then grad-

ually discontinued. If catarrh and sneezing continue, the nitric acid and glycerine may be tried; or in rather worse cases some paregoric may be put in the fountain. Care and thought as regards the food and housing of the birds are the great preventives; sloppy food in wet weather will cause mischief almost to a certainty.

Guinea Hens.

A New Jersey farmer writes: On the 10th of April, 1879, I bought five guinea hens and one male, and fed them on cracked corn until the 27th of May, when they commenced laying eggs to the amount of three hundred, and then hatched and brought out fifty young ones. They cost nothing to raise until snow covers the ground, as they live on insects and seeds from weeds. I think, from my experience, fifty guinea hens on a hundred-acre farm would keep the farmer's insect enemies away; besides, with proper care, he would secure over three thousand eggs. He could allow a few to breed so as to keep up the supply.

Veterinary Department.

Sebaceous Cyst.

I have a colt three years old which has a small wound one inch below the prominence that marks the junction of the lower jaw. The wound is about the size of a large knitting needle, and during mastication there oozes from it a clear, thick fluid, which I think is the secretion of the parotid gland. Is there any cure for it? If so, what is the treatment? Do you believe in the so-called blind teeth in colts?

ANSWER.—We will venture to say, without seeing the case, that you have a cyst—a condition peculiar to the thyroid glands. Treatment: Introduce a flexible bougie or probe, find its cause, and, if not deep seated, lay it open with a sharp scalpel and introduce a little pure carbolic acid, to be used as a potential cautery until the walls slough, when the wound should be treated the same as an ordinary granulating sore. If the course of the fistula should run into the deep tissues, endeavor to make an opening that will reach its bottom at its lowest point, then with a small syringe introduce a little carbolic acid daily until a slough is produced, then allow it to heal. The so-called blind teeth are simply supernumeraries and do not cause the animal any inconvenience. Nevertheless, we always extract when we meet them, as it eases the mind of the owner.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Epizoooty.

This disease has made its reappearance in this country, and in some localities in an epidemic form, which has become malignant and assumed a dangerous character both to the animal and its attendants, all of which can be avoided by the timely use of remedies. Those who have suffered the loss of their animals gave no heed to treatment except nursing, thinking it would not amount to much; but when they saw the blood come from the nostrils then they sounded the alarm, but the thief, had already stolen the animal. Treatment given from the first will remove all danger in three days, and secure perfect recovery in ten to fifteen days in 90 per cent. of all cases. Apply caustic balsam, one-half ounce, on the throat of the animal and between the jaws, thoroughly rubbed in for ten minutes; one application will be sufficient to check the progress of the disease. Internal treatment is indispensable to aid nature to throw off the poison and eradicate the disease from the system. Ferrum phos. 3d, one ounce for each animal, dissolved in one pint of soft water; give one-half ounce at a dose three times a day. In severe cases a dose should be given every three hours until the above quantity has been consumed, which will cause the animal to throw off profusely. Then follow with kali mur. 3d, one-half ounce to one pint of water; mix; give one-half ounce three times a day. If the animal should break out in pustular eruption, cracked heels, scratches, etc., use kali sulph. 3d, instead of kali mur., in the same form, which should always be given after the use of ferrum phos. to complete a cure.—*Dr. J. W. Johnson, V. S., in Ohio Farmer*.

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... Family... XXX... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3 fall, spot... No. 4 fall, spot... Corn—No. 2, spot... No. 3, spot... Oats... Rye... Pork... Lard... Butter—Dairy... Country... Eggs...

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... No. 3 spring, spot... No. 4 spring, spot... No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3 fall, spot... No. 4 fall, spot... Corn—Spot... October... Oats... Pork... Lard...

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2, 1880. Wheat—No. 1 fall... No. 2 fall... No. 3... No. 4... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

In Kansas City butter sells at 20¢ to 21¢ for choice, medium 14¢ to 15¢; cheese, prime Kansas, 12¢ to 13¢; eggs, 17¢ to 18¢; poultry—spring chickens \$1.25 to 1.75 per doz., old hens \$1.00 to 1.75, roosters \$1.50; apples, \$1.00 to 1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 40¢ to 55¢ per bu., cabbage 75¢ to 90¢ per doz., onions per bbl. \$2.50 to 3.00, turnips per bu. 30¢ to 40¢, beets per bu. 50¢; seeds (purchasing price)—flax \$1.08, timothy \$2.25, castor beans \$1.20 to 1.25 per bu.; hay, \$6.00 to 7.75 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15¢ to 17¢, No. 2 11¢, dry salted 11¢, green salted 9¢ to 10¢, calf 10¢ to 12¢.

Export Trade. The Michigan Farmer says: "Among the exports for Europe noted for the past week, the most interesting feature is the continued large shipments of apples, which have grown to proportions never before known in our export trade. Indeed, the shipments of American apples is something remarkable; and the steamers, not only from New York, but also from the other ports, are carrying very large amounts. It is said that freight room for 100,000 barrels has been engaged ahead in Boston, while six steamers that sailed from New York Saturday carried nearly 20,000 barrels, of which the Devonia for Antwerp took 6,000 barrels, and the City of Richmond for Liverpool 6,000 barrels. The demand abroad is very brisk, and the crop here being unusually large and the price low the shipments are of course very heavy—more so, the freight agents report, than during any previous year. The Elysia for London had in her refrigerators 1,639 quarters fresh meat, and the Erin for Liverpool 50 tons. The Elysia also carried 50 head of cattle and 200 carcasses of sheep. The cheese shipments were large, as were also grain, the Erin carrying 46,000 bushels wheat and 22,000 bushels corn; the Zealand for Antwerp 46,000 bushels wheat; and the Rhein for Bremen 22,000 bushels rye."

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 300. Strong; some grades higher; supply mostly butchers' grades. Native cows and heifers, \$2.25 to 3.40; butchers' steers, \$3.50 to 4.25; light steers, \$4.00 to 4.50; heavy, \$4.50 to 6.00; exporters, \$5.10 to 5.50. HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,600. Active and higher. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.55 to 4.70; mixed packing, \$4.40 to 4.75; butchers' to fancy, \$4.50 to 5.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Unchanged. Butchers' grades, \$3.00 to 3.75; extra, \$4.00. CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,386. The receipts were fair, and under the moderate demand for upper grades for shipment. The market ruled steady and firm. Prices ranged from \$4.25 to 5.12½ for fair to choice lots for shipment, and from \$3.00 to 3.75 for good butchers' cows and steers. There was nothing done in Texan steers up to 11 o'clock; we therefore quote the market nominal for this grade of stock. HOGS—Receipts, 14,450. Owing to receipts of hogs being light, and this being the first day of winter packing, and fresh houses having commenced operations, there was an active market and prices ruled firm and 5 to 10¢ higher. Sales ranged from \$4.60 to 4.75 for light packing and shipping; \$4.50 to 4.95 for good to extra heavy packing; and \$4.60 to 4.90 for fair to choice heavy shipping grades for Philadelphia. Nearly all the offerings were sold at 11 o'clock. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,825; shipments, 948. Values were firm on all grades of stock, including shippers, feeders, stockers and best butchers' stuff. Sealawag lots went low. The demand for feeders was not quite as active on account of purchasers remaining at home for the election. Colorado and Texas stock sold freely and at full former prices. The market closed firm and steady. HOGS—Receipts, 633; shipments, none. Demand active, and prices advanced a good 5¢ all around. The offerings were all taken readily at \$4.10 to \$4.17½, the bulk going at \$4.15. Market closed firm with supplies wanted. SHEEP—No sales. Good native muttons, \$3.00 to 3.50.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15¢ to 20¢; eggs, 16¢ per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50 to 1.75 per doz., dressed 6¢ per lb; turkeys live 4¢ per lb, dressed 8¢ per lb; potatoes, 45¢ to 50¢; apples, 25¢ to 40¢; corn, 23¢ to 30¢; wheat, 72¢ to 76¢; lard, 8¢; hogs, \$4.00 to 4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 to 3.75, cows \$2.00 to 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$6.00 per ton.

toes, 45¢ to 50¢; apples, 25¢ to 40¢; corn, 23¢ to 30¢; wheat, 72¢ to 76¢; lard, 8¢; hogs, \$4.00 to 4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 to 3.75, cows \$2.00 to 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$6.00 per ton.

A New Kind of a Watch Case. New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones: MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878. I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I know it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer. R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler. Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electroplating is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac simile:



See that you get the Guarantee with each case. Ask your jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

E. P. CHESTER, DRUGGIST!

Dealer in PURE DRUGS

AND MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

THE Great Blood and Liver Purifier

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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



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

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

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 18 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds, ONLY \$65. Pianos, \$125 up. Repair free. Address: Daniel J. Beatty, Washington, M. D.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE White Sewing Machine



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

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

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

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



Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty of cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR A. S. T. Co. BLACK TIP

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

Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used. They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES WITH this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

DON'T READ THIS!

GREAT VARIETY. LOWEST PRICES.

AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

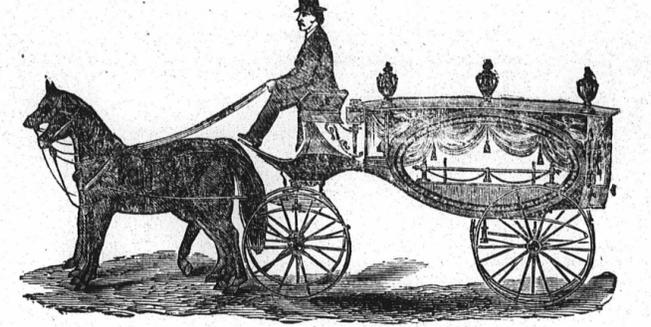
HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

CHARLES LEVY



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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON, of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing.

County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

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

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 157 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM.



ROBERT COOK,

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00 Three to five months old..... 32 00 Five to seven months old..... 42 00 Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Sow, eight months old.....\$25 00 A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00 Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

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

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind Any Thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.