

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 470.

WHEN THE WORK-DAY LIFE IS O'ER.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

I.
After the weariness and toil,
After the striving and the care,
After the six days' labor soil,
The noise, the glitter, and the glare,
How sweet to know my work is done,
How sweet to say my wage is won;
Oh, Saturday's sun sinks happily!

II.
I care not then how dark the sky,
I care not then how wet the street,
There is fresh light in every eye,
And every friend I chance to meet
Speaks in a tone that seems to say:
"To-morrow is the Sabbath Day!"
Oh, Saturday's sun sinks happily!

III.
My home is still, and calm, and clean;
The children wait for me to-night,
They climb my knee and on me lean;
The fire burns with a brighter light,
The table has a festal air,
And I forget all toil and care;
Oh, Saturday's sun sinks happily!

IV.
And when the children sleep at last,
I have an hour of perfect calm
That crowns the six days' labor past,
As crowns the day, the evening psalm.
But still this thought is first and best:
"To-morrow is the Sabbath Rest!"
Oh, Saturday's sun sinks happily!

V.
So, when this working life is o'er,
I shall sit still and calmly wait,
The Sabbath on that Brighter Shore!
Sit still and calmly contemplate
The blessing of that Perfect Rest;
I shall not fear to near my rest,
Life's sun will sink so happily.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

BY JAMES PARTON.

It strikes the European student of American history with some surprise to discover that there was a genuine landed aristocracy in America before the revolutionary war. The colonies had a nobility in everything but title. What is a nobleman? In the old-fashioned sense of the word it is a man who owns thousands of acres of land which are tilled for his benefit by cheap labor. In that sense, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Dickenson, the Randolphs, were all aristocrats, and they exerted that influence and power in their several communities which noblemen now exert in old countries. Charles Carroll of Maryland, a member of this patrician order, possessed the instincts, the manners, and the character of a nobleman. Fortunately for his country, he was noble in the American sense as well as in the European. He was a true leader of the people, and showed his fitness for high station by taking a generous part in public business.

Before me at this moment is a picture, in Mr. Stevens's Magazine of American History, of the manor house in Howard county, Maryland, the principal country seat of the Carrolls for a century or more. It is on the scale of an European mansion. Its walls, built of bricks imported from Europe, are very massive, and are as firm to-day as when built. The length of the house is three hundred feet. One of the wings is a Catholic chapel, the oldest private chapel in the country, built at a time when it was unlawful for a Catholic priest to say mass in public; and when, consequently, persons of wealth of the Catholic religion had private chapels attached to their abodes; to which, however, their friends and neighbors resorted without molestation. Around this extensive mansion there is a park of three hundred acres, and not far off are the old slave quarters that form a considerable village. Such houses as this are not built now in the United States, and men of wealth at present generally prefer to inhabit cities, and merely visit the country in summer.

To maintain this lordly mansion the Carrolls had abundant income. Mr. J. C. Carpenter, who writes very interestingly of this ancient estate and family in the magazine just mentioned, prints a list of Charles Carroll's property, drawn up by his own hand in 1764; from which, it appears, that he owned then forty thousand acres of land, two country seats, twenty houses in Annapolis, two hundred and eighty-five slaves, a thousand pounds' worth of cattle, six hundred pounds' worth of silver plate, and more than twenty-four thousand pounds in money due; total about half a million dollars, equivalent to more than twice as much in money of the present day. At that time there were not more than half a dozen persons in the colonies worth as much as this. There may have been one or two in South Carolina, one or two in Virginia, one in New York, and perhaps one in New England.

How did the Carrolls get so much property? Easy enough. Charles Carroll an English lawyer, settled in Annapolis in 1680, in the practice of his profession. The proprietor of the province then was Lord Baltimore, who carried on his American business through an agent; and this agent let and sold his lands, received his rents, and sent the proceeds home to his principal. In 1689, when he had been nine years in America, Charles Carroll was appointed agent to Lord Baltimore; he served him faithfully for more than thirty years, and received as part of the reward of his service ten thousand acres of excellent land in Maryland. This was in the year 1700. In 1737 our Charles Carroll, the grandson of the original Charles, was born at Annapolis, and in due time, after two able proprietors had managed the estate, came into possession. The original ten thousand acres, intelligently administered for sixty-four years had increased to the estate catalogued above. He enjoyed every advantage of education then attainable. At the age of eight he was taken to Europe, and placed at the Jesuit college at St. Omers, in France, where he remained seven years. At fifteen he went to the famous Jesuit college at Paris, called Louis-le-Grand, where Moliere, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, and many other noted Frenchmen received part of their education; a college that still exists in one of the ancient streets of Paris, and does not much differ in appearance from the time when Louis XIV. used to go there occasionally to hear the students perform a Latin play. Charles Carroll was nineteen years in France and England pursuing his studies, not returning to Maryland until 1764, when he was twenty-seven years of age. He ought to have been, and probably was, a highly accomplished young man; for, besides his classical studies, he had pursued a course of law in England—a very excellent preparation for public life.

The very year of his arrival home occurred the Stamp Act agitation. He took the right side at once, and with decision. He wrote to his English friends that nothing could overcome the aversion of the people to the Stamp Act.

"Twenty thousand men," said he, "would find it difficult to enforce the law, or, more properly speaking, ram it down our throats." It was he who advised the burning of a vessel laden with tea, which was in consequence towed into harbor and burned in broad daylight, with the applause of a great crowd of people gathered on the shore. The words which he uttered in 1773, coming from a man of his standing and weight in the country, ought alone to have made the government pause.

"The British troops, it sent here, will be masters but of the spot on which they encamp. If we are beaten in the plains we will retire to our mountains, and defy them. * * * Victory after victory cannot subdue; your armies will evacuate our soil, and your country retire an immense loser from the contest."

During the war he rendered, as all the world knows, good service as member of Congress. From his long residence in France he was familiar with the French language, and, accordingly, he was a member of a commission appointed in 1778 to visit Canada and endeavor to bring the Canadian people into the union against the mother country. The other members were Dr. Franklin and Samuel Chase; with whom, as secretary and interpreter, went John Carroll, brother to Charles, a Catholic priest recently from France, and afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore. In the archives of the Maryland Historical Society is the manuscript of a diary kept by Charles Carroll on this journey, which is very genial and amusing. The commissioners embarked at New York on a sloop bound for Albany, in reaching which they had more adventures and difficulties than people now have in going to Europe. They were two or three days getting through the highlands of the Hudson, in the course of which they split their mainmast, and came near being wrecked on St. Anthony's nose. They appear to have been a very merry company, as companies generally were when Dr. Franklin was one of them. They poked a good deal of fun at Mr. Chase for being so fond of his dinner that he did not pay proper attention to the beauties of the stream. One entry is to this effect: "Mr. Chase, very apprehensive of the leg of mutton being boiled too much, was impatient to get on board."

Mr. Carroll also describes General Schuyler's daughters, Betsy and Peggy, as "lively, agreeable, black-eyed gals." One of these young ladies afterwards married Alexander Hamilton. The journey was so fatiguing on Lake George and Lake Champlain that Dr. Franklin almost

sunk under it; and this, although they usually stopped and hauled up their boat for breakfast, dinner and tea. Judging from this diary we should suppose that Charles Carroll was very fond of his joke; and, in truth, it is doubtful if any man ever lived and enjoyed life ninety-five years who was not fond of a joke. The reader has probably read the story of his signing the Declaration of Independence.

"There go a few millions," said a member, as Mr. Carroll wrote his name. "However, there are many Charles Carrolls, and the British will not know which one it is."

The signer immediately added to his name the words, "of Carrollton." Ever since that day he has usually been styled Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He lived to see every other signer pass away. At the public funeral in Baltimore of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in 1826, he was the chief mourner. Two years later, July Fourth, 1828, the venerable man, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators, laid the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Mr. George Ticknor, in one of his letters, gives us a pleasing picture of Charles Carroll in old age, reading his Latin and Greek books as the familiar solace of his life, still wearing large gold buckles in his shoes, and broad lace ruffles over his hand and bosom; of manners grave and stately, with a tact and skill in conversation that led him to select topics familiar to his guests, and able himself to supply agreeable information on all topics. He was polite and considerate of others till the last moment of his life. Mr. Carpenter describes his last hour.

Imagine the scene: A venerable man, ninety-five years of age, in a spacious bedroom, reclining in a soft, easy arm-chair, with a table before him, on which were candles burning, an antique silver bowl of holy water, and a crucifix. A priest in full canonicals stands near, and on each side of the dying man's chair children and grandchildren kneel, with some friends, and behind the chair three or four ancient negro servants on their knees. The last rites of the church were performed. He was then lifted back to his bed, but as he had forborne to take his usual sustenance before the sacrament, he was now exhausted. On being assisted into an easier position, he was able to say:

"Thank you, doctor." These were the last words he ever uttered, and he died a few minutes after. He had lived a long, tranquil and happy life, and appears to have used his power as a man of fortune with a consideration for the rights of others. He was the last survivor of the old colonial nobility, and with him passed away some gentleness of manner, some graces of demeanor, some accomplishments of mind, not to return. We may have better men, but never such men as they were.

Science.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* writing from Pretoria, in the Transvaal, speaks with much enthusiasm of the frequency of the zodiacal light in that part of Africa and of its beauty of appearance. He says he first observed it at Durban in Natal, on May 20, 1879, and has seen it on almost every clear night since then when the moon was absent. The air in the Transvaal region is wonderfully clear and transparent, and the constant visibility of the zodiacal light there is probably due to this quality of the atmosphere. There is so little watery vapor even close to the earth, that stars shine brightly down to the instant of their disappearance below the horizon, instead of growing dimmer and dimmer, as is usually the case here and in Europe.

The value of alkali waste as a fertilizer has lately been pointed out in England by Mr. Gossage, a member of the Farnworth Agricultural Society. This substance is produced in the Widnes district at the rate of a thousand tons a day. It consists of the sulphide and sulphate of calcium, the first of which is destructive of weeds and noxious insects, while the second (gypsum) fixes ammonia and affects clayey soils in such a manner as to render the potash, which they contain capable of being taken up by vegetation. Considerable time should be allowed to elapse after the application of alkali waste before the land is sown with seed.

It is unlucky to fall out of a third-story window on Monday. To meet a red-headed woman on a Tuesday—especially if you owe her anything. To break a forty-dollar mirror on a Wednesday. To dream you see red snakes or green monkeys on Thursday. To get hung on Friday. Or to get locked up on Sunday. Paste this in your hat.

Philosophy of Education.

NO. X.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

I know of nothing that would be more useful to a philosophical teacher than a good treatise on the method of examining witnesses on a trial in a court of law. The object of examining witnesses and pupils is to draw out their knowledge, not to cram it into them, and then have them merely echo it back again.

The theory of circumstantial evidence is founded upon the principle of association. All the events, transactions and circumstances of a person's life are so connected and interwoven that by knowing a certain portion of them the others may be inferred. Suppose the fact to be proved is murder. By knowing a sufficient number of other facts, this one becomes known.

In this way sometimes a trick done by a mischievous school-boy may be found out.

EXAMINATION OF PUPILS.

These are generally practiced but little good, because they are not examinations at all. An examination, to be of any value, should simply be a reproduction of what the pupil has learnt. It should simply bring into play his recollection. Therefore his teacher should be the one to prepare his examination questions, because the teacher is the only party that knows his acquirements.

If the questions are made out by another, many of them will not be examination questions, but simply new matter to the pupil. This will certainly be the case if the party who prepares the questions, as in some instances I have known, simply gets up some catches and puzzles, merely to show how smart he is himself, without any reference to what the pupils have been learning.

I repeat the caution. Do not yet require nor expect much reasoning from your pupils. They are now only in the stage of recollection, not in the stage of reason, nor even in the stage of understanding. Therefore cultivate recollection to its full extent, but do not neglect the prior stages of perception and memory. The stages passed over must never be wholly disregarded when you advance to another.

Appeal to the senses, fill the memory with facts, train recollection to bring them out. In this way, and this way only, can the pabulum be furnished to make a vigorous understanding and a powerful reason when they are developed.

IMAGINATION.

This transcendent power naturally follows recollection, because it takes up the material brought to it by that power, and transforms and molds it into a thousand new shapes.

It is really a double power, consisting of simple phantasy or the image-forming faculty, and synthetic phantasy, or the image-combining faculty, the latter sometimes being called poetic imagination.

Imagination is a power of the greatest importance. Dr. Porter, in his "Elements of Intellectual Science," says: "Without an active imagination philosophic invention and discovery are impossible. To invent or discover is always to recombine. The discoverer of a new solution for a problem or a new demonstration for a theorem in mathematics; the inventor of a new application of a power of nature already known, or the discoverer of a power not previously dreamed of; the discoverer of a new argument to prove or to deduce a truth, or of a new induction from facts already accepted; the man who evolves a new principle, or a new definition in moral or political science—must all analyze and recombine in the mind things, acts or events with their relations in positions in which they have never been previously observed or thought of. The recombination is purely mental. Every discovery is, in fact, a work of creative imagination."

Nothing could be more true than these remarks. Imagination is the great pioneer and torch-bearer to the understanding in the arts and sciences, as well as in literature and poetry. It goes ahead and with its far-reaching electric fire illumines the way, while understanding follows, exploring, examining, investigating, classifying and generalizing until it completes and establishes the concepts first suggested by imagination.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE.

I once met with a very remarkable instance of imagination in a student at an academy of which I was principal. This student went through Legendre's geometry in half the time that any other student could. Then by barely giving him the number of the proposition and book, he could at once draw the figure, give the theorem and demonstrate the proposition.

On inquiring how he did this, he said he could see in his mind every proposition, figure, theorem and demonstration from the beginning to the end of the nine books of Legendre, in their order, more plainly than they were on the printed page.

Imagination is a great intellectual power, for which it does not always get credit.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last letter I did not tell you all I saw while at the Gulf of Mexico. Just before entering Galveston I crossed a bridge two miles long. While crossing I saw a fish so large that my little brother thought it was a whale, but it was only a porpoise. While at Galveston I saw a wild-cat that killed three dogs before it was captured, and a large gray wolf that would jump up on you if you went to pass him. I was afraid, but a man told me he would not hurt me. Also a large black bear; a man took him out in the water to get his supper of fish. There were two men in a boat. The bear stood up on his hind legs and went after the men. It was all the keeper could do to hold him. He had a long chain on him. He came very near getting away from his keeper. It scared all the people very much.

Your little friend,
JENNIE K. WILSON.

KINGSVILLE, Kans., Jan. 27, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for some time, I thought I would write again. I go to school, and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name is Carra Vincent. I like her very well. It has been very cold for a few days. What has become of the little boys and girls? they have not kept the column filled; it is filled, with something else. We have got three cows and two calves, and five horses. I saw several wolves this winter; one was a big one. I have three sisters and three brothers. I did not go anywhere Christmas; it was cold. Our lodge had a New Year's tree; we had a nice time. I will close by sending a riddle: All around the fairy cup all the horses you can get cannot pull it up. Excuse mistakes and bad writing. I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again.

GEORGE M. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 28, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time, I will write now. I go to school now, I study reading, arithmetic, spelling and geography. I have three brothers and three sisters. We have had some very cold weather—too cold for me; but I went to school and stayed in the house, and got my lesson, for the arithmetic is so hard for me; but my brother George is further along than I am, and he can show me how; but I can work them all the same. My teacher's name is Miss Vincent; I like her very much; she is a very good teacher. I guess I will close by sending a riddle: I rode across London bridge, but yet walked. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.

JAMES W. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 28, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR:—As this is the first time I ever wrote for THE SPIRIT, I will now write. I am going to school now and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. My teacher's name is Miss Harkness. I have three brothers and one sister. I was twelve years old on the 25th of January. I will bring my letter to a close by sending a riddle: What is it if a person has once they never will want again?

ELIZA N. HARRIS.

CLAY CENTER, Kans., Jan. 27, 1881.

Jacob Gogel and his wife, both of advanced age, who lived about four miles from Bethlehem, Pa., being found dead in their bed with their heads nearly severed from their bodies and a bloody ax lying near, the neighbors became infuriated at a man named John Snyder, who lived with the Gogels, and who was supposed to have committed the horrible double murder, that they hanged him to the nearest tree.

Miss Frederica Drexell, a boarding-house keeper in San Francisco, sixty-nine years old, was found one afternoon last week dead in her room, with a towel tied tightly around her neck. She had been robbed of a large amount of jewelry, part of which had been left with her for safe keeping, and a gambler boarding at the house was arrested on suspicion of being the robber and murderer.

Historical Society

The State Visitors—They Examine the Charitable Institutions of the City.

[Leavenworth Times.] Yesterday the committee appointed by the Legislature visited the various public charitable institutions of the city, in company with Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon.

In the Home for Friendless Women they found that the work of Mrs. Cushing, who has managed the institution for thirteen years, has resulted, according to statistical reports, in much good. About two thousand patients have been cared for in that time, and many of the number have been saved, by careful treatment and good comfortable homes which have been found for them in various parts of the country.

The number of inmates yesterday was fifty-nine, thirty-two of whom are from frontier counties in the state. There are twenty-eight women and thirty-one children in the Home at present.

The Kansas Orphan Asylum was found to be struggling along as usual trying as ever to find good homes for the children who come under the auspices of the managers. Since its institution fifteen years ago, five hundred and fifty homeless children have been cared for, have found homes and are, as a rule, doing well. The number of children now in the asylum is seventeen.

St. Vincent Orphan Asylum was carefully noted by the committee during the visit of the members to the institution. It was found that fifty-five children are now living in the asylum and that the room is too small to comfortably accommodate many more should they be received.

Mr. Gates, of Ness county, a member of the committee, said to a Times reporter yesterday afternoon that the committee found each of the institutions clean, well kept and the wards well cared for. He says he is surprised to find our people so hospitable, although he had often heard of it before. "You have," he said, "a most hospitable people, a fine city surrounded by the best natural scenery imaginable. We drove to the Fort during the afternoon and found that a beautiful place. After a visit to Mrs. Carney's residence and spending the night at the penitentiary we leave for Topeka."

The party after leaving the city went to the penitentiary, having become the guests of Rev. J. B. McCleery, at the Continental Hotel, where they had been stopping.

Every member of the committee is pleased with the visit, and will return to Topeka with the practical knowledge that Leavenworth is not by any means a dead town.

Farmers' Institute.

[Manhattan Nationalist.] A farmers' institute will be held in Manhattan on the 17 and 18 of February, 1881. The following is a partial programme:

"Co-operation Among Farmers," Prof. M. L. Ward, Kansas State Agricultural College. (Subject not given). Prof. G. H. Fallyer, Kansas State Agricultural College. (Subject not given). Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Kansas State Agricultural College. (Subject not given). President George T. Fairchild, Kansas State Agricultural College. "Wheat," Wm. F. Allen, Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

"Stock Raising, etc.," H. H. Hopkins, Hiram Kearns and O. W. Bill, Riley county, Kansas.

"The Horse for Draught and General Farm Purposes," John Warner and R. H. Kimball, Riley county, Kansas.

"Fruit and Fruit Culture," G. C. Howard and T. C. Wells, Riley county, Kansas.

"Possibilities of Agriculture," W. Marlatt, Riley county, Kansas.

"Kansas King," a paper by Dr. Charles Reynolds, Fort Riley, Kansas.

"Fish Culture," Commissioner D. B. Long, Ellsworth, Kansas.

"Profits of Timber Belts," Hon. E. Gale, Manhattan, Kansas.

A number of others have given a conditional promise to be present and take a part in the exercises of the occasion, whose names and themes will be given in the completed programme next week.

Whisky Did It.

[South Kansas Tribune.]

We regret to learn that Israel Palmer, a former resident of Louisburg township, was murdered at Elk Falls last week—the result of whisky. His murderer, Milton Lyon, claims that two months ago the city marshal called on him to help arrest Palmer, who was disturbing the peace, and that he knocked P. down. Last week they met at the Falls, when Palmer and a man named Myers followed Lyon and his friend Richardson in a threatening manner. Finally Lyon stopped and queried why they were following. A few words passed when Palmer drew a rock from his pocket and was in the act of throwing it, when Lyon fired. The ball entered Palmer's left side, and from which he died to death.

Save the Walnut.

[South Kansas Tribune.]

Certain shrewd dealers are canvassing our country buying all the walnut logs they can and are shipping the lumber East. If the owners of walnut timber would only look over the past history of other states, they would save their walnut timber for ten years. By that time a few logs will be worth what their farms are now. Besides the walnut should be kept at home for furniture. The man who sells at present prices is short-sighted. These Eastern parties know what they are about.

The Manhattan Nationalist says that it is understood that Gould has sold his Carbonate coal mines to the Santa Fe railroad company, and will no longer seek to control the coal trade on the line of the K. P.

Mrs. S. Wesley Smith met with a serious accident at Independence last week. She set a syrup jug on the stove to warm, and left it too long. As she went to remove it the cork flew out, throwing the boiling hot syrup into her face, scalding it badly.

The proposition to vote bonds to the Kansas City and Emporia railroad, which was submitted to the people last Thursday, carried all along the line by a large majority. Jackson township, Lyon county, will vote on the proposition February 15.

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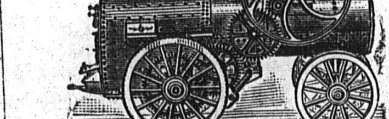
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HELP

Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally prove such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO. Have opened a New Grocery Store

AT THE GREEN FRONT, 137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand. NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT! Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city can sell.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold. A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Meal and Chop supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

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

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS. Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST. G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER. A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

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.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportion accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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

—AND— UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

White Sewing Machine

OF THE

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

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1881.

Ottawa, Canada, reports that horses are advancing in price. Several dealers are there purchasing for market in the United States.

The wheat crop of Indiana and Southern Illinois is reported badly injured. We will be much obliged if our readers will inform us how the wheat is in Kansas.

The stock of flour in London at the beginning of the year was 210,000 to 220,000 barrels; which is 70,000 barrels less than a year previous. The imports of flour in the United Kingdom are very large; they aggregated about 190,000 barrels for last week.

It is said that never before in the history of the country has the ocean carrying trade between the United States and foreign country been so great as during the last fiscal year, exceeding as it did even that of the previous year by nearly a million and a half tons.

The revenue books show that during the year 1880, \$3,561,300 were received for revenue stamps for the match manufacturers of the United States. This would make the number of matches consumed 35,013,000,000, or about 700 matches per year to every man, woman and child in the union.

THE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

The attempt to consolidate the telegraph lines of the country under one management, and into one giant monopoly is causing great excitement all over the country. The creation of such a monopoly excites the greatest alarm in the minds of business men both East and West.

This is a monopoly that directly interests farmers less than almost any that could arise, yet the struggle to prevent the consummation of the scheme is one that they will watch with the keenest interest, because it involves the principle of the control of corporations. The preventing of pools and combinations, for purposes of oppression and plunder, has been one of the main objects of the farmers' movement, that had its origin in this state many years ago, and which has spread all over the West, and through several of the Eastern states, until public opinion is almost a unit on the subject. The attempt of Hon. Rufus Hatch, of New York, to resist the telegraphic consolidation through the courts, is a stand whose success the farming and commercial interests of the entire country will hail with delight.

Jay Gould says if people do not like the way he does his business that they have the world before them, and can take any course they may desire. Mr. Gould undoubtedly does as most other men would if they had his opportunities. But he and all other men should be prevented from creating oppressive monopolies.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature taxing mortgages on real estate. The bill provides that a mortgage, deed of trust, or other contract or obligation by which a debt is secured by a lien upon real estate, shall for the purpose of assessment and taxation be deemed and treated as an interest in the property thereby affected, and the holders of such securities as joint owners, to be assessed, and the taxes to be paid in the district where the property is located, and the holders of such mortgages or liens shall not elsewhere be assessed or taxed.

The owner of property shall state to the assessor under oath the amount of incumbrance and to whom due, and the assessor shall assess the owner of the land and the owner or owners of the mortgage separately, and in proportion to the value of the interest of each by deducting from the cash value of the property the amount of the incumbrance.

The tax arising from the assessments of these several interests shall be a lien upon the property, and also a valid debt against either and all the parties in interest, and may be paid by either. If that part due on the lien or incumbrance shall be paid by the owner of the fee, then it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to that extent be an offset; and if the holder of the lien shall pay the tax of the owner of the fee, then the amount so paid shall be-

come to that extent an addition to the debt due him, provided that if any such lien shall be paid by the debtor after assessment, and before the tax levy for that year. The amount of such levy may likewise be retained by such debtor, and this shall be computed according to the taxes on the same for the preceding year; and, provided further, that taxes arising from special assessments for drainage or other local improvements shall be assessed wholly against the owner of the fee.

Every contract hereafter made by which a debtor is obliged to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned, or any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment be null and void.

The above seems to be fair and equitable, with this kind of a law an individual would pay taxes only on property owned, and not on property owned by another, or in other words, each individual would be compelled to pay taxes on their own property. We commend this subject to the careful attention of our Legislature.

CONGRESS.

Ex-Secretary Thompson appeared before the House committee on foreign affairs, and stated that all the Panama Canal Company desires is for this and all other governments to keep their hands off. He also said he hoped other canals would be built besides the one he represented.

The boards of trade of the leading cities of the country have sent delegations to urge upon Congress the early enactment of a national bankrupt law. Sundry reports from committees were presented in the Senate.

A bill was introduced to establish an ocean mail service, and appropriating half a million dollars for the purpose.

The bill for the relief of General Ord, was passed.

The joint resolution creating the Yorktown Centennial Commission was passed.

A resolution was introduced into the House, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, providing for a joint commission by the United States and Great Britain to investigate the alleged false and fraudulent proof and statistics used before the Halifax Fishery Commission.

A resolution was offered declaring it to be the opinion of the House that every interest demands the immediate construction of telegraph lines by the government.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of the interior, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the census, which showed the total population of the United States to be 50,152,866, with its distribution among the states.

The new apportionment bill was then introduced, which fixes the number of representatives at 302.

A bill was passed after a rather exciting debate, quitting the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in the state of Iowa.

A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the indebtedness of foreign governments in detail.

Co-operative Report.

The following are the seventeenth and eighteenth quarterly reports of the Johnson County Co-operative Association, from July 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881:

STOCK.	
Capital at commencement of seventeenth quarter.....	\$10,343 67
Capital at close of eighteenth quarter.....	12,555 92
MONTHLY SALES.	
July.....	\$510 21
August.....	549 68
September.....	576 43
October.....	648 71
November.....	692 32
December.....	619 10
Total.....	\$3,933 75 90
PROFITS.	
Profits on sales for seventeenth quarter.....	\$4,812 75
Profits on sales for eighteenth quarter.....	6,081 96
Total.....	\$11,394 71
Interest on money invested.....	\$510 82
Clerk hire, rent, etc., seven- teenth quarter.....	1,787 30
Clerk hire, rent, taxes, insur- ance, etc., eighteenth quarter.....	2,323 47
Total expense.....	4,651 59
Net profits.....	\$6,743 12
DIVIDENDS.	
Per cent. rebate to stockholders seventeenth quarter.....	0.16
Per cent. rebate to stockholders eighteenth quarter.....	0.18
Per cent. rebate to stockholders eighteenth quarter.....	0.17 4
Per cent. rebate to stockholders eighteenth quarter.....	0.87
Auditors.	
N. ZIMMERMAN, } Z. F. EFFELL, }	
Invoicers.	
W. M. ZIMMERMAN, } HENRY RHODES, }	
M. V. PHILLIPS, }	

The most noted men of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs and colds.

General News.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—In the Senate, the committee on temperance made a report, which commits it against the idea of the execution of the prohibitory laws by state authority, but offered two bills, one fixing penalties and the other reviving the grand jury system. The Senate reconsidered the vote, by which Senate bill 30 was lost on Friday.

Senator Kelly introduced a resolution proposing a statue of old John Brown, to be placed in the capitol at Washington.

Treasurer Francis' bill allowing state bonds to be bought up at their market value, passed on the third reading.

In the committee of the whole, the passage was recommended of the bill to punish defacing or damaging public buildings and property; the bill authorizing cities to "surround" certain territory and bridges; the bill making normal diplomas of the university sufficient certificates for teachers.

The bill authorizing municipalities to sell railroad stocks was beheaded.

In the House, a number of committees made many reports. Among these the temperance committee, to whom had been referred a number of bills, reported a substitute for all of them. The substitute is not quite as stringent as some of the original bills. It makes it a penitentiary offense for the third offense for selling liquor. It allows cider and wine to be made by the person growing them, but it cannot be sold to persons licensed to sell for medicinal purposes, etc., all licenses to be issued by the probate judge.

Most of the session was spent in discussing a resolution indorsing Congressman Anderson for his greenback proclivities. It was introduced by a Greenbacker. The House adjourned without reaching a decisive vote.

TOPEKA, Jan. 31.—In the Senate a concurrent resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to work to secure the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Missouri river, was introduced.

S. C. R. No. 12—Relating to the placing of a statue of John Brown in the national hall of statuary, at Washington, was passed.

The bills passed were:

S. B. No. 52—Concerning guardians and wards.

S. B. No. 3—Regulating the conveyance of real estate.

S. B. No. 58—Relating to bonds, notes and bill of exchange.

S. B. No. 67—To prohibit the defacing of public buildings.

S. B. No. 65—To make diplomas from the normal department of the university of Kansas lawful certificates of qualifications to teach in the common schools.

A resolution asking the governor to inform the Senate by what authority the report of the adjutant general is so voluminous, was adopted.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, the total number being now 323.

Mr. Waters introduced H. J. R. No. 4, proposing an amendment to section 2 of article 5 of the constitution relating to removing the disfranchisement clause with reference to rebels.

Mr. Hogan introduced H. J. R. No. 5, proposing an amendment to article 5 of the constitution, relation to suffrage.

Mr. Sexton introduced H. C. R. No. 25, relating to the world's fair.

A resolution was adopted appointing a select committee of three for the purpose of gathering copies of the prohibitory laws in other states, to be submitted as early as possible.

The temperance committee was instructed to ascertain the amount of money invested in breweries, vineries and distilleries in the state.

The temperance committees will meet in joint session to consider the bills before them.

The resolution indorsing Congressman Anderson was tabled.

The bill continuing the half mill tax for the purpose of erecting the main building of the capitol was passed, also the bill to provide for the current expenses of the blind asylum, and several other bills.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Sherman was entertained this evening at a dinner given by the Merchants' Club, of this city, and in response to an invitation, delivered a long address, touching upon the refunding operations of the government and the management of the public debt, giving a review of the financial affairs of the government since the close of the revolutionary war. During his speech he said: Our country is, indeed, fortunate in being able to confessedly borrow money at as low a rate of interest as any nation in the world, however ancient the populace or wealthy. Many among us are hopeful enough to believe that we can do what has never been done by any nation in ancient or modern times—borrow money upon our bonds at three per cent. The mother country has not yet been able to do it, although in moments of hope her three per cent. consols have touched par. The question is now being considered by Congress, and it is believed the conclusion will be reached that we will do what is best for the public, but we do not lose the opportunity of doing a good thing by attempting what is unattainable. I believe the good sense of Congress will conclude that it is best to offer a bond bearing 3 1-2 per cent. interest, kept

with short periods of resumption, maintaining a sinking fund, and perhaps apply the greater amount of surplus revenue, so that we may expect to see with in the next decade the public debt reduced to \$100,000,000, a sum so small that our successors in office and in life will feel it is a very small price for the countless blessings that the generation that fought during our cruel war has conferred upon them.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Cyrus Smith, charged with defrauding the government out of \$42,000 worth of revenue stamps, was arrested at Short creek, Kansas, a day or two ago. It is said that Smith and others entered into a conspiracy at Chicago to cheat the government and bought stamps on the pretence of starting a match factory. They gave bonds for the payment of them, and sold them. Smith is a farmer, has resided in Southwest Missouri a number of years and been connected with several irregular transactions. While in jail at Carthage, Mo., night before last, he took poison with the evident intention of committing suicide, but he took an overdose, and failed in his object. Other parties to the fraud, which was committed in February, 1879, are not yet arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—An exhibition was given to-day in Jersey City, of a new fuel—a combination of petroleum. The exhibition was of such a satisfactory nature, that the results promised, are of an importance not easily exaggerated. Col. Rose, of the Pennsylvania railroad, says that a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for \$4, instead of \$25, as now with coal. The Commercial says: "To produce the combustion, nothing more is necessary than by the means of an atomizer to unite dry steam and crude petroleum, only a common Irish pipe being used for this purpose, one for steam and another for oil, with cocks to regulate the flow. A junction is made within six inches of the perforated brick retort, which the nozzle enters, and instantly on a match being applied, the whole interior of the furnace, an ordinary reverberatory smoking furnace, becomes intensely heated, so much so, that all the exposed surface may be easily fused, if applied to the steam boiler on a locomotive. On shipboard, it is only necessary to place retorts, made of fire-clay, on the grate bars, these protecting the boiler from injury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz says eight Chinamen who were employed cutting timber for a mill company on the South Pacific coast railroad, near Daugherty's mill, fourteen miles from Santa Cruz, were buried alive yesterday by half a mile of mountain sliding down. Eighteen were employed cutting timber, but the others escaped.

Camp Capitola, four miles from Santa Cruz, was washed out to sea. Only four houses of the town remain. No one was lost.

The Oroville railroad is submerged for a long distance. The damage can not be estimated till the water goes down. At Windsor thirteen inches of rain fell in seventy hours. Much damage is sustained by the people in that vicinity. In Placer valley, Eldorado county, in twelve hours up to noon today 7 1/2 inches of rain fell. From other places in the northern part of the state come almost incredible accounts of the amount of rainfall during the storm.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

A GRAND OFFER.

Brainard's Musical World, Price \$1.50, and The Spirit of Kansas, for Only \$2.50 a Year.

Brainard's Musical World enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence with the January number, and is well known as the best musical journal in the United States. Each number contains sixteen pages of the latest and most popular sheet music, including songs, ballads, piano pieces, waltzes, polkas, reed organ music, duets, quartettes, violin and piano music, etc. The music alone given in each volume of the World would cost over \$25 if purchased separately. Besides all this choice music an immense amount of interesting and instructive reading matter is given in each number. The Musical World is just what is wanted for your home during the long winter evenings, when the family can gather around the piano or organ and with music and good cheer defy the storms that rage without and make home a place of enjoyment and delight. You can obtain a specimen copy of the Musical World by sending 15 cents to the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Illinois. The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year. By special arrangement with the publishers we can furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Brainard's Musical World both one year for only \$2.50. Sample copies can be examined at this office.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

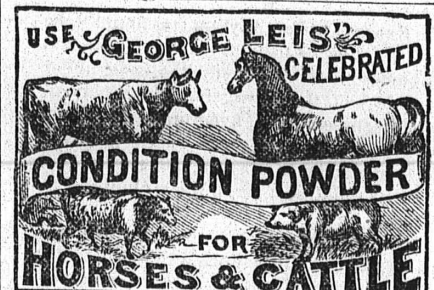
WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in illustrations, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Tetanus, Polio, Hobbles, Lameness, Swelling, Scabs, Mange, Yellow Water, Hooves, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion of the Stomach, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses and Cattle. It is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the lustrous effect of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Mergimus or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with cornmeal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a gun, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

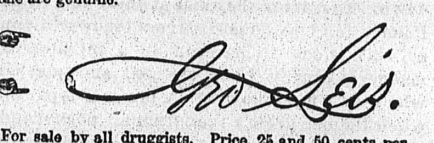


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest that by the judicious use of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER. For Sore teats, apply LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER. For Sore teats, apply LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER.



LEIS'S POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a powerful and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Throats, Hoof Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

Publication Notice.

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, THOMAS LEONARD and L. B. Wheat will take notice that R. J. Borgheolhaus has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them and each of them, setting forth that he is the owner and in the peaceable possession of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township eleven (11), of range eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, and that said defendants have, or claim to have, some interest or title in or to said real estate, but which interest or title if any, is inferior to and wholly void as against the title of this plaintiff, and praying that the title to said real estate be quieted in this plaintiff as against said defendants, and said defendants and each of them are hereby notified that they are required to answer said petition on or before the second day of March, 1881, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

How to Dispose of the Surplus Fruit Crop.

The following communication from C. C. Ayer, brother of O. H. Ayer of Wakarusa, was sent through Mr. Joseph Savage to the Douglas County Horticultural Society, and after its reading by the secretary that officer was instructed by a unanimous vote to publish the same in all the Lawrence papers:

"WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1880.

"Dear Sir:—I have been reading a few pages in the Kansas State Board of Agriculture's autumn quarterly report.

"The success of the apple crop is well known, as I have witnessed at your fruit meetings. The chief drawbacks, however, appear to be the want of an adequate market, low prices of apples and high prices for shipping. From these causes cultivators have relaxed their energy and neglected their orchards. It appears that with many fruit raising from the first was made a secondary business. Cattle are allowed to run in the orchards, and many trees are ruined—a practice formerly very common here, but which necessity has, at least to a great extent, driven away.

"As the freight charges on dried fruit are many times less than on the same fruit before drying, and there is no danger of bruising by conveyance, it might be well to introduce the evaporating process largely into your region. We use this process here to get sale for our surplus crop, not only for apples, but for peaches, berries of all sorts, potatoes, etc. Apples are worth from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel in Buffalo at present, and dried from 8 to 12 cents per pound. We have factories in Buffalo that purchase the cores and peelings of apples and peaches for jellies; also cider apples for drying. We have factories in almost every town, and all seem to be doing a good business.

"I send you a slip of paper giving an account of the manner in which the process is carried on here. Shall be glad to hear from you and your fruit meetings. I am, yours,

"C. C. AYER."

EVAPORATED APPLES.

Mr. John R. Garretsee describes in *The Empire State Agriculturist*, of which new monthly he is editor, an evaporating establishment at Spencerport, N. Y., in which 13,654 bushels of apples, "making 85,337 pounds of beautiful white fruit," were dried last fall and winter, and shipped in 17,000 50-pound boxes, via a Buffalo firm, to Russia. Five of these evaporators are now put up in one building. The average work of each will be 150 bushels, 750 to 800 bushels a day for all, and 60,000, to 70,000 bushels during the season. Of the processes, we have the following account:

"The fruit is pared, cored and sliced at one operation. Two girls work together in 'a team,' one running the machine and the other trimming the slices and putting them on the tray ready for the evaporator. Each team prepares from twenty to twenty-five bushels a day, and thirty bushels have been done by one of the teams in nine hours. They receive 6 cents a bushel for their work. The evaporator consists of a tower sixteen feet high and five feet square. Under this tower is a hot-air furnace inclosed in a double brick wall. An iron belt or chain on each side of the tower runs over a roller or pulleys, up on the inside and down on the outside, with slats or cross-bars five inches apart to receive and hold the trays containing the fruit. These trays are made of galvanized iron wire, and hold a bushel each, spread an inch and a half thick. There are thirty of them to each tower. When the thermometer indicates 230 degrees of heat a tray of fruit is slid in on the lower slats and carried up by means of a rope over the pulleys five inches. In seven minutes and a half another tray is slid in, and so on during the twenty-four hours. When the first tray put in reaches the top in the second story of the building, it is taken off and emptied by a hand stationed there for that purpose. The fruit is bleached by burning limestone under it before it is put in the evaporator. Provision for a proper distribution of the hot air and to dispose of excess of moisture is made by flanges along the inside of the tower. It is run by clock and thermometer, as two or three minutes in time, or a few degrees of heat, make a great difference in the quality of the finished fruit."

The skins, cores and all apples unfit for first quality dried fruit are evaporated by themselves and shipped to Chicago and thence to the plains, ranches and mines, and to cold countries where fruit does not grow, to be made into cider and vinegar.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,

Sec'y Douglas County Hort. Society.

Seasonable Hints.

When there is no snow on the ground the strawberry beds should be examined and covering, which may have been blown off by heavy winds, replaced. Standing water, which may have collected in low places, has to be drained off when the ground is not much frozen.

From raspberries and blackberries the old canes should be removed during winter. The pruning of the new canes is better not done before the severest cold is past—the latter part of February or beginning of March.

Currants and gooseberries, especially on heavy soils, are much benefited by a mulching with littery manure, or any coarse material. The old black branches and stems should be cut out, and the most vigorous shoots headed back at any time during winter, when there is no frost in the wood.

The hardy varieties of grape vines may be pruned on mild days. Large branches which may have become torn from the trellis, should be tied up, even if pruning is deferred. When new trellises have to be erected it is best to procure posts and wire now, and have everything ready before spring work opens.

Young trees may be protected against mice by making a conical mound about eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter, around the stem and firmly packing the surface with the back of a spade. If this has been neglected before the ground freezes, the snow around the trees should be stamped down after each snowfall. The eggs of the tent caterpillar on the small branches of apple trees are now easier found and destroyed than at any other season.

There are now so many excellent varieties of almost every kind of fruits in cultivation that those who want the best need not feel disappointed if they happen not to have all the latest novelties on their list. Much progress has been made in fruit culture during the last quarter of a century, and the time will never come when improvement shall come to a standstill, yet some varieties which have marked the first steps in the era of improvements have held their own to this day, and have in some respects not been superseded by new comers.—*Am. Garden.*

German Prunes in America.

It will be of interest to orchardists and all fruit-growers to know that excellent prunes—the variety known as Prune de Wangenheim—are now successfully raised in Bristol, R. I., and are spreading into different parts of the state. The trees were planted by Dr. C. H. R. Daringh—born and educated in Germany—as an experiment, in 1870, and have realized the largest expectations, taking happily to the soil and climate, being hardy, thrifty, beautiful and productive. The trees were seedlings, from stones of the German prune known as Zweiche (in Northern Germany, Pfälzchen), and were grafted and budded with the richer variety called Prune de Wangenheim. The luscious fruit, oval, two inches in length by one and a half in thickness, of beautiful dark purple hue, ripening in September, is superior, whether eaten from the tree, or made into table sauce, or dried for preservation. The trees, handsomer than our plum trees in form, and of beautiful fibre, have their fruit distributed all over the branches. They have also been successfully introduced by Germans into Northern New York and into Wisconsin. We hope our pomologists will give attention to them.—*Examiner.*

The Catalpa Tree.

A correspondent in a late number of the *Prairie Farmer* inquires if any one can give interesting results of the general planting of the Catalpa tree within eight or ten years past. It is not more than five years since public attention was called to the importance of this tree; and the extensive plantations of Mr. Douglas in Missouri and Kansas have been made within the past three years. I have a small plantation seven or eight years old, but it is not of sufficient consequence to make words about. I do not know that any one else in this part

of the state has planted it for timber. I first introduced the tree into Northern Illinois, having gathered the seed in Southern Missouri in the spring of 1839. My son, A. Bryant, Jr., raises trees for sale, but I, while in the nursery business, never found it an object to do so, the demand being next to nothing.

There is one characteristic of the Catalpa which I think is not noticed by Mr. Barney or Dr. Warder in their writings—I mean the rapidity of its growth. It not only grows fast while young, but unlike some other trees, continues to do so for a long time. I will give an instance: A Catalpa tree stands on the lawn in front of my house, which is 50 feet or more in height, and at two feet from the ground is three feet in diameter. It is forty years old, and when three years old was set in prairie sod where it now stands. It bloomed profusely last June, and I made arrangements to have it photographed the first suitable day, but was foiled by a southwest wind, which blew in violent gusts for two days, and badly battered and defaced both flowers and foliage.

The size and weight of the foliage of the Catalpa render it somewhat liable to be broken by high winds when standing singly in exposed situations, but in close plantations this is less likely to occur. The young transplant well and I have never had them winter-killed, even the first year. I know but one tree of the Eastern Catalpa in this neighborhood, which twenty-five or thirty years ago was raised from seed brought from Ohio. It is not much of a tree, having been often injured by cold winters. Its flowers are inferior in size and beauty to those of the hardy kind, and appear much later.—*Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, Ill., in Prairie Farmer.*

Weeping Trees.

The association of the common weeping willow with water leads people to think that it will not succeed elsewhere; but there are few spots, even away from water, in which it will not thrive if the soil be deep. I have seen really grand specimens of it growing on lawns. Scarcely less beautiful is the weeping birch; for, although its spray is not so long as that of the willow, yet, owing to the tree being more lofty, it is nearly equally effective. Not so graceful perhaps, as either of these, but a better arbor tree, is the weeping ash. Owing to its extreme pendulous habit, it is necessary that it should be worked on very tall stocks, as if height is not secured at first it cannot be obtained afterwards. The weeping ash should be planted in quiet, secluded spots, where, when fully grown, it may form a pleasant retreat during sunny days. It will be found that a tree, with a stem considerably bent or inclined at the top, will form the most convenient arbor tree, as the position of the stem will then be at one side instead of in the center.—*Cor. Gardening Illustrated.*

Encouragement of Tree Planting.

Wherever there is yet plenty of timber it is hard to convince the people there that there will ever be a scarcity with them. It is not so, however, where the fact of a scarcity is right before them, as is shown by what is being done in Iowa. That state is being transformed from a treeless to a forest-covered country by a law which remits certain taxes for five years on every acre of fruit, and ten years on every acre of forest trees planted and kept alive. Over 75,000 acres of fruit and forest trees have been planted, and \$200,000 have been remitted in taxes.

The Currant Caterpillar.

The gooseberry and currant caterpillars are great pests to American fruit growers.

The following recipe for dealing with these pests is given by a County Down subscriber to the *London Garden*, and which he states that he had used there thirty years, and never failed with it until 1879, when the daily rains washed the salt off the leaves before it had time to dry or act on the young caterpillars: Mix one pound of common salt with eight gallons of cold water, but be careful not to exceed that quantity. About the second week in May, or as soon as the perforated leaves are observed, choose a dry day and syringe the bushes with this mixture. Repeat the syringing process in a week or ten days should more perforated leaves appear. This mixture, though destructive to young caterpillars, will not kill old ones; these must be hand-picked.

Salt for Pear Blight.

The *Michigan Farmer* says: Mr. L. T. Hawley stated before the Onondaga Farmers' Club, that in the case of pear blight he had found salt useful among his pear trees as well as among his other crops. Pear trees struck with blight had recovered after the limbs had been removed, by using brine over them and about their roots.

The Household.

Letter from Mrs. S. A. Roser.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Christmas with all its festivities is past and gone, and we have entered another year; and already two weeks of 1881 have fled, and with it many a golden moment lost to be redeemed no more. But let us be watchful and not let those moments pass unimproved. Let us whatsoever we may find to do do with a will. The daily routine of a housewife is bake, cook, wash dishes, wash, iron, sweep, scrub, make, mend, darn, etc., and she has to calculate well if she keeps things all straight and the household machinery running smoothly. But if in good health and things generally favorable one woman can do the work for a household of some half dozen, a baby included, and keep things in pretty good trim; have an hour once or twice a week for pleasure or mental and intellectual cultivation. But certainly she does not idle much of the time. Now who of our household contributors will pledge themselves to visit us monthly or tri-monthly this year? If one will not, and do not expect to unless something special should call me out; for at present I find my storehouse empty and swept, so I shall have to glean awhile before I have anything to contribute.

Ah, Mattie, I see you like to tease. You don't think me simple enough to write to you without knowing your full name and address? But is that the only way to get even with you? You said you had a scrap-book and preserved our household literature. How many contributions can you count for me for 1880? If you can't count twenty-three, and give me the subject of each, I will consider myself even with you.

By a careful reading of the subject of "How to Make Home Pleasant," and "The Family Relation," I am forcibly impressed that the same hand wrote both; whereas they bear a very strong resemblance.

January 18.—Since writing the above I have been gleaming, and now I'll divide my gleanings.

Saturday, the 15th, myself and husband went to Indian Hill, about twelve miles from home, to a grange installation of officers. There was only one lady present that I ever met before. But in about ten minutes we were acquainted, and I felt about as much at home as I do in our own grange, and I enjoyed myself very much. Some think the grange dead. But they are mistaken. Neither is it sleeping, but lying in a trance, as it were. By and by it will rise up and reveal wonders. Indian Hill Grange is wide-awake to the interests of the order, and is zealous in the performance of its duty, and is devising ways and means to bind them together in lasting ties of friendship and mutual benefits. We were cordially invited by Brother and Sister Knight to spend the night with them. Accepted the invitation, and had a very pleasant visit; and no prettier and more intelligent family of children have we ever met. On Sunday, together with Brother and Sister Knight, we were invited to take dinner with Sister Claybourne. Did so. Had a good dinner and a pleasant little visit. Soon after dinner we bade them good-by, and then proceeded homeward. Arrived home about 4 o'clock. Found the family all well and things all right.

Medium of the "Towel," if in guessing Your name I have missed, Little do I care. But why the editor Should be in despair While Towel is at hand, And ever ready at his command. A favor to perform, Is more than I can tell. Verily I believe it is meant My wit to try. Now really, I cannot comprehend What your trouble is. If your husband a victim to intemperance is, Then really I am sorry; But how to help you I do not know. My influence I freely give. So then my hand I'll pledge To help you fight King Alcohol.

Alcohol is the greatest tyrant that invades our country. Beware, ye who take the social glass! "Pause, gentle reader! Go to you lowly burial place and ask who rests beneath its lowly

surface. The moldering remains of a drunkard—one who possessed a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness; the days of whose boyhood were hallowed by high and noble aspirations; the hours of whose early manhood were unstained by care and crime; the setting orb of whose destiny was enshrouded in a mist of misery and degradation. He saw the smile of joy sparkling in the social glass. He noted not the demon of destruction lurking at the bottom of the goblet. With eager hand he raised the poisoned glass to his lips, and he was ruined." Then pity the wife who was his bosom companion; and scorn her not; for she is not to blame, but deserves our sympathy. Yours truly,

S. A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Jan. 19, 1881.

"Towel" Reports Some Terrible Tales of Woe from Intemperance.

SCENE II.

[The subject a special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Wilmington, N. C., dated Dec. 23, 1880.]

From Wilmington this story comes: A truant girl had left her home And wandered off to Merry Oaks To buy vile whisky. Where were her folks? She went into a liquor shop. Nobody said: Miss Alice, stop! For shame! Fathers, mothers, who's to blame? Ay! Cry aloud a scandalous shame! Who was the seller? Give his name. They say they sold her sixteen drinks. Christian parents, only think! When drunken stupor grew so deep She lay down on the floor to sleep. There drunken villains, devil tried, The foulest treatment of applied.

Far off within the frozen North The glistening hilltops echo forth That awful cry, again, again: "The cry of innocence shall not be vain," For God will meet dire justice out. Beware, ye souls who laugh and scout! Poor girl, O'er whom fond parents cried, Lingered till morning, then she died.

SCENE III.

[Subject, a special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Somerset, Ky., dated Dec. 28, 1880.]

He came to town upon a spree— Bob Brown, of Somerset, Kentucky— And drank vile whisky, it is said. Till it completely turned his head. When he went to leave the town He scarce could ride or look around. His horse was sober; he was not. It seems to me that pony thought 'Twould be so nice to go home free; I'll toss him off against this tree. His life-blood trickles on his clothes, And in the chilly night-time froze. But oh! this man was some one's son— A mother's darling, crying one Perchance she lonely vigil kept. Or with his wife has prayed and wept, Peering anon through midnight hours And seeing nothing save the stars. God's vigils, far away yet near. Pining the dreary nights with cheer— They saw this stranger as he fell, Watched o'er him through the solemn spell Till some one came passing by; They took him home. Bob Brown will die. TOWEL.

JANUARY 28, 1881.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 159 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dullness in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to nullify the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them, perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. D. BARNES, Louisville, Ky. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Farm and Stock.

Cattle Without Horns.

Of late years considerable has been said and written in favor of hornless cattle, but it has seemed to us that but little impression was being made upon the general public. At least nothing was being said by farmers, and we concluded that if the introduction of hornless cattle would really be an improvement, it would, like all other reforms, have to patiently bide its time. Recent developments, however, have convinced us that the discussions as to the merits of hornless breeds have failed to attract public attention. Those of us who have written upon the subject, have talked of Galloways and Polled Angus, and while the reader was doubtless aware that these were hornless cattle, in some inexplicable manner he failed to realize the fact. So far as this paper is concerned at any rate, no articles that it has published upon Galloways or the Polled Angus, have excited much interest, so far as we know. On the other hand, a correspondent who sent us an article a few weeks since on Mulley cows, has stirred up the farmers to a very unusual degree. We do not know how many letters we have received in reference to the matter, but there have been a large number, and quite enough to suggest that the breeding of Muleys would be about the most profitable business in the world. If our correspondent had had two hundred head to dispose of, we think that he might have got rid of the whole of them without the least trouble. We believe, however, that he had none to sell.

The interest excited by the communication referred to unmistakably points to the final adoption of hornless breeds in this country. People know that horns are useless, and not only useless, but being so, unnecessarily dangerous. They are quite well aware that the preference of a horned cow to a hornless one, both being equal in all other respects, is a downright absurdity. The only question which will arise is, are the hornless breeds equal to those which are partly distinguished because of their horns. In our own country, opportunity to test this has been exceedingly limited, of course, and the vast majority of farmers do not profess to know anything about it. The one Galloway herd in Wisconsin has furnished some data upon which a conclusion can be based by those who are familiar with it, and the same is true of the two or three other herds in the United States. The Wisconsin herd is satisfactory to the owner and to the butchers who slaughter the animals, one of whom has pronounced the meat equal to that of any other breed. In the matter of meat there did not seem to be any reason to doubt its excellence; and the appearance of Galloways would indicate that they are very superior beef animals. As to early maturity we cannot affirm with certainty, but from appearances we judge that there is not much difference in this respect between them and the Short-horns. In milking qualities they are alleged to be excellent, and in their native home they have frequently proved themselves very superior in this regard. The Galloway has this advantage over our other breeds; it has never been bred for special points to the exclusion of others; it has never been pampered for show purposes, and consequently whatever its natural characteristics are, it possesses in full strength. Not only, therefore, is it a good beef producer, but it yields all the milk nature intended it to yield, and its constitution being undisturbed by the forcing process, it is perfectly hardy, and will stand the most rugged of climates with safety.

But without pursuing further the merits of any particular breed, we revert to the subject of horns, which can scarcely be called ornamental, taking the bovine race as a whole, and certainly will not be advocated for utility. With a herd of horned animals neither man or beast is safe, and if an animal is inclined to viciousness, and is unconfined, the attendant might about as well be in front of a locomotive going sixty miles an hour; and however gentle as a usual thing, other domestic animals are unsafe, as the experience of many a farmer will abundantly testify. In the recent article of our correspondent upon his Mulley stock, the sense of perfect safety which he expresses, is particularly notable. There is no goring of man

or brute on his farm, and all the animals on the farm may be in one inclosure, but he can rest quietly under the assurance that no damage will result.

Hornless cows, too, are more gentle in disposition than those with horns. This is perfectly natural. If nature has furnished an animal with no weapons of aggressiveness or defense, it is not apt to pick a quarrel, but will avoid trouble; and bad nature in either man or beast, is largely the result of the belief that bad temper can be indulged in with impunity. Mildness of disposition and quiet habits in a cow cannot be overestimated as to value, and they are highly valuable virtues in any animal. The quiet animal for the dairy, for beef, or for any other purpose is much superior to one which has not these qualities.

We have no doubt that the cow of the future in this country will be without horns, and there are some indications that that future cow is coming along considerably sooner than her most ardent admirer anticipated.—*Western Rural*.

The Ben Davis Apple.

What shall we say of it? Why, tell the truth of course, and in this case we are sorry to say that the truth is as it is, or in other words we would be very glad if in this case the truth was not in all respects the truth. But in this life we are forced to take facts as we find them. It would give us great pleasure to write that the Ben Davis apple, although very handsome, is so poor in quality that the American people reject it, never buy it but once; but we cannot do it and write the truth, so we will write the truth and say: The Ben Davis is the most profitable winter apple, the most salable, and most profitable to the orchardist, and sells more readily to dealers and to the people, and when well grown brings a greater price, after mid-winter than any apple grown west of Michigan; and that it is selling now, this mid-winter as readily, and for as good prices in all the large towns and cities in the West and South-west, as the best Michigan and Northern New York apples! One could get certainly as good a price to-day in St. Louis, and sell them more readily, for a thousand barrels of first-class Ben Davis, as he could for the same amount of first-class Spys, Greenings or Baldwins! And what is very strange, people who appear to have a good share of common sense buy them year after year with satisfaction. This is no guess work; we have been in the market year after year and seen it with our own eyes, and the market reports where apples are quoted by name will prove it. And all our large apple growers will give their evidence that we tell the truth.

The apple is large and very handsome; the tree is very hardy, healthy and productive, a beautiful grower in both nursery and orchard, adapts itself to nearly all soils and locations. It is placed among the most profitable from Southern Georgia to Maine; it is one of the easiest of apple trees to propagate. But for the man who knows what a good apple is, it is neither fit to eat nor cook. We have, for many years past, looked anxiously for an apple with all the good points of the Ben Davis, among the seedlings brought out from year to year, that had the qualities so sadly wanting in it, but as yet have failed to find it. The fruit show at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Warsaw, last month, gave us some hopes that the day is not far distant when the Ben Davis would be superseded by some of the seedlings there shown. They all appeared to be very handsome and of extra quality for all the purposes that apples are used for. The Salome (not quite large enough) by E. C. Hatheway, of Ottawa, Ill., the Illinois Beauty by A. H. Gaston, of Lacon, Ill., one shown by Mr. Worthen, of Warsaw, Ill., the Wythe of Warsaw, and another seedling from the same town were all very fine apples—all natives of the state, and all attracting marked attention in good fruit regions among men thoroughly posted on apples for money. But time and trial can only tell their future. A score of years have been industriously spent in trying to supersede the Wilson strawberry and the Concord grape, and they rank no higher among good fruits than the Ben Davis. Yet to-day they stand without a peer, for what? *making money*, and that is what we are all after.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Successful Sheep Husbandry.

My flock of 120 sheep, consisting of breeding ewes and lambs, are in fine condition—fat enough for mutton, and my management of them has been as follows: I began feeding them a very little grain about the first of October, gradually increasing the amount so that by the first of November they were fed one bushel of shelled corn per day, one-half in the morning and the balance in the evening; continuing this amount of feed until about December 20th, when I reduced their feed one-half, as they were well up to dry feed.

My sheep are divided in two flocks, have free access to water, are not confined to yards but have the run of a stock field. I keep a mixture of salt, wood ashes and sulphur before them at all times. They consume about forty pounds of salt and three pounds of sulphur a month. They are fed good early cut timothy hay in box racks made as follows: They are from ten to twelve feet long, twenty-four inches wide, with a tight bottom, the upper sides being let in a little by the scantling at the ends and middle. The space being but from eight to ten inches there is no chance for the sheep to get more than their heads through and the box being but twenty-four inches wide there is no need for crowding or straining to reach their feed; but each animal stands quietly and comfortably until his meal is finished. Every experienced sheep man knows that sheep always crowd up to their feed instead of away from it. Consequently with a good feed box no hay can be wasted. These boxes are only to be turned over and back again and they are clean. No dirt can get in from the side as the space between the upper and lower board is too narrow and the box being from twenty-eight to thirty inches high, no dirt can get in from the top. They are furnished with comfortable shelter, the cost of which does not exceed three cents per head. I set four posts forty feet apart, making a square; then I lean rails up all around and cover the whole with straw, leaving a small entrance at the south side, and if necessary, a small hole at the top for ventilation. Such a one will accommodate about fifty head.

As to breeds, I prefer that produced by crossing Merino bucks with our large native ewes. I think the mutton breeds require better care than the average farmer is disposed to give them. As a preventive against the raids of worthless curs I use plenty of good large sheep bells, about one bell to every ten head. In these parts as far as I have learned, flocks that have been destroyed by dogs were not supplied with bells.

In conclusion I will say that if possible farmers should be gotten out of the idea that sheep will thrive with little or no care. By giving them good generous keeping they will be amply repaid in good large vigorous lambs, a better quality of wool and more of it, and last but not least, a little more money in the end.—*J. T. P., in Western Rural*.

New Grass

The Battle Creek (Mich.) Grange has called the attention of the Elmhurst Farmers' Club to a new variety of grass, named "Evergreen" grass. A grange committee appointed to investigate the merits of this grass, reported:

"Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of examining the new variety of grass which is being introduced by Bro. Caine, would most respectfully report, that they have examined it carefully and are very favorably impressed, and believe it to be a valuable acquisition to our list of field grasses. Your committee would recommend that it be generally introduced and thoroughly tested under all conditions, that its exact value may be fully known. At the date of our visit (May 5) we found it growing on the farm of Bro. Caine, and elsewhere in the vicinity, standing from four to ten inches in height, and the roots extending into the subsoil two feet and upwards. It appears to be perfectly hardy, having withstood two winters without protection under unfavorable circumstances. We believe there will be no trouble in eradicating it as we saw sods, turned in October last which showed no signs of life at the time of our visit, although they had not been moved this spring. Your committee would especially recommend it for light soils, or those which are subject

to 'wash' or 'gully' with heavy rains, as the roots form such a compact mass in the soil as to render injury from this cause almost impossible."

Mr. Caine describes the general qualities of the "Evergreen" as follows: "I am well acquainted with the so-called 'Evergreen grass,' having raised it for the last two years, and believe it to be superior to clover or timothy as a fertilizer. It forms a heavy sod, which dies as soon as turned over. Its long and fibrous roots strike deep into the ground, far below ordinary plowing, thus reclaiming and bringing back to the surface that which is comparatively lost. It is superior to timothy or clover for pasture, a very rapid grower from early spring until winter, and is green and fresh all winter. For sheep and lambs it can't be beat; makes good hay, can be cut twice a year, seeds heavily and easy to gather, requiring no machine to thresh or clean; can be sown spring or fall." These are good recommendations made by farmers who have had favorable opportunities to observe merits and faults. If in other localities the new should grass sustain the favorable judgment here rendered, it will be much sought. Many farmers of this state will be influenced by what Col. Bowen writes of the man who propagates and sells the seed.—*Farmers' Review*.

Milk for Fattening Fowls.

What a different taste a fine, nicely and quickly-fatted fowl has, when served on the table, compared with one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then be consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food. Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly when feeding bees for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize that what holds with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juiciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of tenderness results from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table.

To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly, it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk in any state, from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts any possible deleterious influence of the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk with grain food in the proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to set upon your tables to your friends, as well as to your family. When milk is fed, no water is required for fattening fowls.—*Poultry Yard*.

Water for Milk Cows in Winter.

Cows giving milk in winter should have easy access to pure water twice a day. If the chill is taken off the water it will be better for the cows. If a cow drinks one or two pailsful of ice-cold water it requires quite a quantity of animal heat to raise that water to the temperature of the system. The animal heat thus disposed of has to be supplied by the consumption of food. It will probably be found cheaper to raise the temperature of water somewhat above the freezing point, than by means of allowing cows to warm the water by their process.

Flour Sweating.

When wheat is ground too soon after cutting, and before the wheat has gone through the "sweat" the flour when barreled up may be perfectly white, but sometimes soon acquires a dark color. This is the "sweat" in the flour that otherwise would have taken place in the wheat. After a while, unless the flour should become sour for some reason, it will return to its original white color.—*St. Louis Miller*.

The western part of the state having had more snow than this locality, it is said that the fall wheat is in good condition, and if no unfavorable circumstances occur from this time forward, we may expect to hear of an abundant harvest on the great plains.

The production of petroleum in the Pennsylvania oil field during the year 1880 was larger than ever before, the most reliable estimates putting it at a little over 68,000 barrels per day; in December it was a little over 70,000 per day.

J. F. Burnham, Nashua, N. H., says: The A. S. T. Co. Black Tip is the best protection I have found for children's shoes. Sell them every day; can't keep store without them.

Veterinary Department.

Persistent Sticking.

Will you please tell me what to do for my mare? She is seven years old; a gray, full of life, speedy, very nervous, 15.2 hands high. She received considerable ill-treatment before I got her, and her feet have been weak and crumbling in consequence; her ankles, behind, have been somewhat "banged up" and inclined to knuckle, the windgalls being quite large. I concluded to blister her, thinking that the blister prescribed by you in your article on "navicular disease" would suit. I applied the blister just five weeks ago last Sunday, and followed your instructions to the letter. I blistered thoroughly from the coronet to about two inches above the ankle joint. The blister acted excellently, but since then the ankle and the legs from the knees and hocks, have continued very much "stocked." I have allowed her to run loose, and fed her on hay and "chop," and had her feet and legs soaked in cold water every day; but the swelling does not subside, except when she is led out for a walk; but after coming back to the stable and standing a while, they swell up again. How shall I reduce the swelling? Please tell me what to do in your "Answers," and greatly oblige an old reader of your paper.

ANSWER.—The mare is evidently out of condition, and the enlargement of the parts referred to is a symptom of that condition. We would suggest placing her under the following diuretic for a while or until the swelling begins to subside: Take nitrate of potash, pulverized, six; resin, pulverized, three ounces; arsenious acid, forty grains; make into twelve powders; give one night and morning in soft feed, and when they have been consumed, give one drachm of iodide of potassium daily in her feed; and have a good deal of patience, as the thing will come out right, but requires time.

Debility.

have a three-year-old mare just recovering from a bad case of distemper; appetite now good. She is very poor; I wish to get her into good condition quickly, to breed. Would you recommend tonics? if so, what kind?

ANSWER.—Take sulphate of iron, two; nitrate of potash and gentian root, pulverized, of each three ounces; mix and make into twenty powders; give one night and morning in soft feed.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Chicago Ahead.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great Western metropolis of America, being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric Bitters. From their real intrinsic value they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents per bottle.



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Newmark's Dry
Goods store.

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pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33
per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1881.

Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$4.90 @ 5.05
Family.....	4.65 @ 4.80
XXX.....	4.80 @ 4.55
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.02 1/2 @ 1.02 3/4
“ “ February.....	1.02 1/2 @ 1.02 3/4
“ “ March.....	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	94 1/2 @ 95
No. 4 “.....	89 1/2 @ 89 3/4
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	41 1/2 @ 41 3/4
“ “ February.....	38 1/2 @ 38 3/4
Oats.....	32 1/2 @ 32 3/4
Rye.....	86 @ 86 1/2
Pork.....	14.25 @ 14.30
Lard.....	9.35 @ 9.37 1/2
Butter—Dairy.....	15 @ 15
Country.....	14 @ 14
Eggs.....	22 1/2 @ 23

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1881.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	99 1/2 @ 99 3/4
“ “ February.....	99 1/2 @ 99 3/4
“ “ March.....	1.00 1/2 @ 1.01
No. 3 “ spot.....	92 @ 94
Corn—Spot.....	36 1/2 @ 37
February.....	37 @ 37 1/2
Oats.....	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
Pork.....	14.50 @ 14.60
Lard.....	9.50 @ 9.55

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1, 1881.

Wheat—No. 1 fall.....	95 @ 96
“ “ February.....	95 1/2 @ 96
“ “ March.....	97 @ 98
No. 2 fall, spot.....	89 @ 89 1/2
No. 3.....	83 1/2 @ 83 3/4
Corn—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	30 @ 31

In Kansas City butter sells at 19¢/lb. for choice, medium 14¢/lb.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8¢/lb.; eggs, 23¢/doz.; poultry (dressed) — chickens 7¢/lb., turkeys 9¢/lb., ducks 7¢/lb. per lb.; apples, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per bush.; vegetables — potatoes 75¢/doz. per bush.; dried fruit — apples, 4¢, peaches 5¢/doz. per bush.; seeds (purchasing price) — flax 95¢, timothy \$2.30, castor beans 98¢ @ \$1.00 per bush.; hay, \$7.50 @ \$8.75 for baled; hides — No. 1 dry flint per lb. 14¢ @ 15¢, No. 2 12¢, dry salted 12¢, green salted 6 1/2¢ @ 8¢, green 6¢, calf 9 1/2¢ @ 10¢.

Regarding the supply of wheat on the Pacific coast, the San Francisco Chronicle has the following: It has become a generally acknowledged fact among wheat men that this year's crop exceeds the highest estimates put forward during the earlier part of the season, and it is also now generally believed that the surplus available for export of the crop of 1880 will not fall short of 1,200,000 tons. Of this amount some 400,000 tons have been shipped to Europe, and there is now tonnage in port and to arrive by which some 400,000 tons more will be taken care of, thus leaving in round numbers 400,000 unprovided for as regards transportation. This is the calculation upon which the wheat export business is now proceeding. Its influence upon the selling interest has been a disastrous one. Wheat has declined sharply during the week, and if offerings continue as liberal as they are now a further decline is not unlikely. In the same measure that wheat has declined the situation coming at the very time when the freight market was in a good position for an advance.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 350. Shipping grades, slow and weak; export steers, \$5.25 @ 5.75; good to choice, \$4.40 @ 5.15; medium to fair, \$3.75 @ 4.25; butchers' steers steady, \$3.75 @ 4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 3.50; stockers, \$3.00 @ 3.62 1/2.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,800; shipments, 5,400. Lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.00 @ 5.25; mixed packing, \$5.10 @ 5.35; butchers' to fancy, \$5.40 @ 5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, none. Supply liberal and movement slow. Medium to fancy, \$3.75 @ 5.25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, none. Buyers have not received advices from New York, and no report of the market being received, there was little or nothing done in the way of purchasing. Local buyers were not purchasing, and no sales of any description were reported up to the hour our reporter left the yards. The market was fairly nominal.

HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, none. The market ruled quiet and steady. Packers were the principal purchasers. Sales ranged from \$5.25 @ 5.35 for light packing and shipping, \$5.00 @ 5.70 for heavy packing, and from \$5.27 1/2 @ 5.75 for good to choice smooth heavy shipping lots for Boston and Philadelphia. The market was quiet and steady at 11 o'clock, with a fair number in the pens unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none. The market ruled weak, shippers purchasing to a limited extent.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 290; shipments, 225. Market weak and slow, buyers not taking hold unless concessions of 10¢/lb. per 100 lbs were granted. In proportion to the receipts, however, there was a fair amount of trading, the demand coming chiefly from shippers and those who were looking around for stock and feeding steers. Prices ranged from \$3.50 @ 4.00 for steers, and \$2.25 @ 2.75 for cows.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,735; shipments, 1,134. Market firm. The demand was good at an extreme range of \$4.80 @ 5.12 1/2; bulk at \$4.85 @ 5.00.

Lawrence Markets.

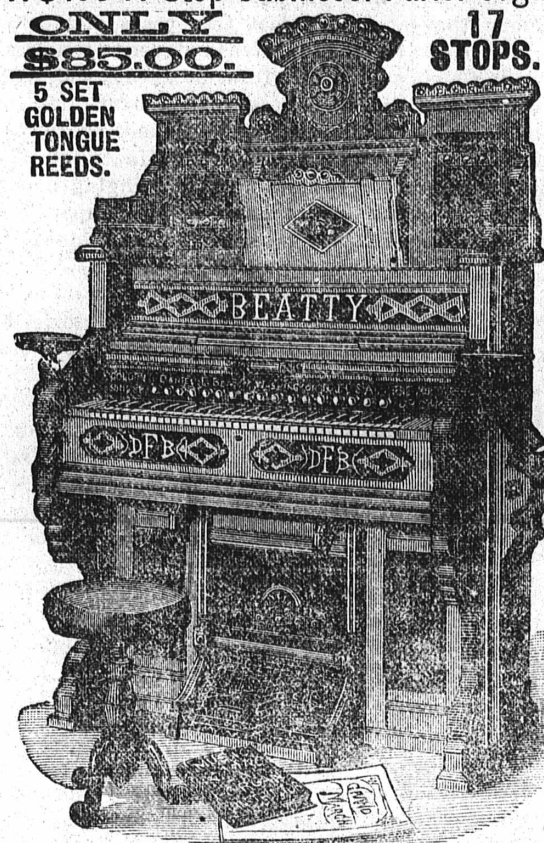
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 14¢/lb.; eggs, 20¢. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50 @ 1.75 per doz., dressed 6¢. per lb.; turkeys live 5¢. per lb., dressed 8¢. per lb.; potatoes, 55¢ @ 60¢; apples, 40¢ @ 50¢; corn, 27¢ @ 30¢; wheat, 80¢ @ 90¢; lard, 9¢; hogs, \$3.90 @ 4.10; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per ton.

As a purifier of the blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

BEATTY'S ORGANS ONLY \$85.

A \$450 17 Stop Cabinet or Parlor Organ for only \$85 cash.



ONLY \$85.00. 17 STOPS. 5 SET GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.

Style No. 8000, 5 full set Golden Tongue Reeds, 17 Stops, &c.

Welcome to 1881. Something original. With the new year comes to the front, the grandest invention in reed organs the Celestina, or French Horn. This beautiful solo stop is connected with a set of reeds so tuned and voiced as to exactly imitate a French Horn. The imitation is so marked, that should an amateur musician be standing with his back to the organ it would puzzle him to determine whether it was really an organ or a horn. Besides, this instrument will contain the world renowned Vox Celeste in an organ, charming in the estimation everywhere. Also the Vox Humana, a beautiful set of Solo Horns, Reeds, and Octave Coupler which doubles the power of the instrument, the key an octave higher will come down itself. Do not buy an organ unless it contains an octave coupler. If you do, you are elevated out of one of the finest improvements in reed organs. He who the instrument you purchase contains an octave coupler. Buy no other.

Newly No. 8000 contains 17 stops, 5 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 octaves, beautiful walnut case, French veneering. Handles, lamp stands, pocket for music extra large fancy top. Beatty's new patent stop action. Height 72 in., depth 54 in., length 48 in., weight, boxed, about 400 lbs. The pedals instead of being covered with carpet are made of metal. Upright bellows made from the very best quality of rubber cloth. It contains a sliding lid and bar rollers for moving. It is by far the best organ for the money ever built in this country. Agents (monopoly price) for the instrument would range from \$150 to \$450 according to the customer.

My price having no agents boxed, delivered on board cars here with stool, book, music ONLY \$85

This offer is special in order to introduce this new instrument. It is a trifle above the actual cost to build. Every one who has examined this style organ has been so impressed with its beauty and excellence that they have purchased for small amounts. My reply to them is, I have the very best facilities for manufacturing, and in my country and increasing trade I usually get out from 1 to 2 thousand of one style at a time, and it is perfectly plain to be seen that I can manufacture at a much lower cost than smaller concerns. A little margin on each satisfies me. Every instrument sold is a standing order and are traced from the first one sold.

ORGANS & PIANOS. Organs, Church Chapel & Parlor, \$30 to \$1,000. 2 to 32 Stops. Baby Organs as low as \$15. Pianos Grand Square and Upright, \$125 to \$1,000. Every instrument is shipped on test trial and fully warranted 6 years. Money cheerfully refunded and freight charges paid by me both ways if found in any way not just as represented in this advertisement, or my Catalogue. My Holiday Offers are extended until April 30th. Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Express Prepaid or Registered Letter. Please send reference or some evidence of your responsibility for remit with order. Be sure to visit my factory here or send for my Illustrated Catalogue before you decide to buy elsewhere. WILL YOU DO THIS? Address or call on DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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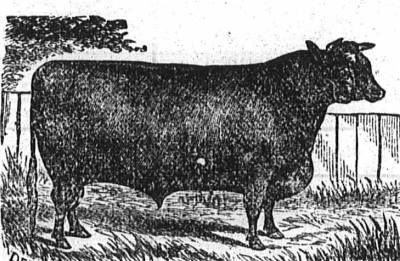
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Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine piano cover, stool and book, only \$245.00.

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