

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 450.

THE CHILDREN'S BEDTIME.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

When the day and its labors are over
And the evening meal is spread,
When the father has kissed each lifted face
And patted each curly head,
When the boys and girls have told their tale,
And each of them made their plea,
The mother says tenderly, "Children, dear,
It is bedtime; come with me."

Then the books are shut, and the play is
stayed,
A blessing on all aights;
There are twining arms, there are nestling
heads,
And music of sweet "good-nights."
And the room grows still, while little feet
Go pattering up the stair,
While solemnly sweet through the household
drifts
A sense of kisses and prayer.

The father sits silent before the fire,
While the white-robed children say
The prayer that he said at his mother's knee
In the home so far away.
The mother clasps gently the tiny hands,
Or teaches some holy rhyme,
Oh! but the gates of heaven swing wide
At the little ones' bedtime.

And hearts that had been both hard and cold
Through the busy, toiling day,
Grow tender to think of these sinless ones,
And pray when their children pray;
Go back to their mother's knee and faith,
Go back to their father's feet,
Oh! the bedtime hour of the little ones
Makes the whole day calm and sweet!

And I often think, at their bedtime hour,
"What thousands of children pray!"
And that, perchance, for their trusting words
God pardons our faithless day.
For their sakes "giveth his angels charge,"
Turns danger and strife away:
So, mothers, still at the bedtime hour,
Teach the children how to pray.

THE MILL-BROOK DUEL.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

George Parker and Albert Drurer had been friends—the best and dearest of all friends. Drurer was a married man, with a wife and one child living. Parker was a bachelor. Their homes were near together, and in the evening, when the air was calm, and other sounds were hushed, they could hear the roll and murmur of the waters of the Mississippi. They had both served in the army, and with distinction—had fought side by side through many a terrible conflict, and neither had ever seen the other flinch.

One evening, at a banquet, where the wine-cup had been lifted to many a toast—a military reunion—at this gathering, at a late hour, Parker, in a moment of passion, never thinking to weigh his words, gave to his friend the lie! Quick as lightning, Drurer, without thought—his brain reeling and fired—struck Parker a blow that knocked him backward so that he fell. Mutual friends sprang forward to interfere, but there was no need. The friends—ah! the enemies now—were sobered as though by magic. They could neither of them speak. What could they say? They turned, each his own way, and left the hall.

On the following day Albert Drurer received from George Parker a challenge. He had known that it would come. In that section of country where the blood is warmer and more impulsive than in far northern sections the man who could tamely submit to a blow would be lost to society's regard forever; at least, so most of the followers of fashion believed.

"A blow! I cannot overlook it. You will choose the weapons and the time—only let it be quick!"

That was the closing sentence. Albert pondered long and earnestly, and at length answered, bravely, as follows:

"George—My life is insured in two reliable offices for ten thousand dollars, in behalf of my wife and child. If I die by my own hand, or in a duel, that money is forfeited. Have I a right to rob my loved ones thus? You know that I am not a coward; but I am a husband and a father. But for that, I would grant you the meeting you desire. As it is, I must suffer the slings and arrows of contumely and persecution, which will follow my refusal to fight. But my heart sustains me. I am not free. I think you will understand me," etc.

Such was the answer which Albert Drurer made to his old friend's challenge. Before noon he received reply as follows:

"Albert—I know you are not a coward; and I fully appreciate your position. But, old fellow, we can fix all that, and bring us both up on the level. I have drawn a check for ten thousand dollars, which will be placed in the hands of your second before we fight. Or I will make it a draft if you would prefer. And now I renew the former request. Let me know the weapons; and fix an early hour—say to-morrow morning at sunrise, or an hour later—over beyond the river, in that open glade upon the Mill-brook.

G. P."

Albert read the missive, while big tears trickled down his cheeks. "Oh! the same big heart! Noble fellow! But—Ah me!"

And he arose from his chair and paced up and down his room. Awhile so, and then he resumed his seat and bent his head.

"Oh!" he murmured, "this is hard. I remember well—the statement I made was not exactly correct; and I knew it. Why did I persist in the assertion when I knew I was wrong? I was a fool! Wine was in, and the wits were out. George ought not to have told me I lied. And yet he tried to get me to take my words back before he spoke that word. Why did I strike him? How the dear fellow bore me on his back at Shiloh! Why did he save me there? Ah! if I had died then—a hero of the lost cause! Oh! George! George! if you had let me perish on that field how much better it would have been! I can never—never—"

He looked back upon that thrilling, terrible time. His brigade, thrown forward by itself, had been literally surrounded by the enemy—half his comrades had been cut down—whole companies swept away by the terrific storm of grape and shrapnel, when a piece of shell had struck him on the hip and stretched him upon the gory sward. And then he had felt himself tenderly lifted—borne swiftly along—while shot and shell and bullet filled the air around them with their horrible hissing and roaring, and a cheery voice had sounded in his ear: "Courage, old fellow! We will live or die together!" and he had looked up into George Parker's face, blackened and plastered with smoke and powder and sweat, but the face of an angel. He remembered how he had begged of George that he would drop him and save himself, and how the brave, true heart had laughed at his folly, and had pushed on—pushed on—to life and liberty in the end!

"Never! never!"—he finished the sentence when he had reviewed that old scene—"will I fire at him?" And then he took up his pen and wrote:

"George, my Old-time Friend and Comrade:—Yours (the second note) is at hand. After your generous offer I cannot refuse you. Ordinarily, I might hesitate to accept such an offer of pecuniary substance, but with you I know it comes from the heart, freely and cheerfully; and I should do wrong to your noble, generous heart in refusing it. Let it be half an hour after sunrise to-morrow morning, in the glade upon Mill-brook. Pistols shall be the weapons. I will bring a pair, and you can do the same; and then our seconds may select as they please.

"And now, George, there is a matter of business which I must place in your hands. I claim your attention to this on the score of the extra duties and interests by me asked. Remember, I have a— But never mind. You shall do it for me, and not for Lizzie nor the little one. I have taken a retaining fee from Denton & Smythe, to defend them against the suit of a Red river cotton grower, for breach of contract. You will find the papers in my docket; and you will defend the case. I know you will do so much for one who feels it in the innermost recesses of his being that he is to fall in the coming conflict.

ALBERT.

"P. S.—Let us not shake hands on the ground. I could not bear up under the ordeal; for I cannot forget! If you have one spark of the old love left, grant me this. And so, for the last time, you have my hand here.

A."

The sun was sinking beyond the distant bluffs when George Parker received Drurer's note. He stood by the window of his office and read it. Then he wiped his eyes, and went to his desk and sat down, leaning his elbows on the ledge, and bending his head upon his hands.

"And he would have me take his unfinished business! He has taken the retainer, and I am to do the work!"

A little while, and he read the missive again—read it carefully, weighing each sentence and each word.

"No," he murmured, as though there had been a doubt in his mind, "he means business. He is calm and collected. He is prepared. He does not dream; he cannot think—"

Without finishing the sentence the lawyer arose to his feet, and having put a few papers in order, he went to his closet and looked into his pistol case; then put on his hat and overcoat, grasped his light walking-stick, and—But not! The stick was a bit of oak, from the tomb of Washington, brought from Mount Vernon and given to him by Albert Drurer. He had started to put the souvenir back, but his mind changed, and he went his way, with the Washington case in his hand. He went out upon the street and walked rapidly. He had many people to see before he could think of bed.

Of what was he thinking? Albert Drurer had written that he felt sure that he should fall. One thing Parker knew—Drurer was the best shot in the county. Was it that thought

that led him to see so many of his friends on the eve of the fateful meeting? We shall see.

The sun never rose more clearly and brightly over the deep vale of the Father of Waters; and even into the sylvan glade of the Mill-brook its golden beams had penetrated, when Albert Drurer, with a single companion, reached the ground which had been chosen for the duel. But—what did that mean?

"It is an outrage!" said Albert's companion, his second.

"I do not think George could have done it," returned the principal. "And yet—I do not like it. Heavens and earth! Our friends are all here. I could swear that full one-half the membership of our club were on the ground!"

"Wait, Drurer; I will go and see."

He went, and presently came back, saying: "Albert, Parker wishes to speak with you. He will meet you half way."

Was it a gleam of golden, heavenly hope, even then, that transfigured Albert Drurer's face? He had been, until now, like one from whom the last hope and joy of earth had been swept away forever. It was to him a terrible thing he was about to do. Not for himself, not of himself, had he a thought; but his wife and child! Ah! there was the pain, the anguish! He had not told Lizzie, had not hinted at it; but he had left a letter for her, which she would find when she went to look for him. The thought of that moment when his darling wife should find that letter was terrible! And now, what did this new call mean?

He advanced, looked up, and saw George Parker coming toward him, with hand outstretched.

"Albert, you wonder at seeing these people; is it not so?"

Involuntarily Drurer took the outstretched hand.

"Yes, George. It did not appear proper."

"Oh, spit it out, old fellow; you did not think it kind! But never mind that now. I can explain it all in a few words. These people were all present, every one, and saw the commencement of this bad, very bad business, and I wanted them to see the ending; for, my dear boy, if there is to be any more hard feeling you have got it all to lug. I shall not help you. Albert—that letter—did you know you left a tear on it? No? Well, I found it."

"I was thinking of Shiloh, George."

"Bless your true heart! and I was thinking of other things. I was thinking of your wife and little one, Albert, and I was thinking what a fool and a brute a man can be when he forgets his manhood. If a man had given me the lie I should have knocked him down. I did wrong. I was a fool! and worse. You know that I am not a coward; and to prove it, I'll fight you, here and now, if you can give me cause. As for the quarrel that led to this, and the challenge which I sent, so far as I am concerned the one is forever forgotten and the other unconditionally withdrawn. I acknowledge that I gave the first blow, for the word I spoke to you was worse than a blow of the fist, ten fold! What say you? Shall we end it so?"

What a strange thing is human passion and impulse! Of the two-score men assembled on that November morning in the Mill-brook glen there was not one who would not have spurned and spit upon the coward who should refuse to fight when properly called upon so to do and who would not have forever tabooed the man who could pocket an insult without recourse to the code. And yet those very men gathered around the two principals of the unfought duel applauding and rejoicing, and upon George Parker they bestowed the crown of absolute heroism. They did not know how truly right they were. For once their passions were from the stirring of the pure and loyal depths of their hearts.

When the two friends were alone together, standing in Albert's private office, holding each other by the hand, said Parker: "Albert, I pray God I may never go through another such ordeal. What I suffered, from the sending of my second note, with the offer of the check, to the reception of your last, I can never tell."

And Albert Drurer made answer: "I think we have both suffered, George. I thought—You found a tear on my letter? I must have dropped it then—I thought of Shiloh! Do you think I did not then suffer? But let us suffer no more; and to that end, my dear boy, let us hold a rein upon our passions henceforth."

"And, Albert, if we would be sure of success in that, we must hold a firm and unyielding rein upon the wine-cup! Do you not know

that in the maddening depths of that fateful cup all the mischief lies dormant?"

"I know it, George."

"Well, I for one, now in the morning of life, with my system unimpaired, am able to put the tempter behind me!"

"So am I."

"Give me your hand! It is a solemn pledge between us, from this hour!"

A Bloodhound's Gratitude.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells a remarkable story of a bloodhound's gratitude at Andersonville. The prisoners were allowed to go out in squads, strongly guarded, to collect firewood. One day it was the hero's turn to go, and for the first time since his imprisonment he caught sight of "Colonel Catchem," the big bloodhound. The Michiganander noticed that the dog limped painfully on one of his fore feet, but gave the matter no special attention until, after being out for half an hour, he sat down to rest near one of the guards. The dog approached the guard as if to ask some favor, but was repulsed with an oath and a threatened blow. He then skulked around and came near the prisoner, who saw that he had an old horseshoe nail run into his foot. With a little coaxing he got the dog near and finally pulled out the nail, and the animal ran away seemingly well pleased. Twelve days after that, one night about midnight, a tunnel was ready. The prisoner was a long time getting clear of the neighborhood, and weak and starved as he was he was not more than two miles from the stockade when day broke, and "Colonel Catchem" was put on his trail. When he heard the hound coming he looked for a suitable tree to climb, but failed to find one. Armed with a club he took his stand and determined to make a fight for it. The dog recognized the man, and began exhibiting every sign of friendship. After a few minutes the pursuers were heard in the distance. The dog at once trotted off in that direction, and was shortly baying and leading them over a fictitious trail. The prisoner pushed ahead for half an hour, and was then rejoined by the dog, who kept either close to his heels or just ahead of him all day, and lay beside him in the woods at night. This position of guardian or companion he maintained until toward night of the second day, when he returned to the stockade. The prisoner was then thirty miles away, but on the fifth morning he was recaptured. When he returned the hound met and caressed him. From that hour to the close of the war the dog would not take the trail of an escaping prisoner.

Not Competent to Entertain Themselves.

There is a class of persons who are entirely at a loss if left alone to know what to do. They have no fondness for nature, know nothing of any branch of natural history, and have never cultivated a taste for reading. The consequence is that when they happen to be thrown on their own resources they have no resources to fall back upon.

Such people are greatly to be pitied. The woods, the mountains, falling waters and the ocean shore have no attractions for them. They are blind to the beauty of the varied plumage of the birds, and deaf to their sweet songs. Wherever they chance to be, if left alone for an hour the time hangs heavy on their hands. They must always be busy in their own little ways, or taking part in idle chatter and gossip. To sit down and meditate on the great problem of life and the greater problem of death; to hold communion with the great authors, who, in their works, are incapable. They cannot even while away an hour under a humorous book. To be alone is to them under all circumstances to be miserable.

Young men and young women who cultivate a taste for literature and for science lay up a rich treasure of resources for enjoyment in the many hours of every life which otherwise are long and dreary. In its effect upon happiness the value of culture is beyond all price.

"This is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at 10 o'clock. "When I was like you," continued she, "my mother would not allow me out later than 7 o'clock. 'Oh, you had a nice sort of a mother,'" murmured the girl. "I had, you young jade," said the mother, "a nicer mother than ever you had."

In making wills, some are left out and others are left in.

HOW THE FARMER MISSED IT.

If I had told her in the spring
The old, old story briefly,
When the sparrow and robin began to sing,
And the plowing was over chiefly!

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet,
I reasoned, will keep through the sowing,
Till I drop the corn and sow the wheat
And give them a chance for growing.

Had I even told the tale in June,
When the wind through the grass was blowing,
Instead of thinking it rather too soon,
And waiting till after the mowing!

Or had I hinted, out under the stars,
That I knew a story worth hearing,
Lingering to put up the pasture bars
Nor waited to do the shearing!

Now the barn is full, and so is the bin,
But I've grown wise without glory,
Since I've seen the crop not gathered in,
For my neighbor told her the story.

To Do Increases the Capacity of Doing.

People are always saying to themselves, "I would do this, and I would do that, if I had leisure. Now there is no condition in which the chance of doing any good is less than in the condition of leisure. The man fully employed may be able to gratify his good dispositions by improving himself or his neighbors, or serving the public in some useful way; but the man who has all his time to dispose of as he pleases has but a poor chance indeed of doing so. To do increases the capacity of doing; and it is far less difficult for a man who is in a habitual course of exertion to exert himself a little more for an extra purpose than for the man who does little or nothing to put himself into motion for the same end. This is owing to a principle of our moral nature, which is called the *vis inertiae*, literally, the strength of inactivity. To set a common child's hoop agoing in the first place requires a smarter stroke than to keep it in motion afterward. There is a reluctance in all things to be set agoing; but when that is got over, then everything goes sweetly enough. Just so it is with the idle man. In losing the *habitu*, he loses the power of doing. But a man who is busy about some regular employment for a proper length of time every day can very easily do something else during the remaining hours; indeed, the recreation of the weary man is apt to be busier than the perpetual leisure of the idle.

Bad Habits.

Bad habits are formed in many instances from affectation. There is not much plain, honest sin resulting from real impulse. The most of it is committed in imitation of something which we think fine. One silly fellow's imagination is dazzled by the glories of the table; he accordingly drinks, not at all because he likes drink, but because he thought some other people appeared to be uncommonly fine fellows when they were drinking, and so he must drink too. Another swears because he liked the sound of an oath one day in the mouth of a friend. In the same manner the most of the instances of men who have become degraded by their vices are in reality only pretenders, or little better, setting themselves with great anxiety to ruin themselves into a character for cleverness by imitating the bad habits of others.

The steamship City of Rome, now in process of construction at Barrow, England, will be the largest steamer in the world except the Great Eastern. Her length is just six hundred feet. At the recent annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which was held at Barrow, the various novel features of this remarkable vessel were much discussed, and the fact that the shaft is to be hollow was the subject of some adverse comment. The prevailing opinion, however, appeared to sustain the view of the naval constructor that the proposed form was preferable to solid shafting, offering a superior resistance to torsional strain in the proportion of thirteen to eleven.

A correspondent of the London *Times* tells a story of involuntary fasting by a dog, which is quite as remarkable as a forty-days' fast by a human being, inasmuch as the dog had no water. He was accidentally locked up in a library when his master left home on a journey, and there remained for one month and five days, the servants being under the impression that he had been stolen. When found he was blind and emaciated to the last degree, but his sight and health have been restored by careful treatment. This dog (he was a Skye terrier) did not have anything to eat or drink during the entire period, and did not even gnaw the books.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

From Sunny Florida.

I have for a long time been the happy recipient of your visits. The Grange Bulletin and others I might mention are doing more to educate the farmer and place him upon a higher intellectual plane, morally and socially, than all the political papers since 1876.

Some have written to me that they considered the order dead, and were surprised to hear that it was not. Since the meeting of the National Grange in 1879 we have gained six subordinate granges, all in good standing on our secretary's book.

I have just read Bro. Woodman's letter to the overseer of the National Grange, Bro. Darden. Such sentiments endear our worthy master to us. They breathe the love every one should have for each other, and show that sectional animosities are dying away.

On the 15th of July, at Alafia Grange, there were 500 people in attendance at the grange picnic. Grange speeches were made; and since, six or eight new members are added every meeting. The best farmers are securing membership. This is the largest meeting of any kind ever held at this place.

We buy from our grange house in New Orleans. I would be pleased to see the supply house in Cincinnati start operations—I mean with a sufficient capital. Then, if we had one in New York, our facilities in that direction would be completed to a great extent.

There has been a great deal said and written about establishing co-operative houses, and a great many mistakes have been made. In the future I hope we will improve upon the past.

Patrons here often tell me they have not means and cannot trade through the order. I tell them we have means—all the means necessary. The blood in our veins and strength in our muscles are our capital, if we would allow it to be controlled by our brains instead of the brains of those whose interest it is to shape business in such a manner that they will receive the profits of our labor.

I want our children admitted to the grange at fourteen years of age. I coincided with Bro. Thing, and advocated it in the National Grange. I wish our country was full of such men and women as Brother and Sister Thing.

I have a grange school on my farm. It is taught upon the principles I advocated years ago. I failed to enlist others in it, and have now struck out on my own hook. It has elicited no little attention, while my plan and system is now approved now that they can see the workings.

For five months of the year I have been sick, and felt twice like turning the corner. I am picking up fast now, and feel as if I had just cut a new set of teeth.—Wm. H. Wilson, Master Florida State Grange, in Grange Bulletin.

Ohio State Grange Agency.

The Rochdale plan, which has met with such signal success in England, and which has been adopted to some extent in this country, is in our judgment far more feasible than any other, and as a basis of successful co-operative enterprise is far preferable to the system of speculation which so thoroughly pervades mercantile pursuits.

A movement is now on foot toward the establishment of a Rochdale house in this city, under the rules laid down by the National Grange. This is the third time that plans have been matured toward this end and that Patrons have been requested to take stock. Whether the present effort will meet with the fate of the two previous ones remains to be determined. That it can be successful, no one

will venture to doubt; whether or not it will be so depends entirely on the ability or inability of farmers to rise to a realization of their best interests.

Some Patrons, we learn, are withholding their subscriptions to the capital stock under the belief that this new house will interfere with or supersede the agency. This idea is certainly delusive. We see no contingency in which antagonism or conflict can arise.

Bro. Moon, the soliciting agent of the proposed house, is in the field, and has thus far met with reasonable success in obtaining subscriptions. Our friends will do well to give Bro. Moon a favorable hearing when he visits them, and to subscribe for stock in such sums as their interests may dictate.

We are led to speak of this proposed new business feature of the organization in this city by reason of inquiries that come to us in relation to it. And having said this much, we desire to add a premonitory word of caution.

We are in receipt of a number of letters, in which farmers propose to subscribe for certain amounts of stock, and in return give as security crops which they have already gathered or which they expect to gather. This plan we have invariably advised against.

The pledging of crops in advance is fraught with evil to the farmer, and, to say the least, a breach of square and straightforward business principles. The only safe course for the farmer to follow is to studiously avoid all credit, and in his contact with the commercial world to steadfastly resolve to neither borrow nor lend. Steady accumulation on true and equitable principles is lasting; sudden and bounding success very rarely continues, but is usually followed by increased venture, the unsettling of habits of thrift, loss of credit and ignominious downfall.

Observation teaches us that for a business house to continually give or receive credit is disastrous. Bankruptcy and financial embarrassment and their attendant train of evils are the inevitable outgrowths of the credit system.

Farmers, avoid making debts; and whenever you connect yourselves with a mercantile or other business house, never permit yourselves to be seduced by the blandishments of credit.—W. H. Hill, in Grange Bulletin.

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Southeastern Kansas Corn—What Can Be Done on Kansas Prairie in Ten Years.

[Cor. Fort Scott Monitor.] There has been considerable said in regard to the shortness of the corn crop for the want of rain. I have had occasion to travel in parts of four counties—Bourbon, Allen, Neosho and Crawford—and in every case, so far as I can learn, the corn planted about the first of April has matured and will give a fine harvest. Many farmers think if they plant the 1st or 10th of May they are early enough. Early planting and good cultivation will insure a crop here. In nearly every instance we have had rain quite frequent.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know what can be done on a piece of Kansas prairie in ten years. I called on Mr. A. Sanderson, living two miles east of Hepler, a few days since. He came here the first day of September, 1870. Ten years ago he camped on a half section of prairie and commenced to live in his wagon; put up a small box-house, broke a strip around the whole, and commenced early in the spring to plant hedge; broke and planted an orchard of peach and 900 apple trees; has the farm well fenced with hedge, and ornamented with a variety of shade trees; 180 acres under cultivation, 160 acres now in corn that will average fifty bushels to the acre. Sanderson is a saug farmer and a scientific corn raiser. Five years ago when corn was scarce he had two thousand bushels to sell. This last year he shelled and sold between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of corn for an average of 27 cents per bushel. He always gets his corn planted as near the first of April as possible, hence his success.

Mrs. Sanderson manages the dairy, attending the milking of thirty cows, and making No. 1 butter, which brings her in St. Louis \$25 per week, or the neat little sum of \$100 per month. Everything else goes like clock-work.

Mr. Sanderson is now building himself a taty and comfortable house. The corn which I send you is a sample of what is found in abundance in his field.

Counterfeit Swindlers.

[Sumner County Press.] Last Sunday Sheriff J. M. Thralls arrested J. R. Jones and two strangers for dealing in counterfeit money. Jones is a gambler, who has been holding forth up stairs in the building occupied by Adams's drug store. The other two men were making a trade with him. A careful search was made, but none of the "queer" could be found. It appears that there is no law, either state or national, to reach such cases; consequently the prisoners were released, and vanquished as the morning dew. Jones operated on what is called "the over-sue" plan. He approaches his man, shows, as a sample of his wares, a genuine bill, stating that it is an over-sue; that the bill itself is genuine, but the signatures are forged. The victim takes the bill to the bank, where it is examined and pronounced genuine. He then agrees to give \$300 for \$1,200 like the sample. The two then meet in the swindler's room, the \$300 is paid, carefully counted over and placed in an envelope with an order on the operator's pard for the queer. Next comes the swindle. This envelope containing the money is then addressed. To blot it, a magazine lying on the table is opened, the envelope placed therein and the book closed. Then the book is opened at another place and another envelope, previously placed there, but exactly similar to the first one in every particular, is taken out and put into the victim's pocket. He is then directed to a certain room, which he will find empty, but with a wicket door in the rear, at which he is to knock and through which he will pass this envelope (which he believes to contain his \$300 and order) and receive in return \$1,200 in counterfeit. But he never finds this second room, and when his suspicions are aroused and he tears open the envelope he finds that it contains only slips of paper. When he goes for his benefactor, of course he has disappeared.

Since this incident has occurred, we have been reliably informed that a certain farmer in Sumner county mortgaged his farm some time since, made a trip to New York for the express purpose of getting counterfeit money, and was taken for his pile by this very trick.

Killed by a Police-man.

[St. Joseph Gazette.] Yesterday morning, Wm. E. Foster, traveling agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, was found dead in his bed. As far as can be ascertained the following are the events which occurred Sunday night, and which are supposed to have resulted in his death. On Sunday night he and A. J. Foster, general agent for the company in this city, with several others, started out for "a ramble" around town. They were proceeding down July street, between Second and Main, two men walking with W. E. Foster, and the others a short distance ahead. Some noise was made, and an attempt to arrest Foster was made by Officer Harry Chapman, when it was alleged an altercation took place between the two, during which Chapman drew his billy and struck him over the head. Officer Finley interred, when Foster struck at him, and Chapman again hit him. He was assisted to the McCormick machine office. He did not complain of being hurt, and the matter was not seriously thought of. Foster was considerably under the influence of liquor, and for a short time was placed on a couch in the office. Later he was found up stairs, in the sleeping apartment of A. J. Foster and on that gentleman's bed. It was noticed that he was delirious. This was thought little of at the time, as it was supposed to be caused by the liquor he had taken. He grew worse, and one of the men was sent for a physician. The man soon returned, saying he could not find a physician. Foster had been quieted down and seemed to be resting comfortably. A. J. Foster went to

sleep on a couch and arose at 5 o'clock. At half past 5 Mr. Foster went to look after his friend and found he was dead.

Coroner Trevor summoned a jury at 10 o'clock, and, assisted by Dr. James W. Heddens, made a thorough post-mortem examination, and found that his skull was fractured, the brain showing evidence of two blows being struck, but by whom is left in doubt. The verdict of the jury as well as the testimony was suppressed, and reporters were not allowed a glimpse of it, but it is understood that the jury recommended that Chapman be bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

A Burglar Caught.

[Eureka Herald.] A burglary was committed at the depot last Monday night. A hole was drilled in the safe and powder introduced by which the safe was blown open. A sum of money, the exact amount of which Mr. Bradish was unable to tell us, was stolen from the safe. Sheriff Vermer started out with a warrant in the morning. He had no clue whatever to the perpetrator, but in the afternoon, after having traveled all day without gaining any certain intelligence, he and Mr. E. Ellingson stopped at Mr. Westbrook's house, about four miles from Severy. There they saw a suspicious looking individual who they learned had arrived a few moments before. They plied him with a few questions, and his answers not being satisfactory they searched him and found a roll of bank notes and a quantity of silver and nickel coin on his person, also a piece of steel about fifteen inches long and a half-inch thick at one end and tapering to a sharp point. A portion of the silver showed quite distinct stains of powder, and the steel instrument contained small particles of a material resembling the cement composing the inner lining of the safe. A pocket-knife also contained grains of powder. Upon being asked how the silver came to be marked the man simply remarked that he didn't propose to answer any questions. He also gave contradictory statements of his movements, having at first stated that he had spent Sunday night near New Albany, and afterward, when Mr. Ellingson declared he had seen him at Severy Monday morning, he confessed he was there. His shoes had very much the appearance of a good deal of tramping through wet grass. He professed to be a stone mason from Fredonia traveling afoot to look at the country. He claimed he had used the steel instrument in his trade. He is 30 to 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, wears a mustache, and is dressed in blue; name unknown.

Highway Robbery.

[Atchison Patriot.] Mr. Peter Underwood informs us that he was robbed yesterday afternoon in broad daylight by three armed men. He was quietly driving along the road in the vicinity of Hall's station, between this city and St. Joseph, when three strangers stepped from the brush, one of the number seizing the horses by the bit, and the others covering him with their revolvers, at the same time demanding his money or his life. He told them he had no money. But they said they would see about that. One of the robbers grabbed his watch, which was fastened to his vest by a fob chain, and gave it such a jerk as to tear it away from its fastening, to the damage of the garment. Dropping the watch on the buggy seat, the bold, bad man searched his pockets and obtained all the money he had about his person, which, fortunately for him, was only about \$3.50. At this state of the play a gentleman on horseback was seen approaching them from the south, when the highwaymen made a retreat to the bluffs, and in their hurry left the watch in the buggy where they had laid it. Mr. Underwood was considerably frightened, but was glad to get off so easily.

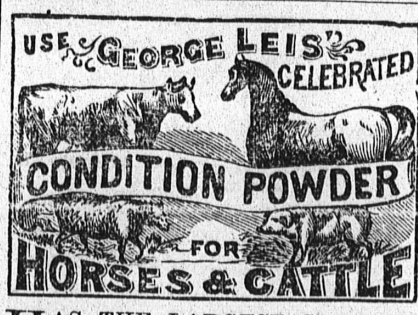
Exploits of a Young Herder.

[Newton Republican.] About two weeks ago, while a little boy named Mathew J. McMahan, son of Mr. P. McMahan, was attending a herd of two hundred cattle and thirteen sheep, a wolf attacked one of the sheep. His shepherd dog quickly attacked the wolf, and he, dismounting from his pony, picked up a rock and with it hit the wolf on the head, stunning him. The boy then, with some stones, beat the wolf's brains out, threw him across his pony's back and started for the other side of his flock. On his road he ran afool of six polecats lying in the sun and sound asleep. He demolished five of them, and then started for home with the dead wolf and dragging after him one of the polecats to show off his trophies of victory.

An Earnest Wish.

Rev. F. L. Gauss, Galena, Ill., writes: "For over ten years I had been a great sufferer from pains in the small of the back and region of the kidneys, which was most excruciating and at times almost insufferable. Doctoring brought no relief, except perhaps momentarily, and I was finally advised, being unable to fulfill the duties of my calling, to go abroad and seek the climate of my youth. In Germany and Switzerland, eminent physicians, after close examinations, declared my sufferings to arise from disease of the kidneys of long standing, and could do me no good. I was, however, benefited by the climate, and consequently returned. No sooner had I been back and resumed my pastoral work than the old trouble grew again so intense as to make life a burden. A few months ago I came in possession of one of Day's Kidney Pads, put it on, and the effects were truly wonderful. The pains at once grew less, and are now, after wearing the second Pad, entirely gone; and there can be no doubt that I am entirely cured, as I write this some weeks after its use, and am strong, and look again the very picture of health. I write this perfectly voluntarily, and it is dictated only by truth and gratitude. Indeed, I consider the Day Kidney Pad company God's agents and

great benefactors of mankind. May all the suffering be helped as I have been, is my earnest wish."



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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, Quins, Megrima or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will cure these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn 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 of Gapes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, 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 the judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are removed. For Sore Teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—once or twice a day, or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alternative of rest 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, Mucous, Sore Ears, Mange, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Throats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1880.

A GRAIN warehouse in Alameda county, Cal., was burned on the 3d inst. It contained 150,000 sacks of wheat and barley, and the loss is estimated at \$250,000. The fire is attributed to tramps, but there seems to be reason to believe that the sparks from a neighboring engine were the real cause.

Two trains of thirty-five cars each, loaded with tea and silk (imported from China and Japan), passed through Chicago eastward on Wednesday of last week, coming in over the Rock Island road from Omaha, and taking the Michigan Central route to the seaboard. The value of the two train loads is represented to be about \$480,000. The freight is consigned to dealers in Toronto, Montreal, New York and Boston.

An establishment in York state has commenced canning butter. The butter is bought unsalted from the farmers in the neighborhood. This is as yet an experiment, but if it succeeds we may expect to have butter canning factories spring up all over the West. The butter is made very salt at the factory and is packed in cans holding from one to forty-eight pounds. The endeavor is to seal the cans so that the air is entirely excluded. The New York butter canning establishment has been running about six weeks.

A NEW YORK dispatch states that the past month has been one of great excitement and unusual vigor in the grain market. An enormous amount (13,800,000 bushels) of grain has been shipped from that port during the month. Every vessel in port that can carry grain has been chartered, and space for part cargoes of grain has been secured a month ahead. The large elevators are busy night and day loading vessels, and the demand for more vessels is increasing. Shippers say that the demand for grain has only begun, that orders from Europe are steadily pouring in, and that the present month will be the largest in the exportation of grain ever seen in this port, and they expect that the shipments will amount to 15,000,000 bushels.

THE *Mark Lane Express* of this week says: "The harvest in the southern and eastern counties is mostly completed, and grain is stacked in very excellent condition. The general testimony so far concurs that the results of thrashing are disappointing. It has been for some time accepted as a matter of course that the abnormal season and general prevalence of mildew must materially reduce the yield of marketable wheat, and this is now found to be the case. The barley crop is much heavier than at one time could reasonably have been expected, but nearly all the best barleys were so much laid by storms that reports of discolored and imperfectly ripened samples are only what were to have been expected. The oat crop is better than it promised to be a month ago. Root crops are rapidly maturing, and another fortnight of fine weather will be a heavy crop certainly. The hop crop is very variable. A rapid loss of color is noticeable in gardens of West Kent, in consequence of dense night fogs. Deliveries of new English wheat have been steadily increasing in the provincial markets, but at Mark Lane the supply has been small. Sales have been slow at a decline of 1s. in London and from 1s. to 2s. in many of the leading country markets. The foreign wheat trade presents no new features of interest."

THE *New York Tribune* of September 12 has the following special dispatch from London: "The Eastern difficulty gets worse, and threatens to lead to serious complications—probably a general European war. There is no certainty as to the good faith of the Turks. The news is most contradictory. I heard on good authority, a few days ago, that as a consequence of the interviews between Prince Bismarck and the Baron Haymerle, Austria, Germany and Roumania have formed an alliance. Its design is to create the last-named country a kingdom, with her integrity and independence guaranteed, so as to wedge Russia out of the Balkan peninsula, while Italy, hav-

ing come to terms with Austria about the Adriatic coast, will join the triple alliance. At first there was no confirmation of this, though telegrams pointed in that direction. To-day a Vienna telegram states that Italy has made overtures, and that an agent from her arrived at Vienna bearing confidentially the preliminaries of a treaty. He has since started for Friedrichsruhe, where Bismarck is staying. The whole plan is part and parcel of Bismarck's great scheme of pushing Austria down the Danube—a fate Austria cannot avoid. Germany is said to encourage the Italian alliance. This is very likely, for Austria once elbowed among the Balkan Slavs there would be no difficulty in Germany and Italy arranging the Central European frontiers to their satisfaction on the basis of nationalities. France has joined in the naval demonstration, but the whole affair is postponed. The prospect is gloomy. Russia and England, under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, are in favor of prompt action; the other powers are preparing for eventualities."

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The people of the state of Maine held their annual election for state officers on Monday last. Mr. Plaisted, the Greenback candidate for governor, was elected. Although Mr. Plaisted was a Greenbacker, and was nominated by the Greenback party, still we presume the Democrats will claim that they have carried the state of Maine. If the Greenbackers of Maine do not fuse with the Democrats, we will bet a big apple that Hancock will be more than twenty thousand behind in that state in November next.

THE GREAT BISMARCK FAIR.

The Bismarck fair opened Monday morning last; but the day was spent in getting things into place and putting all in proper shape for exhibition. And even now (Tuesday afternoon) the different counties that are competing for the thousand-dollar premium are still engaged in arranging their stuff so that it will show to the best advantage.

Riley county obtained the services of Prof. Worrell, of Topeka, to arrange the display from that county, and from this fact our readers need not be surprised if they read next week that Ripley county carried off the premium. It will be remembered that Prof. Worrell took charge of, and arranged, the Kansas exhibit at the Centennial, and that our state won a great name largely from his masterly skill in arranging things so they would show to the best advantage.

Douglas county is far ahead in all horticultural products, and all the counties that are competing have most wonderful exhibitions of agricultural and horticultural products. We have attended a great many fairs, both in several of the older states and in this state, but we never have seen anything that begins to compare with the show of live stock now on exhibition at Bismarck grove. The show of cattle and hogs is superb. There are now in the stalls nearly one thousand cattle, and perhaps more than that number of hogs in the pens. We noticed two especially fine herds of Short-horns—one belonging to Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill., and the other to Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, Kansas. Besides the Short-horns, there are several herds of Jerseys and Herefords. We will put Kansas against the world for fine hogs, not because our people have a hoggish nature, but because our farmers have taken pains to raise the best breeds, and because they are showing now at the Bismarck fair more fine specimens of that animal than can be got together in any other place on this round globe.

We visited the fair Tuesday forenoon in company with the Forney party. Among them were several gentlemen that had traveled in Europe. One of the party was an earl from England. And they all agreed that they never before had seen so fine a display of agricultural and horticultural products and live stock as is now to be seen at the Bismarck fair. One of the gentlemen remarked that he had attended a great many fairs in this country and in Europe, and had seen the herd of Short-horns owned by the queen of England, but had never seen so fine an animal before as a three-year-old bull owned and showed at this fair by Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, Kansas.

We cannot at this time begin to enu-

merate the different things to be seen at this fair, but will say that the Kansas Pacific railroad and the people of Kansas can justly be proud of the splendid display they have been enabled to make.

"AT HEART A DEMOCRAT."

A Good Article for Honest Greenbackers to Read.

[Kansas City Times.]

The Democratic convention of the Second Kansas congressional district will meet at Fort Scott to-morrow, and it is hoped that the delegates will be governed by reason instead of prejudice and a foolish, ephemeral, partisan feeling. It is best to look at the facts as they exist. There is no possible hope of electing a Democrat this year in that district against a Republican. Two years ago, General Blair, probably the strongest and most popular Democrat in the state, was beaten by Haskell 5,702 votes. But at the same election there were nearly ten thousand votes cast for Elder, the Greenback candidate, and had these and the Democratic votes been controlled Haskell would have been defeated by over 4,000 majority. The vote in that district in 1878 was as follows: Blair, 13,327; Elder, 9,962; Haskell, 19,029—a majority over Haskell of 4,260. Now why cannot this vote be united this year against Haskell? Capt. Green, who has been nominated by the Greenbackers, is at heart a Democrat, and in all his public utterances is in accord with Democratic principles. He only differs with us on some questions of policy which are immaterial. The extract from one of his recent speeches which we publish this morning shows he is abreast of the current material ideas of the day, and there is no doubt he would make a splendid representative at Washington for the Second district. If the Fort Scott convention to-morrow will give him the field he can beat Haskell, and we hope that he will do it. Because Weaver and some other Greenback fanatics are fools is no reason why Kansas Democrats should refuse to assist as good a Greenback-Democrat as Capt. Green in defeating the common enemy in a district where there is no hope of electing a Democrat this year.

CROP REPORTS.

We publish below reports of condition of crops in counties of the several states as given in *Farmers' Review* September 9:

ILLINOIS.

La Salle.—Hog crop in this Bureau and Will, is smaller than for years. Corn on land not tilled will not yield over twenty bushels. McDonough.—Corn is injured badly by drought, and will not average half a crop. Oats good, yield from forty to sixty bushels per acre. Hogs scarce for early market. There will not be many cattle fed this winter. Cass.—Corn crop is cut short fully one-half by drought. Hay one ton and a half to the acre. Hogs for early market will be fully one-half the usual number. Cattle suitable for market scarce.

Champaign.—Corn is maturing rapidly. Early planted fields will make an average crop, while the late planting, which constitutes nearly one-third of the acreage, is nearly ruined by drought. About the usual supply of hogs and cattle. Union.—Corn will be a very short crop—not half a crop. Oats turned out well. Hogs not very plenty. Our portion of Illinois (southern) was never more prosperous, and farmers never felt better.

Clay.—Not more than half a crop of corn. Oats good. Few hogs. Rock Island.—Dry weather has shortened the prospects of a full crop of corn from 15 to 20 per cent.; recent rains have helped it some. Oats are not thrashing out as well as expected. Not many hogs for early market. Shelby.—Corn is greatly damaged by drought, and prospects poor. Oats not turning out as well as expected. Hogs very scarce. Cattle mostly bought up. Livingston.—Corn injured badly by drought, and will not be one-half a crop. Oats and flax very light, particularly the latter. Grass 1 1/2 tons to the acre. Hogs and cattle both very scarce at present.

De Witt.—Early planted corn about ripe; will not have more than half as much as last season, there being such a large acreage of small grain. Oats half a crop and light at that. But very few hogs. Jersey.—Jerseyville—Late corn is in bad condition; early corn will make a full crop; the entire corn crop will make but half a crop. Plenty of hogs, and they will be marketed early for want of corn to carry them into late season. Elsap.—Corn will not make half a crop; drought the cause. Many hogs, but no corn.

Boone.—Corn needs about ten days; while the corn will be a good one, it is cut short one-fourth by drought. Hogs

sold close. Young pigs scarce. Oats will average forty-five bushels.

Iroquois.—Corn about one-third as good as 1879; early rains unfitted the soil for later drought; much now dead; late rains cannot benefit the crop; average ten bushels per acre. Oats yielding less than last year; hot weather ripened them too quick. Flax not as good as last year. Pastures nearly ruined; trees have been cut for cattle to browse upon. Very few hogs for early market. Cattle will be rough-fed to carry them through.

Clay.—Corn shortened by drought 40 per cent.

Johnson.—Corn cut short by drought at least 33 per cent. Hogs scarce for early market. Plenty of stockers.

Crawford.—Corn damaged by the drought, and will not make over half a crop. No hogs being fattened.

Greene.—Carrollton—Corn has matured too fast, and the drought has cut it off one-third. Pastures badly burned. Oats are light and chaffy. Hogs scarce. Not many cattle will be fed this winter, on account of scarcity of corn. Athensville—Late corn a failure, some completely burned up. Grass in the same fix. Not many hogs for early market.

Warren.—Corn maturing three weeks earlier than usual; about two-thirds of a crop. Hogs very scarce. Late rains will help pastures.

Perry.—Corn crop will be short on account of drought. Oats almost a failure. Good supply of hogs for early market.

Wayne.—Quantity and quality of corn greatly reduced by drought. Oats short crop. Hogs good average supply.

Richland.—Corn crop is gone up with the drought. Oats yielding from thirty to forty bushels.

Winnebago.—Good prospect for corn; some few pieces hurt by drought. Have had heavy rains. Hog crop light.

Henry.—Dry weather has damaged corn 10 to 15 per cent. Hogs are being shipped very close.

Lake.—Corn injured by dry weather. Oats good yield, but light in weight. Hogs not in large supply. Season, on the whole, better than 1879.

IOWA.

Adair.—Corn about made; drought has not injured it. Oats and flax good. Small number of hogs as compared with last season. Cattle are scarce.

Clayton.—Prospects for corn fair. Oats an average crop. Only an average supply of hogs and cattle for market.

Chickasaw.—Corn will be a fair crop if frost holds off until the last of September. Oats are light. Hogs and cattle not as plenty as last year.

Clinton.—The extra promise of the early summer for corn has not been quite realized, on account of dry weather. Large supply of hogs for early market. Cattle are scarce.

Carroll.—Corn will not be a full average crop. Supply of fat hogs will be light.

Greene.—Corn a splendid crop. Hogs constantly going forward. All things considered, this is a prosperous season for farmers.

Hancock.—Corn needs about a week longer; dry weather the past month has shortened the crop. Hay is all the rage; from three to four thousand tons have been put up in this county at from eighty cents to \$2 per ton.

Henry.—Corn is about secure from frost; yield will be above an average. Very few hogs, either old or young.

Lyon.—Corn is glazing and out of way of frost with prospect of good crop. Oats not an average yield. Flax a fine crop. This county has one of the best crops of all kinds of grain in its history.

Muscatine.—Corn prospects not as good as before the drought; oats not yielding as well as expected. Hog crop will be small for early market; young pigs scarce; cattle plenty. Plenty of rain now.

Montgomery.—Spring wheat will yield 15 bushels. Corn about matured; dry weather has shortened the ears only on late planting. Season better than 1879.

Marshall.—Corn will all be ripe by the 15th inst. Dry weather has reduced the yield largely. Oats and flax both good average crops.

Marion.—Ground saturated with water; too wet for plowing, thrashing or hauling off grain. Pastures fine. Potatoes, sorghum, and buckwheat not up to an average.

Pocahontas.—Corn about ripe; good crop. Oats light. Hogs are coming forward in good condition. Cattle plenty.

Shelby.—Corn will be two-thirds of an average crop. Plenty of rain now; too late to do much good. Potatoes a complete failure.

Woodbury.—Early planted corn matured; late damaged by drought but improved by late rains. Oats good. Great deal of rain for two weeks. Fair supply of hogs for early market but less than last year. Cattle plenty and farmers will feed heavily.

MINNESOTA.

Meeker.—Spring wheat is yielding from 10 to 23 bushels; most of it No. 1. Corn backward; oats good; barley fair.

Sherburne.—Spring wheat yielding from 4 to 10 bushels; more No. 1 than last year. Corn will make two-thirds of a crop; oats thriving out less than was expected. Fat hogs will be in light supply.

Otter Tail.—Spring wheat averaging 16 bushels No. 2; will be marketed late. Oats a small crop.

Martin.—Spring wheat will average 10 bushels. Corn promises well. Barley yielding 30 bushels. Will be a large supply of hogs.

Stevens.—Wheat yielding from 15 to 20 bushels; oats turning out very poorly; plowing commenced.

Morrison.—Spring wheat will average 20 bushels; all will go No. 1. Corn hardly up to average. Hogs scarce.

Anoka.—Spring wheat is yielding well; quality good. Corn about matured.

NEBRASKA.

Gage.—Spring wheat going from 8 to 12 bushels; quality good. Oats very light; corn cut short 20 per cent. Have had ten days of wet weather (Sept. 4). Much hay spoiled. Not as many hogs as usual.

Richardson.—Corn the largest crop ever raised in this county. Have had so much rain that our stacks are growing. Spring wheat is better than last year.

WISCONSIN.

Green Lake.—Spring wheat goes from 5 to 12 bushels; corn and oats are good crops. Early hogs are mostly sold.

Jackson.—Spring wheat will not yield more than 6 bushels to the acre. Corn hurt by dry weather in July and August. Hogs and cattle not plenty.

Eau Claire.—One week more and corn will be safe and a good crop. Not many hogs.

La Fayette.—Have had more or less rain for ten days (Sept. 3). Spring wheat an average crop. Oats not as good as last year. Corn somewhat injured by dry weather.

LOOK at the toes of children's shoes offered when you are buying, and see that they have the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip upon them. Trade mark A. S. T. Co. always on front of tip.

General News.

WICHITA, Sept. 14.—A very distressing accident occurred here this afternoon, by which John Powers, a brakeman, lost his life. In attempting to jump on a tender he was thrown under the wheels and ground to death. He was but lately married, his wife living at Newton. She was dispatched on an extra engine, but before she could reach the city her husband was dead; and when she was shown his mangled and bloody remains her grief was indescribable.

The first day of the Arkansas Valley fair at this place exceeded all expectations of the managers and stockholders in the attendance and number of entries, the receipts being double in amount of those of the first day last year. The drill and dress parade of the Second regiment, Kansas Volunteers, proved an interesting spectacle, the regiment being under the command of Col. Woodcock and Major Hadley. The races this forenoon were very interesting. Fifty new stalls are being erected for the stock. Ten thousand people are expected to be on the grounds.

MENTOR, O., Sept. 14.—Gen. Garfield received the following dispatch this afternoon:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—To Gen. J. A. Garfield.—The net result of yesterday's election as closely as can be stated at this hour is about as follows: Republicans have carried the First, Second and Third congressional districts, while the fusionists have carried the Fourth and Fifth. The Republicans have carried both branches of the legislature by a strong majority, reaching perhaps two-thirds of each house. With the present vote of governor, Davis and Plaisted have each over 72,000 votes, with the probabilities in favor of Plaisted coming out a few hundred, perhaps 1,000, ahead. The result is undeniably a surprise to us and generally to the mass of the Democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken, and it showed on Wednesday last a total vote for Davis a trifle over 76,000, with a probable majority of 6,000 at the minimum. The four days preceding the election we lost over 3,000 votes by means well known to the managers of the National Democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specifications from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars; the money all came from beyond the state. Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 14.—In the district court to-day, Thomas C. Thurston, who, on the 26th day of last May, without provocation, in the streets of Leavenworth, shot at the back of D. R. Anthony while the latter was walking away from him, but missed him and seriously wounded Lucien Baker, a prominent attorney, and Jno. H. Douglas, withdrew his plea of not guilty of attempting murder, and pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced on Saturday next to the penitentiary. He took this course by advice of attorneys appointed by the court to defend him. He acknowledged that his statement as to his possession of affidavits and proof that any one had attempted to take his life was false.

AMONG the little items of personal comfort and economy are Ayer's Pills. They are the ready remedy which defeat many disorders, if taken in season, and should be kept in every family.

GRAY hairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1880.

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

City and Vicinity.

PROMPT relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Republican County Ticket.

The following is the county ticket nominated by the Republican county convention on Friday last:

For State Senators—Judge S. O. Thacher, of Lawrence, and A. R. Green, of Leecompton.

For Clerk of the District Court—B. D. Palmer received the nomination for the eighth time, which gives him sixteen years' continuous service in this office.

For Probate Judge—A. H. Foote, Esq., received the nomination of the first ballot.

For County Attorney—Albert Knittle received the nomination. Mr. Knittle is a young lawyer, but he is a rustler in a delegate convention and hence got away with the prize.

For Superintendent of Schools—Mr. Frank Dinsmoor was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Dinsmoor held this office once before and we believe filled it to the satisfaction of all the people of our county.

"MADE NEW AGAIN."

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

I have used your Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the last three months and find myself—what shall I say? "made new again" are the only words that express it.

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply.

I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY. LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

H. M. CLARKE. LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror.

MRS. A. G. DAVIS. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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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.

Very Droll to Think Of. If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day.

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

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

E. AULL SEMINARY.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY. LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror.

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

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. Session of 1880-81 Begins September 8, 1880.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction.

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

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

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

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

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

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Horticultural Department.

Strawberries.

Every year we learn something in whatever business we are engaged, and so with berry growing. New sorts are continually being sent out, and though the majority are worthless, yet some progress is made from time to time toward the perfect berry. To keep posted and up with the times we must get these new candidates for public favor and give them a trial, compare them with the old sorts, and see what they are worth.

The past season has not been a very profitable one to most growers. The crop was unusually large, and prices ruled low. One great injury to the market was the great quantity of soft fruit like Downing, Crescent, etc., that was shipped. There is no use talking, good shipping qualities go far beyond quality. The Wilson the past season brought more money in nearly all markets, even near-by ones, than better flavored, though soft, varieties. Even in the home market firm berries have the advantage, because they will keep in good condition longer; and in case of delay in using, will give better satisfaction to the consumer. It would be far better if the soft berries could be wiped out of existence; but as that cannot be done, we must plant only the firmer sorts, and advise everybody to do the same.

Captain Jack.—This I have made my main planting of, and so far I find it the most profitable, all things considered. It is a fine grower and a heavy cropper; ships fully as well as the Wilson; larger in size and better color and quality.

Crescent is immensely productive, but entirely too soft and poor in quality, and should be entirely discarded.

Cumberland Triumph did splendidly again. It is a good grower, of the largest size, fine color, always perfect in shape and very productive, but it is soft. Had it the shipping quality of Captain Jack, I would grow no other.

Sharpless fruited for the first time with me; the largest and most robust plant I have ever seen; quite productive; berries larger than any other; quality very best; have extended my plantations of it all I could, and should it continue as promising, I will plant it exclusively.

Longfellow.—Fruited some on spring-set plants; and from what I have seen I think highly of it, and believe it will rank close beside Sharpless.

Endicott was so like Boyden I could see no difference.

Boyden, Monarch of the West, Prouty, Downing, Green Prolific, Great American and many others I have entirely discarded, and in the future shall plant Captain Jack, Sharpless and a few Cumberlands.—E. A. Riehl, in *Colman's Rural*.

Popular Apples in Michigan.

The well-prepared list of apples in the late report of the Michigan Pomological society gives the following sorts marked with double stars, indicating their high popularity in that state. The list contains 236 varieties, all of which have been more or less tested there. The state is divided into five districts, and the Red Astrachan is the only one that receives the high commendation of double stars in all. Baldwin, Duchess of Oldenburg, Northern Spy and Red Canada have double stars in four districts; Golden Russet of N. Y., Jonathan, Maiden's Blush, St. Lawrence and Wagener in three out of the five; and Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Rhode Island Greening, Ohio Nonpareil and Talman's Sweet in two out of the five. All receive single stars where the double mark is not awarded, indicating in such districts a fair degree of popularity. In the additional notes the Baldwin is stated to lack hardness, to drop its fruit badly, to be subject to bitter rot in large specimens, but nevertheless to be very popular. The Duchess of Oldenburg is hardy, vigorous, and very productive, but valuable only for cooking. The Golden Russet of N. Y. is hardy, vigorous, and brings a high price late in spring. Hubbardston's Nonsuch is a good market sort of high quality, and "should be in every orchard." Jonathan is a good bearer in alternate years, the fruit small, beautiful and good—growing in popularity. Maiden's Blush is vigorous and prolific, the most popular early autumn market apple. Northern Spy requires good culture, fruit sometimes imperfect—tardy bearer. Ohio Nonpareil is

very vigorous and productive—a very valuable late autumn apple. Red Astrachan, hardy, a strong grower, early bearer; fruit beautiful, showy, profitable; too sour for the table. Red Canada, very popular for market when fully flavored; not vigorous; should be top-grafted; best on strong soils. Rhode Island Greening, an old favorite, best on lake shores. St. Lawrence, very vigorous and productive. Talman's Sweet, the best winter baking sort, very popular. Wagener, a very early bearer, which ruins the tree unless thinned and highly cultivated; a fine dessert apple.—*Farmers' Review*.

Orchard Notes.

Tent Caterpillars will hatch into the "worms," which will begin at once their ravages upon the foliage. Fortunately these destructive caterpillars put up "a sign," without which they might escape notice. They pitch their "tents" at once, and though these are at first small they may be readily seen in the early morning when the dew makes them conspicuous. Take the tent when the whole family is "at home" and crush it under foot. Various devices are suggested for this, but the hand, with or without a glove, is the best. For the higher limbs a pole with a swab attached may be used.

Borers.—Their presence is known by the sawdust they make. The only effective method of reaching them is by probing with a wire, cutting the tree with a knife as little as may be found necessary.

Canker-worms.—Bands of stiff paper put around the trunks upon which is smeared a ring of tar or printer's ink will keep the wingless females from ascending the trees. The bands will need new coats of tar or printer's ink now and then.

Plant lice, which often crowd upon the growing tips of the branches of cherry and other fruit trees, are removed by syringing with tobacco water.

Thinning Fruit.—The sooner fruit is thinned after it has set the better it is for the tree, as all growth of fruit costs effort for the tree to make and is therefore exhaustive. No one who desires the choicest fruit will fail to thin an overloaded tree.

Blight is a quick-comer which gives no warning. The best that can be done is to cut away the portion "struck" down to the live wood. If the tree is badly affected it is best to remove it entirely.

Seed beds of fruit and forest trees need close attention to keep the soil loose and the weeds from establishing themselves. The beds, especially of evergreens, will need shelter from the hot sun, which may be provided by a lattice work of laths. Brush may be used, but it is less convenient in weeding.

Planting in Orchards.—There is a general reluctance to give up the soil of the orchard entirely to the trees. While the orchard is young it is best to cultivate it thoroughly, and hoe crops, like potatoes, roots, etc., can be grown as a present pay for the trouble; but as the trees get older and shade the ground, nothing else but fruit should be expected from the orchard. It is a good practice to pasture hogs in the orchard in clover sown for the purpose, as it is one of the best methods of enriching the soil and at the same time destroying insects.

Setting Out Strawberries.

There is just one right way of setting out strawberry plants, but it is not always practiced. In the first place, the ground where the plants are to stand should be well prepared by plowing and repeated harrowing, until the clods are all destroyed and the earth mellow. However strong and vigorous the plants may be, if they are not set out right they will not do well, unless the weather should happen to be exceedingly favorable. The plants may be imbedded too deeply, and in that case they cannot do well. The crown and young leaves should not be covered, else they will smother; neither should they be put in too shallow, for leaving a portion of the roots exposed will either retard the growth of the plant or kill it entirely. Nor can it do well if its roots are bunched together or cramped and curled in and about each other. When a young plant is put into the ground its roots are little more than the initial stage in the process of development. Throughout the extent of these roots little white rootlets appear, and if the roots are crowded together it is impos-

sible that the plant can thrive as it would were these roots spread out so that each one will come in contact with the soil. In setting the plants, stretch a line and make a furrow about four inches deep; have the plants dropped along at the proper distance apart, only as needed, and take the plant by the collar and place it against the side of the furrow, with the roots spread out fan-shape, and with the other hand draw the earth in and around the roots as they are spread out in a natural position and press it compactly around them. The usual distance between the rows is two feet, and the plants one foot apart in the row for hill culture, which produces the finest berries (not hills in the common acceptance, but by which is meant cutting the runners as they appear). In matted rows, where the runners are not removed and the plants form a bed, the rows are usually four feet apart, and the plants fifteen inches in the row.

It is of prime importance to keep all weeds down, and this is done by frequent and shallow cultivation; deep cultivation disturbs and often displaces the roots to the detriment of the plant. Five or six times, or as often as the plants require it, before freezing weather begins the plants may be worked lightly with advantage. With the advent of freezing weather the plants may be mulched with clean straw or other suitable material sufficiently to hide them from view. In the spring, wherever the mulch prevents the plants from coming through, only a sufficient quantity need to be taken off to admit of free growth.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Small Pears and Apples.

It is a prevalent idea among fruit growers that for marketing purposes large pears and apples are the most salable. However this may be with late autumn and winter fruit, it is not really so with the summer and early autumn varieties. During the summer and early autumn the markets are supplied with berries, plums and peaches, grapes and melons, which people largely use, and only need pears and apples to make up a larger variety of table fruit. The large hotels at the watering-places and in our large cities have to supply their tables with everything in season, and require a large variety of fruit. A guest at one of these hotels will take a peach, or a plum, or a few grapes, or a slice of melon, and may wish a pear or an apple. If either of these is large he simply cuts out a quarter and leaves the rest. This, of course, is a loss to the hotel proprietors, as it has to go down to the servants' room. We have heard them complain of this, and say that Bartlett pears were the most costly fruit they had on their tables on this account, and that Seckel pears, at the same price per bushel, were far cheaper in the end. Fruit for hotel use should be bright-colored—that is to say, yellow or red checked pears or apples are more desirable than green or russet fruit, as they look better on the table. For such use the eye as well as the palate must be taken into consideration.—*Rural New Yorker*.

New Trees in Old Orchards.

"Why will not new apple trees do well in places from which dead ones have been removed?" was a question discussed at the Wisconsin Agricultural convention. Nearly all who spoke admitted that such was the fact. The president said it rested on two points. Is there anything in the place of the old tree which died which is poisonous to the new trees? He answered no. It is as natural for one tree to follow another as anything in nature. It is a question of nourishment. The old tree is supposed to have exhausted the elements that the new tree needs, which, implanted, must supply with other soil. If the old orchard is in grass, it must be cultivated. It was the general opinion that the soil lacked what the new tree wanted, and hence the new tree starved.

To preserve a bouquet: Sprinkle it lightly with fresh water and put it in a vase containing soapsuds. Each morning take it out of the suds and lay it sideways in clean water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the suds, and it will bloom as freshly as when first gathered. Change the suds every three or four days. This method will keep a bouquet bright and beautiful for at least a month.

The Household.

Letter from Mrs. S. A. Roser.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—As I sit down to write, I have no idea what my pen will dictate; and it is entirely owing to in what channel my thoughts will run whether you shall have a chance to read what I write. I can think of nothing special to entertain you with.

I want to say to Mattie, I think her real provoking to intimate that she knew me, or guessed who I were, by the description of my home, and then leave me to puzzle my brains out conjecturing who she can be. Now, Mattie, if you have ever known me personally, please write me a private letter, and I assure you it shall be promptly answered. You do not know what a comfort it would be to find an old friend whom I have known in other climes. I know not of a living being in Coffey county that I knew in my native state, besides my own family. You need not wonder then that I find entertainment in "The Household."

Like Mattie, I am so situated as to be deprived of regular church privileges and Sabbath-school, for which my soul often yearns, so I seek entertainment elsewhere, and find much comfort in "The Household." But it seems our "Household" is like the grange—hard to keep up; so when it dwindles down to almost nothing I sometimes think I will bid it good-by and join the "Home Circle" in *Colman's Rural*. But I would hardly dare to venture, for the "Circle's" criticism pretty severely sometimes. But I suppose that is the way to get up interest.

We are having showery weather here at present. It has been very dry, but we are having rather an overplus just now. We have just had a hard shower, and—

Ugh! the flies take particular pleasure in tickling my nose and ears, and sit right on the line where I want to write. I want some of you to tell me what the fly is good for, anyhow, and what his mission of mercy is. I have heard say that all things created have a mission, and no doubt they have; but what is the mission of the fly? I have never found him anything but a pest and a torment.

In looking back over my letter I see that my thoughts have been rambling and that I have said nothing that can be of special interest to you or benefit you. But I shall consign it to the editor, and if he sees fit you may read it.

Oh yes! I want to tell you what will make a pretty bouquet holder for dry flowers or grasses. Take the back of a hard-shell tortoise, boil it in lye until it cleans off and looks like pearl; cover a piece of pasteboard with wall paper, or anything you like; fasten the shell with the comb up on the pasteboard, back through which draw a ribbon and tie in bow over the shell.

Variety is the spice of life, so I will give you some jingles:

Come, brothers, sisters dear,
And join our "Household" band;
Come! you shall have a seat
In a cozy little nook.

Come! you shall have your say
How the soup bone shall be cooked,
And you shall help make the soup
And have it seasoned to your taste.

Come! Bring your spices and your pepper
(I will furnish you the tomatoes),
And together we will make some catsup
Our soup wherewith to flavor.

Come! Bring some pickles too,
For we need something tart,
Our appetites to kindle
And make us relish our dessert.

Come! Bring some cabbage too,
And we will have cold slaw;
Even sauerkraut might be relished
By some of our family.

Come! Bring some dessert cake,
And apple pie without fail;
Each one something bring,
And we will have a feast.

Come! Bring your talent and your wit
And lead us in the van;
We will prize you for your worth,
And give you credit as you merit.

S. A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 3, 1880.

Letter from Edith.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I scarcely know how to address a vacant household. But perhaps there are some surviving readers to its columns, if not writers.

Last week I eagerly sought THE SPIRIT to peruse "The Household," when lo! not a vestige of "The Household" was to be found. Mrs. Mack, Aunt Sally, Bachelor Friend, Helena, and all, where are you? Are your hands all so busy that no time can be found to commune with THE SPIRIT?

Week before last there was an excellent article from Mattie, and another

not so good "About Women." "Pretty, aren't they?" For the silly women whose highest aim is to make themselves counterparts of the fashion-plates, that article might do; but for our "Household" to be compelled to publish such an article as that for want of something better is really not very flattering to its contributors.

September 5.—Another SPIRIT and still the "Household" vacant, or only contains the story of "A Brilliant Wedding," which is a thing entirely too brilliant for my comprehensive powers.

Since my last I have had a little sufferer from scrofula in the eye, which was very severe, and occupied most of my time for a month in caring for her. It has been better, however, for some time, but leaves a little white spot over the sight of the eye which I sometimes fear may affect the sight in the future. What a load of anxiety is removed from a mother when health again brightens the eye and cheek of the afflicted of her household!

The past week has been occupied making and repairing garments and canning tomatoes, aside from the usual routine of cooking, eating and sweeping, sweeping, eating and cooking.

September 6.—A few days of last week was a gentle reminder that winter was approaching, with a demand for warmer clothing. Plenty of warm clothing is a safeguard against sickness, disease and doctor bills.

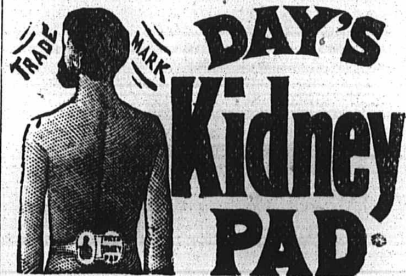
The self-absorbing thought of the children is dolls, dolls! Mamma, do cut, or, mamma, do make, my doll a dress, a hat, or a cloak! So part of the afternoon has been spent in cutting doll clothes. Children's wants are never supplied, and it is necessary sometimes to neglect some things that seem to us more essential than the childish hearts may be made glad.

Our school district contemplates soon starting a school library. Will Miss Brown please give us a list of books that would probably be most beneficial for such a purpose? As a foundation, we possess Webster; and I have in view a biographical and geographical dictionary, but am not sure which or what would be best.

Hoping to see a revival of interest in "The Household," I remain, ever,

EDITH.

PLUMB, Kans., Sept. 6, 1880.



A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT.

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

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

THE ONLY CURE.

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

IS STRONGLY INDORSED.

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it. DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of their price. Regular, \$2; special (for obstinate cases of long standing), \$3; children's, \$1.50. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O. CAUTION: Beware of cheap imitations. Do not buy any medicine unless you see the name DAY'S KIDNEY PAD on the wrapper. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other, and you will not be deceived.

\$1500 TO \$2000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send our book, particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Progress of Flax Culture.

In the Western or Central Western states the cultivation of flax for its seed has largely increased of late years, and the quantity raised this season will considerably exceed that produced in any former year. The crop is a good one very generally, and the demand is equal to the supply. The manufacture of linseed oil, oil cake and linseed meal is increasing, and at the same time a large quantity of seed is exported.

But we refer to the subject of flax culture in this connection because of the progress being made in utilizing the fiber. At the East, the present season marks a notable advance in this industry. From several of our leading exchanges we learn that many farmers in some of the Atlantic states who never raised flax hitherto turned their attention to it this season, and that several new flax mills for working up the fiber have gone into operation, of which one at Groton, Mass., and another at Greenwich, N. Y., are notable. In the latter state flax culture has been much stimulated throughout the Mohawk valley by the fact that a number of flax mills have been in operation for several years, thus creating a demand for the crop, till now, with an increased number of mills, it is said that flax is the most profitable crop, with but two exceptions, that the farmers of that section cultivate. The Cable flax mills, at Schaghticoke, alone consume a very large quantity, and that the business is flourishing is shown by the fact that the price of flax in that locality has advanced from 9 to 16 cents per pound. Large transactions in flax tow and waste also indicate the growing importance of the business. During the past year one merchant in the Mohawk valley sold 179 tons of flax, or 358,000 pounds. His transactions in a single week not long since were sales of 20,000 pounds of flax and 20,000 pounds of tow and waste. Under such auspices as are thus apparent, there is good reason to believe that the flax crop of New York will claim more attention at the hands of her farmers another year. In New Jersey it will doubtless receive an impetus the coming season, as that state has offered bounties for its culture and for improved processes of manufacture. In some portions of Pennsylvania, also, flax is raised to a considerable extent for the fiber.

The quantity of flax goods of all descriptions imported into the United States is immense. Even the coarser articles, such as bagging and rope, made of flax, enter largely into the account. The demand for these, at all events, we ought to provide for entirely. But there is no insurmountable obstacle to prevent the manufacture of linen and thread of as good quality as that obtained from abroad. There are sections in the United States where all the conditions are as favorable to the cultivation of flax for the fiber as can be found elsewhere, and so far as machinery and skilled labor are concerned our achievements in other fields leave no room to question the ability of our people to meet both requirements.

The subject of flax culture for both seed and fiber is now attracting attention in California. The climate in some parts of that state is believed to be, and doubtless is, peculiarly well adapted to raising this crop, both for the fiber and the seed. This is claimed as true of Los Angeles county especially, and that it will become in time a prominent industry, supplemented by flax manufactures, is altogether probable.

That the manufacture of flax goods—certainly the coarser kinds—can be made profitable in the valley of the upper Mississippi can hardly be questioned. The consumption of bagging, rope, etc., in the Western states alone is of such magnitude as to assure the success of a number of enterprises for the manufacture of such goods, provided, of course, they are properly encouraged and judiciously managed. As we have said heretofore, to obtain the most advantage it is necessary that the grower of flax and the manufacturer of the staple shall be near each other, to avoid much transportation and repeated handling of the raw material, and the manufactured goods also.

With the immense growth of the country, our industries are expanding. Permanent prosperity largely depends upon their adversity and encouragement. The conditions of climate and soil render it possible for us to raise al-

most everything required for the sustenance and comfort of mankind. The true policy to pursue is to utilize all of our advantages, diversify our products, encourage manufactures, and so distribute labor in agriculture, manufactures and commerce as to maintain an equilibrium which shall, as nearly as it may be, secure fair returns in all branches of legitimate business. The flax industry is only in its infancy in the United States. It ought to, and we believe will, become one of very great importance.—*Prairie Farmer.*

School, or the Farm?

This is the time of year when the minds of ambitious boys naturally turn to school and studies. Shall I permit my boy to go to school now, just as he is getting old enough to help me? is a question that comes home to many fathers. This question should present itself in a nobler shape, however—Can I help my boy to become a broader, more intelligent, more successful man by giving him more education? The true father is always ready to deny himself if by so doing he can elevate his children.

We sometimes hear farmers remark, "I am going to make farmers of my boys, and so they do not need much education." It may, or may not, be wise for a man to "make" farmers of his sons; but even if it is, the conclusion that they therefore do not need education is unwarrantable. The man who takes his son from school at the age of fifteen and makes a farm boy of him stops his mental growth at once. He cannot learn much that enlarges his mind while plodding in the humdrum work of the farm. He may attempt to study some for a time, but if he be an obedient boy he will soon give it up in despair. If he continues there till he is twenty-one his habits will become fixed and he will have lost his ambition; his intellectual growth will be stunted; he will never be the man that he might have been could his mind have received its full share of culture.

The man, on the other hand, who gives his son the advantages of the best instruction possible during this period of his life throws every door open to him. He is not fitting him to fill one place only, but he is laying for him a foundation that will make it possible for him to fill any position that opportunity may offer. If there is one occupation for which he is especially adapted he will be quite likely to find it. If the boy who is confined on the farm, however, does not possess the faculties that make a successful farmer, the fact may not appear until it is too late for him to change his business. The man who requires his son to become a farmer takes upon himself a grave responsibility, for he may make a failure of it, while he might have been successful in some other calling.

But it may be urged that education is often a damage to a young man, because it unfits him to fill the ordinary occupations of life. It is not the education that unfits him for the life of a farmer or mechanic. If anything, it is the influence of certain false ideas that he assimilates while at school. It cannot be denied that there is an atmosphere of aristocracy in many of our high schools that is to be deplored. The student at graduation feels too often that only the learned professions are worthy of his talents and culture, and that the common occupations that are more noble because more useful are beneath his notice. No idea can be entertained that is more fallacious than this. The demand of the age is not for more doctors and lawyers, but for more educated, intelligent farmers and mechanics. Not only are such ones most needed, but they are the ones that possess the most qualifications for success. The farmer who understands the sciences of chemistry, geology, mechanics and hydraulics has decided advantages over one that is ignorant of them. If, besides this knowledge, he is tolerably well informed on subjects of history and political economy, and is a reasonably fluent writer and speaker, he has the qualifications that may one day make it possible for him to serve his fellow-men in a higher place than on his farm. The young carpenter, and machinist too, if in addition to their handicraft have mastered the sciences that underlie their trades, and can plan and draw, as well as shape, are fitted at once to become masters in their places. There is one principle that all our teachers should endeavor to anni-

hilate in the minds of the young, viz., that an educated man is not out of place in any respectable position in life, however humble the work may be. It is not a disgrace, but an honor, to a young man to return from college and go to work on his father's farm. His education will give him no advantage over others if he enters a law office, or commences practicing medicine; but on his farm he is at once recognized as a superior by all with whom he labors.—*Elm, in Husbandman.*

Heavy vs. Light Cattle.

Much complaint of late has been made about the relative prices for light and for heavy cattle. Just at this time of the year there is always less inquiry for the latter than for the former, and, to use the language of one well informed, "it always has been so more or less every year, and there is no doubt it always will be so." The farmer and feeder who produce these heavy cattle, and more particularly the shippers who are buying and handling them almost constantly, cannot readily understand why thick, fat, heavy steers of say 1,550 to 1,650 pounds do not sell for any more than steers of 1,350 to 1,450 pounds of good quality. This does seem inconsistent, but the cattle market is more nearly governed by the law of supply and demand than any other branch of the live stock trade, and it is invariably the case during the summer months that the heavier cattle are in lighter demand than the small "pony" grades. Many there are who cannot quite understand why this should be the case, and every day we hear complaints from those who have extremely heavy cattle. It would seem, however, even the least observing might readily see why the demand for heavy cattle should be lighter in the summer than in the winter time. In the first place, a large carcass is more difficult to handle during the heated term; and secondly, retail butchers have a dozen customers who want a small steak or a small roast where they have one buyer who calls for large cuts. This is universally the case across the ocean as well as in the United States. And why? Simply because the consumer during the summer months uses largely of vegetables and berries instead of eating so much meat as is necessary during the time when green stuff is practically out of the market.

These small cuts which are wanted mostly cannot be made to advantage from a large carcass, and hence it must be clearly seen why the inquiry for small, well-fatted cattle is so urgent at the present time.

During the winter and early spring months, when the export trade is confined almost exclusively to the use of refrigerators, the heavy, well matured cattle sell as well, and often more readily than any other kind; but at this season, cattle the most suitable for export alive, and those that are the most difficult to obtain, are short-legged, ripe, chunky steers with broad, straight backs and averaging about 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. They not only sell more readily when placed on the English market, but endure the two-weeks' voyage better than animals averaging 150 to 200 pounds more. In our market here may be seen every day eight or ten buyers for steers of 1,150 to 1,250 pound averages where there is one looking for extremely heavy cattle. Another important fact which should be remembered is, we are having a very much larger proportion of heavy beef cattle on the market this summer than ever before, while prices are not much below those current at the corresponding time of last year.—*Drovers' Journal.*

The Demand for Heavy Horses.

During the past fifteen years there has been a great change in the demand for horses in this country. Formerly, nearly every one bred in relation to speed and endurance. Now a large proportion of farmers breed with a view to increasing size and strength. This change is not the result of caprice. There has been a steady, increasing demand for heavy horses, and a corresponding falling off in the demand for light ones. Fashion has had little to do with the matter. Heavy horses are wanted because they supply an existing want. From present appearances it will be many years before the supply of heavy horses will equal the demand. The country is now well supplied with horses. At no time in its history, perhaps, were there as many horses to a

given number of inhabitants as at present. Small work horses are low, but very heavy draft horses continue to be high.

The importation of Clydesdale and Norman horses increases every year. The first that were brought over were regarded as very uncertain ventures. At present they are of no doubtful value. The importers of horses from France and Scotland have suffered none of the reverses of the importers of Short-horn cattle. With rare exceptions, they have become rich. The value of heavy draft horses was recognized in the old world before it was in the new. Now that their worth is appreciated here all persons having heavy teaming to do seem anxious to procure them. In this city the average size of horses seems to increase every season; and this is true in nearly every city in the entire country.

Large horses are less liable to injury from the swinging of the poles of wagons than small ones. Their bones are firmer, and they are commonly more hardy. Large horses are more economical as respects harness, stall room, feed and work required to take care of them. A large proportion of the teaming now done is over short distances, and is more important to draw a large load than to make the trip quickly. Before the introduction of heavy draft horses the teaming in the hilly and timbered portions of the country was chiefly performed by oxen. Now oxen are being superseded by horses in all these sections. Persons traveling for business or pleasure now ride in cars instead of stages. There is still a large demand for horses of moderate size for driving street-cars, but breeding stage horses is a business of the past. In all the countries of Eastern Europe heavy horses are taking the place of light ones in general farming operations. That American farmers will soon generally employ heavy horses in field work seems certain.—*Factory and Farm.*

Sheep Husbandry.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, having been appointed the special agent of the census office, has charge of the inquiry concerning sheep husbandry and wool growing. Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the census, has issued a very important schedule of inquiry, to be filled out by persons in different districts who take a special interest in this department of agriculture, and it is to be hoped that the elaborate questions will be fully answered. If this is done the department will be able to furnish one of the most important works ever published on any branch of industry. It will give an exact account of the distribution of breeds, the average live weight of different flocks, also the weight of fleeces, pasture feeding, weight of sheep the pastures will carry through the summer, and how long the average grazing season continues; what different kinds of grain and fodder are used during the winter, and the different kinds of roots; the aggregate cost of a winter's feed for a flock of one hundred sheep, also the results of the feeding value of different kinds of food; lambs and mutton production; the average age and net weight of sheep killed for mutton, and to what extent sheep feeding for mutton is made a specialty; wool shearing, tendencies of breeding, and a host of minor questions under the heads mentioned. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest will be manifested by all persons engaged in sheep husbandry to make full and complete answers to all the questions propounded, and that the day is not far distant when every branch of agriculture will furnish answers as elaborate as these contemplated. The census bureau ought to issue as clear and comprehensive questions as those contained in the department of sheep husbandry to every other branch of agriculture.—*American Cultivator.*

Largest Sheep Ranch in America.

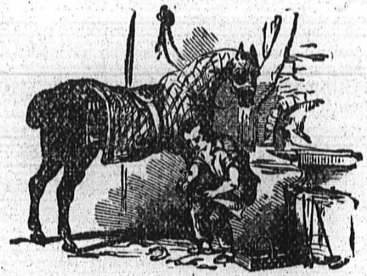
The largest sheep ranch in America is in Texas. Carr & Kearney, large wool growers of Webb county, purchased what is known as the Ruggles tract of land. This is located in Dimmitt and Webb counties, and contains 300,000 acres. It borders on the Rio Grande, a distance of twenty-five miles, and has now grazing upon it from 160,000 to 200,000 head of sheep. Carr & Kearney own 85,000 head of these sheep. They sold from them this season 64,000 pounds of wool (six months' clip), realizing \$18,000.

Veterinary Department.

Strangles.

Will you be kind enough to state the best treatment for distemper in horses? One of our colts has it now, and I fully expect every horse on the farm to have it in a few days.

ANSWER.—Strangles distemper, or what is termed febra-pyrogenica, is a malady peculiar to dentition, though occasionally it may be seen breaking out among old animals. There are two forms of it, the first, or simple strangles, being of a mild character and confined principally to young animals. It affects the visible mucous membranes and the submaxillary lymphatic glands. It never causes death. The second, or what is commonly termed "bastard" strangles, is characterized by a high febrile condition, with scanty secretions, loss of appetite and tumefaction of the lymphatic, including the inguinal glands; also the subcellular tissues, especially along the course of the lymphatic vessels. This form of the malady preys heavily upon the system, and in many cases when the animal is not of a robust and hardy constitution will cause death by producing a form of pyæmia from absorption of pus into the blood. Notwithstanding all that is claimed for the disease, we are positive it is not contagious, and you have no cause to fear from that direction, though it may run generally through your stable, since the same causes that tend to produce it in one animal will, in all probability, produce it in another of equal susceptibility. Treatment: As soon as you have reason to suspect the existence of the malady, give laxatives either in the shape of feed or medicines, and if there is much fever give one ounce of spirits of nitrous ether three times a day. If the submaxillary glands are much swollen and hard, apply a cantharides blister—one part of the powder to four of lard—and in six hours afterward apply a poultice of linseed meal, and as soon as it begins to soften make a free opening. If abscesses form in other parts of the body open them as soon as they point. Keep the case in pure air and in a clean stable. Steam the head once a day to encourage the discharge from the nostrils; and if their loss of appetite with a good deal of debility, give milk to drink with one drachm of sulphate of iron and two drachms of sulphate of quinine daily in severe cases. The treatment consists altogether of stimulants and tonics until the case begins to rally, when half an ounce of sulphate of soda may be given twice a day in the feed; and if any degree of paralysis should follow, give twenty grains of pulverized nux vomica three times a day. It is always prudent not to work the patient during convalescence as a relapse is apt to follow any debilitating influence.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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.

STALLIONS

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

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30).—Bay stallion 10 1-2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD.—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1876. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Willey colt. First dam by Zileadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barciot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Financial.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following about Chicago finances: The condition of the Chicago banks can be compared to an immense avalanche just loosening from the mountain-side and ready to spread itself over the valley below.

Produce Markets.

Table with columns for commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs) and price per unit. Includes sub-sections for St. Louis and Chicago.

In Kansas City butter sells at 20@22c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@11c.; eggs, 13@14c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.00@2.00 per doz., old hens \$2.00@2.25, roosters \$1.50; apples, \$1.00@1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 50@55c. per bu., cabbage 40@60c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$2.50@3.00, turnips per bu. 50c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 98c., timothy \$2.00; hay, \$6.00@7.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@17c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7@9c., green 6c., calf 12c.

Table titled 'In store at' listing various locations (New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Rail shipments, Lake shipments, On canal) and their respective quantities of wheat and corn.

Total September 4, 1880... 14,715,497 10,011,298
Total August 28, 1880... 14,405,308 19,183,342
Total September 6, 1879... 17,045,773 13,043,818
Total September 7, 1878... 12,804,249 11,962,411

Live Stock Markets.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 300. Run of grass Texans good demand, active, and sales quick, prices ranging from \$2.40 to \$3.25. Supply of native shipping steers small, notwithstanding which prices were easier, owing to unfavorable advices from New York. The few offered, however, brought from \$4.40 to \$5.25 for good to very choice butchers' stuff. Native and mixed steady and unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 500. Supply light and prices firm, ranging from \$3.00@4.00.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,500. Common to medium shipping, steady at \$4.25@4.50; good to choice, \$4.80@5.10; exports, \$5.25@5.75; butchers', steady at \$2.25@3.50; stockers, slow at \$2.50@3.50; Western half-breeds, \$3.75; natives, \$3.00@4.00; Texans, \$3.20@3.50; through Texans, \$2.00@3.30. Market closing weaker for Western and Texans.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 2,500. Good to choice heavy, strong and active—\$5.20@5.70; common to good mixed packing, \$4.60@5.10; light bacon, \$5.00@5.10; grassers and skips, \$3.50@4.30. Pans well cleared.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none. Market steady. Lambs per head, \$2.50@3.00; common to medium, \$3.50@4.30; good to choice, \$4.25@4.50.

The Journal's London report quotes cattle higher; best American, 16c. Sheep, 16@19c. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,483; shipments, 1,920. The week opened with a heavy run, while the

tone of the market was hardly as strong as on the close of last week. Texas stock more especially showed weakness. Prime fat native stock was being pretty well maintained in prices, as \$4.15 paid for a load of quite light shipping steers shows. There was a pretty fair trade, and the bulk of the arrivals were moved forward by the evening trains.

HOGS—Receipts, 564; shipments, 78. Market quiet. The feeling, however, is firm, and full previous prices are being maintained. Range of sales, \$4.65@4.87, the bulk going at \$4.75@4.85. The supply was all exhausted, and the market closed firm.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 13c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 25c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.25@3.75; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$5.00 per ton.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEBB 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 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 Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

C. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879... \$6,327,774

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses... 1,289,869

Capital (paid up in cash)... 1,000,000 Net surplus over all... 1,038,427

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

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOTS AND SHOES.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's 128 Massachusetts street,

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

—THE— Great Blood and Liver Purifier —AND—

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron 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. For sale by all druggists.



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:

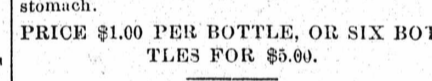
Eight weeks old... \$22 00 Three to five months old... 32 00 Five to seven months old... 42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A four, 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.

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 15 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

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

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

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

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 362 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

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

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

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO,

should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

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

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

DAYLIGHT RIDE

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

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

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

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

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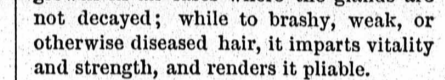
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