

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 458.

THE COZY CORNER.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Give me the cozy corner
By the cheerful ingle-side,
Where evil spirits ne'er intrude,
And tranquil ones abide;
Where the loved ones closer gather
When the evening shadows fall,
And peace that cometh from above
Seems brooding over all.

When days are dark and dreary,
And fall of anxious cares,
And heavier grows the burden weight
The troubled spirit bears,
How sweet is a cozy corner
Away from the toil and fret,
Where we can dream of heavenly joys
And worldly ills forget.

The earth has many places
She guards with jealous care,
Where only Nature's votaries
To pay her court repair;
The sweetest, coziest corners,
Where melody has birth,
And grasses grow and roses blow
As nowhere else on earth.

A palace with its splendor,
And spaces set apart
To loveliness that charms the eye
Can never win my heart;
For there are no cozy corners
Where I can nestle down
Beside the loving friends I prize
Far more than kingly crown.

'Tis there the heart releases
Itself from grievous chain;
'Tis there the aged pilgrim finds
Himself a child again;
And the fairest picture memory
Can ever bring to me
Is the cozy corner where I sat
Upon my father's knee.

Though others choose to linger
Amid the halls of state,
Charmed by the splendor that surrounds
The dwellings of the great,
Give me the cozy corner
By the cheerful ingle-side,
Where evil spirits ne'er intrude,
And peaceful ones abide.

HOW THE LION'S SKIN FELL OFF.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

"For shame! for shame!" more than one voice muttered.

"I repeat, he is a liar!" exclaimed Hector Blancofoe, looking around menacingly, "and let him or any of his friends resent it!"

George Jasper—"Little Jasper," as we used to call him—had ventured to dispute some statement of Blancofoe's injurious to an absent friend, and had been met with the lie direct. Hector Blancofoe, the insulter, was a strapping six-footer, a vaporing, bullying fellow, of whom most of the other students stood in awe. He claimed to be of Norman blood, and boasted that a certain ancestor of his had "come"—or rather gone—"over with the Conqueror"—but whether in the capacity of royal boot-black or crested knight, history, it seemed, was silent.

Jasper made no reply to the brutal speech. His inoffensive disposition and gentle temper were noted throughout the college and had endeared him to us all. He was a mere stripling by the side of Hector Blancofoe, which so enhanced the meanness of the affront that an indignant murmur ran through the group. But none dared to quarrel with Blancofoe. He had the name of being a dead shot, and was a great stickler for "the code," then in full force, and which he was always preaching up as the only rule of faith and practice among gentlemen.

"Maybe you'll take that too," he said, advancing and giving Jasper's face a smart slap. For an instant all stood astounded. None had expected such an outrage from even Blancofoe's overbearing insolence. But most surprising of all was the effect on "little Jasper." All at once a foot seemed added to his height. His cheeks flushed, and his eyes blazed as he bounded forward, and with a blow, delivered with astonishing force and skill, sent the hulky bully sprawling to the earth.

Blancofoe, as much astonished as the rest, picked himself up slowly. But before he could renew the contest—if, indeed, he had any further stomach for it—the spectators interfered, and the affair, for the present, ended.

In less than an hour George Jasper was waited on by the bearer of a note from Hector Blancofoe, containing an unconditional demand of "satisfaction."

Now "little Jasper" had not only a kind and forgiving heart, but was withal a youth of strict principles. He abhorred dueling as both criminal and barbarous. So he at once declined Mr. Blancofoe's challenge.

In the days of "the code" its requirements were nowhere more strictly regarded than in our Southern colleges. To decline an invita-

tion to the field where the rules demanded its acceptance was to insure the delinquent's social ostracism more certainly than if he had committed the most degrading crime.

It was not long till "little Jasper" found himself a pariah among his fellows. They averted their eyes if he met them; if he approached, they turned their backs. He bore it all patiently, for his conscience told him he was right.

"If they only knew," he would say when alone, "how much more courage it takes to endure all this than to fight twenty duels, they would not call me coward!"

It was not till he went to pay a visit to her with whom he had exchanged vows of love, and was met with a refusal of admittance, that his resolution faltered. His face was deathly pale and his steps tottered as he found his way to his room, where he locked himself in and remained for several hours. When he came out, the paleness still overspread his features, but his expression was set and determined. A short walk brought him to the apartments of his friend, Wyley Ransom.

"I have come," he said, without noticing the coolness of his friend's reception, "to ask you to be my second. I am going to accept Hector Blancofoe's challenge."

Wyley jumped up and grasped his hand. "I always said you were no coward!" he exclaimed—"that it was all a matter of principle, and after all you might be right, but—"

"Well, we won't discuss that now," Jasper interrupted. "I wish you to carry this acceptance at once, and arrange to have the matter over without delay."

Wyley lost no time in starting on his mission, and in a few minutes was closeted with Willett Larche, Mr. Blancofoe's friend.

"I never doubted the little fellow's pluck!" cried Willett Larche, when he had learned Wyley's errand, "and you can't tell how glad I am to see him set himself right."

Then they set to work to settle the terms and preliminaries, at which occupation let us leave them for the present.

While waiting for his friend's return Jasper wrote two letters to be dispatched in case the worst should happen—one to his mother, the other to his sweetheart. He besought forgiveness of the one for the great wrong he was about to do in setting at naught her early precepts; what he said to the other, the reader must excuse me from divulging.

The "meeting" was appointed for the following morning. The terms were somewhat novel; but Willett Larche, who was rather eccentric at times, would consent to no other. The weapons were pistols, only one of which was to be loaded. The parties were to throw for choice, the winner to draw, blindfolded, one of the weapons from the opposite second's hand. The other party was to take the remaining pistol, and to have the first fire. Six feet was to be the distance.

The affair was kept a close secret from all but a few chosen friends; and at the stated time all were on hand promptly.

"Little Jasper" looked pale, but calm and collected. Hector Blancofoe looked paler still, and trembled perceptibly.

Jasper won the choice of weapons, but there was little gain in that, for it was an even chance that he would choose the empty pistol.

"These are already fixed all right," said Willett Larche, opening a box and displaying a pair of silver-mounted hair-triggers. "I suppose you'll take my word for all being fair."

Wyley Ransom bowed courteously. He had implicit confidence in Mr. Larche's honor.

A handkerchief was bound over Jasper's eyes and he took one of the pistols from Mr. Larche's hand, while Blancofoe received the other. The bandage was removed and the men were placed.

Blancofoe shook as with an ague. He had the first fire, but had he the loaded pistol? On that his life depended.

The word was given, and a quick, sharp sound followed. George Jasper stood unharmed, with the same calm expression on his face. The sound was only the explosion of a cap. Blancofoe had gotten the empty pistol.

"I must give the word for the other side now," said Willett Larche, as coolly as if it was not to be his friend's death-sentence.

But Hector Blancofoe did not stay to hear it. Wheeling about incontinently, he took to his heels and dodged behind a tree.

A laugh of derision followed.

"Come back!" shouted Willett Larche. "Both the pistols are unloaded, though nobody knew it but myself; and I submit to all here that the comparative courage of these young men has been fully and fairly tested."

Hector Blancofoe never boasted of his Norman blood again, and never tried to play the bully. "Little Jasper" regained his old place in the esteem of all, that of his sweetheart included. None of us believed he would have sought Blancofoe's life when he had him at his mercy, but the valiant Hector didn't wait to see.

Ludicrous Justice.

You would hardly suppose that a case of justice could be ludicrous, yet I think you will agree with me that the following, related to me by one who saw and heard, is a case answering the point.

An American traveler, hailing from Kentucky, lodged at a small, poorly kept inn, in a small village of Switzerland. He ate supper; then had a hard bed for the night; and, in the morning, ate a frugal breakfast, calling for no extras of any kind. When he called for his bill he found the charge to be fifteen francs. He was indignant.

"I will never pay it!" he exclaimed. "If there is justice in the country I will have it!"

The inn-keeper shrugged his shoulders, and told his guest he could doubtless find plenty of justice if he had the time and patience to look for it.

The American was resolute. He cared not for a few petty francs, which he would willingly have spent for a bottle of good wine; but he would not tamely submit to be fleeced. He went out, and inquired for the place of justice. The place was pointed out, but he was informed that the magistrate was not in attendance until about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. He was willing to wait, however, and at that hour he appeared at the court, and made known his business. A brief consultation of the underlings took place, after which the applicant was permitted to pass on into the magistrate's chamber.

And judge if you can of our American's surprise upon beholding in the person of the be-wigged and erobed magistrate none other than the very host against whom he had lodged complaint!

"Ah," said the inn-keeping justice, with a patronizing nod, "you have a complaint to make?"

"I should think I had."

"Very well. Make it."

"Make it!" Look at this bill, and make it yourself."

The judge took the bill, and ran his eye over the items.

"You had no extras?" the justice queried, looking up.

"I had just what is there set down—no more, no less."

"Then that inn-keeper must be condemned. This bill is not just. You shall pay him one-half—seven francs and ten sous! You shall find always justice in Switzerland, monsieur!"

Great Men and Tidiness.

Only in domestic order can no accuracy be too rigid, no solicitude too severe. Dr. Johnson, a very slovenly fellow, seems to have thought otherwise, and ridiculed in one of his "Rambles," under the character of Eriphile, a spotless cleanliness in articles of furniture and a painful exactitude of position in their arrangement, which he imagined inconsistent with comfort. He appears to have looked upon tidiness as a sort of mental or moral disease; as a rigorous and spiteful superintendence of domestic trifles engendered in female minds by solitude or old age. For him tidiness was a bitter and malignant love of propriety, which rendered a home uninhabitable under pretense of keeping it neat and clean. Perhaps, however, the great philosopher went too far in the opposite direction when he turned the candles upside down to make them burn brighter, unconcernedly letting the wax fall upon Mrs. Boswell's best carpet. He may have wanted a better light to write some essay for the instruction of future generations of mankind compared to which the most gorgeous carpet could be but as dust in the balance. His action was doubtless grand, noble, independent; still, Mrs. Boswell was not satisfied. She objected to it, and the acute penetration of the man very soon afterward discovered that she "wished him well to go."

What tidy housewife would have invited the great Napoleon a second time to her house, if, as recorded of him by his latest feminine biographer, he ordinarily poked the fire with his boots? The progress of education has now softened the manners of men and made them less ferocious. In what light would either of the above-mentioned heroes have considered the cover of ornamental work for the back of

a chair, or the cover of a sofa known as a "tidy" from its supreme tidiness, with regard to which the present race of men has learned to grow unresisting and acquiescent? This is the article which again and again wriggles down into the seat behind one, and must be restored again and again to its primal position, or sat upon; and who among us not a lunatic or a bachelor is bold enough to accept the latter alternative? Well-conducted men have been trained, like the "Happy Family" of the streets, to put on the appearance of resignation. They have been taught to look without any audible sign of emotion on that grim passion for the preservation of their chattels which covers as it were with a shroud both chair and sofa, the carpet beneath, and the chandelier above. They are content to see no books on the table save those of unexceptionable propriety, both inside and out. They have been even known to derive satisfaction from the sight of a looking-glass bound about with green or yellow tinsel paper and festooned. In a word, their minds are filled with a due sense of the dignity and importance of tidiness.—London Globe.

The Evils of Mormonism.

In Utah the Saints march to the polls and vote in a solid phalanx exactly according to the cut-and-dried priestly programme. And not only the masculine Saints but the feminine as well who are admitted to the suffrage on the easiest of conditions. No tax-paying qualification is demanded from the feminine voter, and if she be a wife, no matter how recent her importation from the wilds of Wales or the slums of London or how fractional the claim upon her husband, she wields a ballot at the disposal of the church. The Mormon papers occasionally protest that there is no connection between church and state in Utah, but it is obvious that the very existence of the church depends on the strictest political unity. In the early Nauvoo days the Mormons achieved the balance of political power in Illinois, and the popular odium which they drew upon themselves by their use of it was one of the chief factors in their expulsion from the state. The Saints now hold Utah in a relentless grip, while through their colonies they have the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, with a prospect of attaining it in Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico. At the recent church conference every one of the old leaders who had any sympathy with the American institutions, says the Salt Lake Tribune, was dropped from the roll of officers, and the church is now under the control of a lot of disreputable and designing Englishmen, with old John Taylor at the head as a prophet and lawgiver. Polygamy is not the only evil of Mormonism, nor as many believe its chief, but the obnoxious claims of a church which sets itself above all other authorities, temporal as well as spiritual, thus becoming inevitably antagonistic to the free government of this country.

The Army of Postoffice Service Employees.

On June 30, 42,089 post-offices were in operation in the United States—an increase of 2,134 during the year; 1,761 of the postmasters are appointees of the president, the remaining 41,228 offices being filled by the postmaster-general. Besides the nearly 43,000 postmasters, there are 17,490 persons throughout the country who perform service and receive compensation upon the written authorization of the postmaster-general, or his chief assistants, comprising 419 in the post-office department at Washington, 5,519 clerks in post-offices of the first and second classes, 2,688 letter-carriers, 56 special agents, 2,466 employees of the railway mail service, and 5,882 mail contractors. In addition to the post-office clerks above reckoned, for whose employment allowances are made to presidential postmasters of the first and second grades, it is estimated at the department that there are at least 50,000 persons acting as clerks in the third and fourth class post-offices who look for employment and compensation directly to local authority, and it is believed, therefore, there are now not less than 110,000 persons directly connected with our postal service.

An Old-Fashioned Girl.

She flourished thirty or forty years ago. She was a little girl until she was fifteen. She used to help her mother wash dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa could not tell the difference between them and mamma's; and she would fry griddle cakes at ten years of age, and darn her own stockings before she was twelve, to say nothing of knitting them herself. She never said "I can't" and "I don't want to" to her mother when asked to leave her

play and run up stairs or down on an errand, because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the old-fashioned girl.

She arose in the morning when she was called, and went out into the garden and saw the dew on the grass; and if she lived in the country, she fed chickens and hunted up eggs for breakfast.

We do not suppose she had her hair in curl papers, or crimping pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her flounces were no trouble to her.

She learned to sew by making patchwork, and we dare say she could do an "over and over" as well as nine-tenths of the grown-up women nowadays.

The old-fashioned girl did not grow up into a lady and talk about her beaux before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, and was not fancying a hero in every plow-boy she met.

She learned the solid accomplishments as she grew up. She was taught the art of cooking and housekeeping. When she got a husband she knew how to cook him a dinner.

Bearing Each Other's Burdens.

Life teems with unnecessary pain. For every living soul there is work to do, effort to make, sorrow to alleviate. No day in the short time allotted to us here should pass without some attempt, however feeble, to lessen the load of suffering pressing so unequally on the lives of those around us. All can do some little, and if each soul that has suffered would take a share in removing or lessening the burden of another life would be other than it is. An old writer beautifully says: "All can give a smile." How few value a smile as they should, yet who does not know the brightness which some faces bring whenever they appear? The smile of kindly recognition, the acknowledgment of existing suffering, the free-masonry of endurance—all are conveyed by a glance, and none can tell how often the effort to be cheerful has helped a weaker sufferer to endure.—Social Notes.

Facetiae.

"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a being that flies." "But, mother, why does papa always call my governess an angel?" "Well," exclaimed the mother, after a moment's pause, "she's going to fly immediately."

"I say, boy, whose horse is that you are riding?" "Why, it's daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Why, don't you know? He's uncle Peter Jones." "So you're the son of your uncle?" "How do you make that out, young man?" "Well, you see daddy got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, who is aunt Sally, and so he is my uncle now."

A little fellow who was at a neighbor's house about noon the other day watched the preparations with a great deal of interest, but when asked to stay and eat something he promptly refused. "Why, yes, Johnny, you'd better stay," said the lady; "why can't you?" "Well, 'cause," answered the little fellow, "ma said I mustn't unless you ask me three times."

There was a man in our town, He was so wondrous wise, He thought his business would run itself, And he didn't advertise. Well, business was dull at first, But better times came, and its queer, One day with a rush he sold all his stuff, But the sheriff was auctioneer.

"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends I see no other course but to submit." And he submitted.—Boston Transcript.

Young Folks.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I was looking over THE SPIRIT last night, and seeing some letters from the little folks I thought I would write one. I am ten years old. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Herron. I like to go to school very well. Papa and mamma are not grangers, but grandpa and grandma are. I was at a negro speech last Thursday night and had lots of fun. Well, as I have written all I can think of, I guess I will close. This is my first letter. If I see it in print I may write again. This is from Jefferson Grange. Good-by. ELMER E. BLACK. HOLTON, Kans., Oct. 30, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Benley James, of Indiana.
 D. W. Allen, of South Carolina.
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Meeting of the Kansas State Grange.

BRO. STEVENS:—Please publish that the annual meeting of the Kansas State grange will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing December 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the executive committee.

W. H. JONES, Chairman.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Held at Rolla.

[Reported in Colman's Rural.]

The Missouri State grange met at Rolla on the 19th inst. It was one of the largest and best meetings of the State grange ever held in Missouri. The work within the gates was conducted with the order, dignity and dispatch that would be creditable to any legislative assembly in the land. Arrangements had also been made for meetings outside the grange, so that those who could not gain admission might be entertained and instructed. These meetings were large and orderly. Many able speeches were made at them. They were held at night as well as in the day.

One of the most interesting events of the meeting was a torch-light procession on the first night of the meeting. All the members of the order, both male and female, participated in the procession. The night was a most lovely one, and those who witnessed the procession will never forget it. The members all bore torches, marching double file, and the procession must have been considerably more than a mile in length. All the citizens in Rolla turned out to witness it. And here we will remark that the citizens of Rolla showed all proper courtesy and hospitality to the order. Everything they could do to make their visitors feel that they were welcome was done. There was a large attendance from all parts of the state by those who were not delegates.

The members of the order were received by Mayor Pomeroy on the part of the citizens of Rolla, which was appropriately responded to by Worthy Master Eschbaugh on the part of the order. After this the annual address of the worthy master was delivered, reviewing the condition of the order and giving account of his stewardship. The worthy master thinks a reaction has set in, and that the future prospects of the order are most flattering.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

On the second day, Bro. J. M. Sneed, worthy treasurer, made his annual report, showing in his hands, after paying all the demands of the year, the sum of about \$8,000. The financial condition of the grange is in a most flattering condition.

Bro. A. M. Coffey, the worthy secretary, made his yearly report, showing the cash receipts of the year to be \$10,080.73, which had been duly turned over to the worthy treasurer. The report shows a healthy growth of the order during the past year. Bro. Coffey has made an excellent secretary. We give the concluding remarks of the secretary:

"In presenting this my annual report, and it may be my last to the State grange, I hope to be pardoned for a short reference to my personal and official connection with the order."

"In the month of December, 1872, Bro. T. R. Allen, afterward master of the State grange, upon special invitation, came from his home in St. Louis county and spent the night at my house, and the next day organized at Knob Noster his first grange, and into this grange I was initiated by him and installed as master."

"In May of 1873 a meeting was held at Knob Noster by about 300 delegates for the purpose of organizing a State grange. At this meeting I was elected secretary, and have been re-elected at each biennial meeting. To say that I have been grateful for these repeated proofs of confidence would be expressing very feebly the deep and abiding thankfulness that will be as enduring as life."

"It will be remembered that at the February meeting of the State grange in 1874 an amendment to the constitution was adopted requiring the secretaries of subordinate granges to pay their quarterly dues to the secretary of the State grange, instead of to the treasurer, as had been done previously. Since that time I have received from subordinate granges in payment of quarterly dues and membership fees the sum of \$67,588.84, and from other sources \$21,512.09, making a total of cash of \$89,101.84 that has passed through my hands during my term of office, for all of which I have vouchers, and all of which has been audited and reported upon by the committee appointed for that purpose."

"The membership reported during the year ending June 30, 1879, was an aggregate of 10,043 and for the year ending June 30, 1880, 9,343. The receipts for quarterly dues and membership fees for the former year was \$3,364.06, and for the latter \$3,747.73."

"Our dues to the National grange for 1878 and 1879 were \$502.10, and for 1879 and 1880, \$487.01."

"From this comparative statement for the two years you will perceive that, while the

number of members reported is somewhat lessened, the receipts into the treasury are considerably increased. This is explained by the fact that there have been more initiates during the last than in the former year, and a consequent increase of membership fees."

"These facts give evidence of a healthy and stable condition of the order in Missouri; and from the tone and spirit of the reports and correspondence received at my office I am satisfied there is more harmony among Patrons, better organization, coupled with a spirit of determination to perpetuate the order, than has existed for some years. The outside world better understands our aims and purposes, and except the demagogue in politics and middlemen in trade have mostly ceased their opposition."

"The great need with our granges, as perhaps with most others, is the diffusion of grange literature—papers that are published exclusively in the interest of agriculturists. Give them these aids and an occasional visit and lecture from one who thoroughly understands and appreciates the purposes of the order and final success is assured."

"To this end, the National grange, in my opinion, should distribute among the State granges, in proportion to the amount paid by them, a very large proportion of the fund now held in the National treasury. This should be done, however, only upon the condition that it should be used for no purpose except for the diffusion of knowledge among farmers."

THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

The following report on the lecture system, by Bro. Comstock, chairman, was adopted:

"The committee appointed by you at the last session of the State grange to take under consideration the subject of the lecture system begs leave to submit the following report:

"The task which has been assigned us is one of paramount importance to the perpetuity and well-being of our order, and one which should call forth to the utmost extent all the thought and energy that can be brought to bear upon it."

"If we have no teachers, or if the teachers we have fail to instruct us aright; or, worse yet, if by following some visionary scheme or fanciful idea they teach us wrongly, we are certain to come to grief, and our cause will be held up for derision. But if by a wise system of teaching, rightly directed, we are brought to see more clearly the duties we owe to others, and the rights we may justly claim for ourselves, we are better prepared to grapple with the great problem that lies before us—the elevation of our calling and its followers to the position which God intended they should occupy."

"Your committee would respectfully recommend that the state be divided into at least two, and not more than four, districts, as nearly equal in amount of agricultural population as may be."

"That a suitable lecturer, who may also be authorized to act as deputy, be appointed for each district by the master of the State grange, by and with the consent of the executive committee, who shall have charge of the lecture work, each in his respective district, subject at all times to such rules and regulations as may be laid down by the master and executive committee of the State grange."

"That the district lecturers be allowed from the treasury of the State grange their actual traveling expenses and such reasonable salary for their time as the executive committee may determine."

"That they be instructed to canvass their respective districts as far as possible during the season when farmers have the most leisure."

"That the master and lecturer of the State grange shall act as district lecturers whenever practicable for them to do so, and that whenever so acting they be allowed such compensation in addition to their regular salary as this additional service may require."

"That the executive committee of the State grange have the general oversight and supervision of the lecture work in the state, and that all lecturers report to them whenever required by them to do so."

"That the committee having the lecture work in charge be authorized to send any district lecturer to any part of the state whenever they think that the interests of the order would be advanced by their so doing."

"We also recommend that in addition to the district lecturers the master be authorized to appoint deputies, whose duty shall be to aid and assist the district lecturers in their work in building up and advancing the interests of the order in their respective counties, and who shall receive such compensation for their services as their respective county or subordinate granges shall see fit to pay them from their own resources."

THE GRANGE AGENCIES.

The following resolution, passed by the Montgomery County grange, and sent to the State grange as an expression of the opinion of the Patrons of that county, was unanimously adopted by the State grange:

WHEREAS, We believe the state purchasing agent, Bro. A. J. Child, and our commission agents, Bro. Wm. M. Price & Co., and Hull & Steel, live stock agents, are the right men in the right place; therefore

Resolved, by Montgomery County Grange, at a meeting held at Montgomery City, Mo., September 23, 1880, That we recommend them to our brethren throughout the state and to the favorable consideration of the Missouri State grange, and that we believe them to be honest, efficient and capable men, and believe for the good of the order they should be retained in their respective positions."

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGE.

The following are the officers of the State grange for the ensuing two years: H. Eschbaugh, Master; J. B. Shores, Overseer; Jasper Needham, Lecturer; Wm. Cochran, Steward; A. S. Smith, Assistant Steward; H. A. Booth, Chaplain; J. M. Sneed, Treasurer; A. M. Coffey, Secretary; W. H. Bell, Gate-keeper; Mrs. H. Eschbaugh, Ceres; Mrs. J. B. Shores, Pomona;

Mrs. W. H. Bell, Flora; Mrs. Burkholder, Lady Assistant Steward.

J. C. Evans, of Clay county, was elected a member of the executive committee for two years, and D. N. Thompson, of Bates, for three years.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

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—AND—

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

ORDER!

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

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

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

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

1859. } FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS { 1880.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.

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

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

One of the Glendale Train Robbers Confesses.

[Ottawa Republican.]
Tucker Bashman, now confined in jail at Kansas City for being implicated in the celebrated Glendale train robbery, has always been very reticent in the presence of reporters. But a few days since he divulged some very interesting secrets, and probably the only true story ever published. He stated that he was drawn into the robbery by Jesse James, Ed. Miller, and three others, whose names he refused to give. They came to his house at night and pictured to him the heaps of gold he would receive, but this did not influence him to go so much as the fear that Jesse James would put a bullet through his head if he refused. The party, he said, met at Tom Seaver's school-house three miles south of Glendale, and rode from there to Glendale, where they captured the telegraph office and piled stone upon the track. As soon as the train came up they fired about thirty shots, but none with the intention of hurting anybody. Jesse James and Ed. Miller entered the express car and attended to Grimes, the messenger, and the rest of the party stood outside and fired their pistols. After the money was secured they went to a vacant house on the Green-Johnson farm and divided the spoils, Bashman receiving \$9,000 for his share. After this they all separated, Jesse James telling those who lived in the vicinity to go home and go to work, and no one would suspect them. Everything moved smoothly until Bashman's half brother, Smith, became angry at him, and gave the whole thing away.

Ladies at the Polls.

[Winfield Courier.]
The Winfield ladies have given the most practical and convincing argument in favor of female suffrage. They took charge of the canvass for the prohibitory amendment in the city last Tuesday, appeared at the polls in full force, remained all day with tickets in their hands and solicited voters to vote for the amendment. The interest and excitement was great, but everything was conducted in the most desirous and respectful manner, and there never has been so civil an election in this place. The ladies had a free-lunch stand in the Manning block, where they made their headquarters, and they have done much to make the election such as it should be. A carriage paraded the streets most of the day loaded with young girls sweetly singing inspiring temperance songs, and carrying magnificent temperance banners.

Serious Result of Quail Shooting.

[Blue Rapids Times.]
A. H. Reed, of this place, and Joseph Phinney, cashier of Warden's bank, at Frankfort, were out hunting on the afternoon of October 31, just across the Pottawatomie county line, near Wm. Frank's. Samuel Frank, a young man, came along on horseback, turned his horse about and rode back a little way to see the boys shoot. As the quail rose both fired nearly together. When the smoke cleared away they saw Frank dismounting, while his face was covered with blood. Three shots had entered his neck, twelve or fifteen in his face and four or five in his head. His horse's head and ears were also peppered badly.

Burning of the Miami County Bank.

[Paola Republican.]
Last Monday morning about a quarter to 3 o'clock the Miami County bank was discovered to be on fire. It had caught on the first floor from some unseen cause, and when discovered the whole inside of the room was in a blaze. The building had got so heated and the furniture and floor nearly all on fire it was with some difficulty the flames were quenched. Ladders were run up and men got into the upper rooms and flooded them with water, and all danger of further progress of the fire was ended. The damage was about \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Relief for the Frontier Settlers.

[Seneca Courier.]
A car load of corn, potatoes, wheat and meat was loaded at the depot in Seneca on Saturday last and shipped to Logan, Phillips county, for the relief of Kansas frontier settlers. This relief is gathered under the direction of the State Aid society and shipped to their care for distribution, so there is no question but it goes right and is honestly distributed. Other towns in Nemaha county shipped the same day, and there will be another opportunity soon for others who have pledged contributions or will donate to send, due notice of time to be given hereafter.

Fatal Accident.

[Winfield Courier.]
Last Thursday Mr. Kirby was in town with a wagon on which were high sideboards and above them a high spring seat. While driving home he reached over from his seat to secure a bag of apples, when a lurch of the wagon threw him off, and falling to the ground on his head and shoulders he was so terribly injured that he died in a few hours. His funeral was attended on Saturday under the charge of Father Kelly, of the Catholic church. Mr. Kirby was one of the earliest settlers of this county, was a hard-working man and highly respected.

Sam. Takes It.

[Galena Miner.]
S. N. Andrews and Jim Leeper have mining property that they paid a thousand dollars for. They filed papers to-day obligating each other to give up their respective interests on the following conditions: If New York gives less than 10,000 Republican majority Sam. Andrews gives his interest to Leeper, and if 10,000 or more Jim gives his interest to Andrews. Sam. will take it, and don't you forget it.

The harsh aspect of the autumnal gray, which betokens the shady side of life, is easily modified by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Shooting a Burglar.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]
On Tuesday night Judge Waters decided to take his better-halt to the show. His boy, Willie, went to a neighbor's to spend the evening. Along about 9 o'clock a light was discovered in the judge's domicile. The discoverer supposed that Willie had returned, but called out to him in order to be sure of the fact. No reply came, but Willie ran over from the neighbor's to see what was the matter. As soon as he was informed he started after his father, whom he met coming home. The judge went and borrowed a revolver, and accompanied by some neighbors entered the dwelling and went up stairs. While ascending the stairs he cocked the weapon and held it ready to administer sudden death at the slightest warning. While peeping around in the upper rooms he stumbled and pulled the trigger. There was a flash, a concussion and a number of excited people. It was soon apparent that the burglar was gone, and the judge returned to the lower rooms before he thought of being hurt. Feeling a little pain in his foot, he made an examination, and found that the bullet had gone down into his shoe and between his toes, tearing and lacerating the flesh. He was considerably lame this morning. His honor is confident that he knows who the miscreant was, and declares that if the fellow fools around his premises any more he will not waste the next shot on himself.

Abundant Rains.

[Emporia News.]
Within the past two months more rain has fallen in Western Kansas and Southern Nebraska than the oldest inhabitant has ever seen before during his residence in the country. The section we speak of is beyond the railroads and in a part of the country where rain is unusual. A commercial traveler who lately returned from there was frequently detained by swollen streams and mud. As a result fall wheat looks splendid, and the people are full of hopes for the future. Much of the seed wheat furnished by the different railroads went into this country.

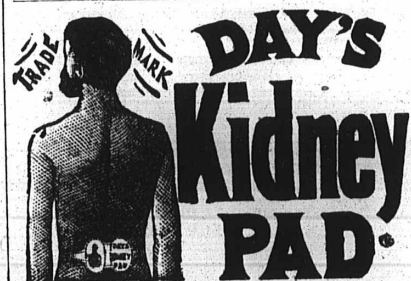
Fighting Out a Grudge at the Polls.

[Minneapolis Index.]
It is reported that a difficulty occurred at a voting precinct in Lincoln county, near this county line, between Samuel Wright and Fred. Scholar, in which the latter received injuries of a very serious nature by being struck on the head with a rock. The difficulty originated through an old grudge, and not in reference to politics. Scholar is reported to be in a precarious condition.

MEYER & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., say: "For wear we think the Black Tip better than the Solar Tip, as we often have trouble with the Solar Tip from ripping on the top, and have to be sewed free; but the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip needs no sewing."

Wanted.

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



DAY'S Kidney PAD.

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

PAIN IN THE BACK.

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

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

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

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

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

Do not be prejudiced. GIVE IT A TRIAL and be convinced that it is honest, reliable, effective, and just what your feeble and exhausted body requires. Thousands are daily adding their testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, who are being restored to perfect health after all other treatments and remedies have failed. Ask your druggist for it, and accept NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and receive it by return mail.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.—Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad (for Chronic, deep seated, or cases of long standing), \$3; Children's Pad (for summer complaint, weak kidneys and bed-wetting), \$1.50. "How a Life was Saved," containing a history of this great discovery, mailed free. Write for it. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE.

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

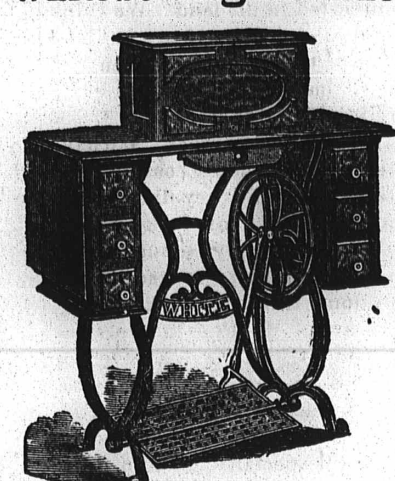
VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

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

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running,

Easiest Selling, and

Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHESY, Agent,

Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions 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 efficient 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 perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being composed 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.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T. Co.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

on them when purchasing for their children.

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 Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

O. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and

Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

A. H. ANDERSON,

(Successor to J. B. Sutlin)

Merchant Tailor!

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

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

63 Massachusetts street. LAWRENCE.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

Extra Choice Butter, or Good

Sweet Lard, or Fat Young

Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.

My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

E. E. GOOD.



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superior quality of this Powder over all other preparations of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Horticultural Department.**Apples in Odd and Even Years.**

A correspondent writes: "Can you tell us the cause of the fruitfulness of our orchards in even years and their barrenness in odd years? If this apple blessing, as you call it, could be more evenly distributed with the years I should consider it almost doubled in value. I do not wish to impugn the wisdom of Providence, but this 'pouring out of blessing till there is no longer room to receive it' in one year and withholding it or bestowing it in limited measure another year seems to be abnormal. Has not our mode of cultivation something to do with this alternate fruitfulness and barrenness? Why in fruitful years are the apples so large and fair, and when only a few are to be found on the trees why are these few so knotty and wormy? The whole thing is a mystery to me, and if you can throw any light on these questions you will oblige many young orchardists besides your humble servant."

There is nothing abnormal about alternate fruitfulness and barrenness. This alternation is as natural as the alternate seasons of day and night, summer and winter, labor and rest. By an abundant production the energies of the tree, and possibly the fruitfulness of the soil, are exhausted, and require a season of rest. It is simply a case of reaction, an ebb after the flow of the tide. That this is the true explanation of it seems more reasonable from the fact that the varieties which are most subject to the alternation are the most productive in the fruitful years. Thus, the Baldwin is such an abundant bearer when it produces at all that it has been called "the glutton of the market," but every other year is a Sabbath, a time of rest, with this variety; while the Rhode Island Greening is very apt to produce more or less each year. The Early Strawberry yields its thousands of delicious little apples one year, but seldom is its red cheek seen on the trees the next season. If our friend wishes to know why the even year is fruitful and the odd barren he asks too much. Why the even year is honored with being fruitful and the odd is condemned to be barren is as much a mystery to us as the origin of sin. There are many things which we accept as facts, but do not pretend to explain.

Right here we wish to suggest for the consolation of orchardists who are inclined to murmur at the superabundant crop of apples this year that already there is evidence that this superabundance will be overruled for good to American fruit growers. Apples are being shipped to Europe this fall in greater quantities than ever before, and as they are cheaper than ever they will advertise themselves thoroughly and successfully, and we shall hereafter expect a foreign demand such as we have not known in the past. There is no part of the world where apples can be grown in such abundance and perfection as in the northern belt of this country, and when this fact is known in Europe our correspondent and other fruit growers will not have so much reason to complain of the market.

Our correspondent seems to take it for granted that even years are fruitful and odd years barren; and this seems to be the general impression, and is doubtless true to a large extent, but not to such a degree as is commonly supposed. We have many trees that are productive in the odd years and barren in the even, and we know many large orchards that have the fixed habit of bearing in the odd years. We have some trees the sides of which are productive in alternate years—one-half the tree bearing in the even year and the other half in the odd—so that the principle of alternation seems fixed, and the cause of it obvious. How long the habit of production in even years has been observed we have no means of knowing, but it certainly seems to be more common in the latter part of this century than it was in the first half.

As to why apples are "large and fair in fruitful years and knotty and wormy when there are only a few" we see nothing very mysterious. We doubt whether he is correct in supposing that the fruit is larger in years of abundance. If a tree bears very profusely the apples are generally fair, but are frequently of a medium if not an inferior size. The Baldwins, which are so abundant this year, are very fair though not unusually large. Doubtless

the same vitality in the trees and the same climatic influences which tend to produce an abundance tend also to produce apples of large size, but vitality and other forces are scattered among so many apples we can't expect them all to be large. That they are free from knots and worms is doubtless due to the fact that the insects, having so large a range, can't get round too many specimens. The knots we find on apples are the result of the bite of insects, especially the curculio. This great enemy of the orchardist makes a crescent puncture in the skin of an apple, in which he deposits an egg, and if the vitality of the fruit is sufficient to throw out the egg before it is hatched the puncture causes a knotty depression. The curculio has been at work this year, for we find some knotty and some wormy apples, but he has not been "the grand rounds," for time failed him to inspect each apple. He can come much nearer to it when there are only a few apples to be inspected.

As to the remedy for this alternation of fruitfulness and barrenness we know of none better than to keep the orchard in good condition by the use of fertilizers—a compost of wood ashes and muck we find the best—so that the trees may have vitality enough to bear liberally each year. A liberal or even a moderate product annually is far better than overproduction in alternate years. The fruit-buds of one year are formed early in the previous year, so that we prefer top-dressing our orchard in the autumn in order that the trees may feel the inspiration of the manure early in the spring. If hogs are allowed free range of an orchard they will devour the windfalls and the larvae inside of them and thus diminish the insects, and at the same time by their rooting and excrement will keep the land loose and well fertilized. Swine-pastured orchards, we notice, are most apt to bear each year.

There has been much discussion about changing the bearing season so as to have it come in the odd instead of the even year, and many attempts have been made in this direction, but not with such success as to warrant the general practice of the theories advanced. It has been said that if the fruit-buds were picked off in the even year the habit of bearing in the odd year might be induced, but the experiment has failed in some cases, and when it has succeeded the tendency has been to revert to overproduction in the even year. Whether this plan succeeds or fails we doubt whether it would pay. Another proposition has been to pick off half the fruit in the even years, and thus prevent exhaustion and induce moderate fruitfulness in the unfruitful seasons. This is often practiced with good success in the case of pears, giving larger fruit the first year and a moderate supply the next. When pears bring \$6 to \$8 a barrel this will pay, but apples are so plenty and cheap that we prefer to let nature do her own selection in the apple orchard. —N. Y. Times.

How to Grow Apple Stocks.

An experienced nurseryman and tree grower gives the following as his method of growing apple seedlings:

The ground where the seeds are to be planted should now be plowed, harrowed, rolled and well pulverized. It should be moderately rich; but use no green manure at this time of the year. The best way to get the seed is to pick out good, ripe apples from strong growing trees, crush them and wash and sift the pulp or pomace. The good, plump seeds will fall to the bottom, while the light seeds and pomace will float and can be skimmed off. The seeds should now be planted in rows about three feet apart, a little thicker than peas are usually sown; nearly every one of these seeds should sprout in the spring and become a good, healthy stock. If the ground is not ready for them, the seeds should be dried on a board and then put away in boxes, between layers of slightly moist sand, somewhere out of the reach of mice and in a cool place; but it is much better to plant at once in the fall. When stocks are grown on a large scale, the above is most too slow work; so we cart from the cider presses the pomace to where it is to be planted, fine it by rubbing between the hands, and sow at once—sowing, of course, much thicker than if only the clean seeds; but it is generally the case that they are sown too thick, in which case the stocks are all second or third class,

and never make such good trees as if they had been sown thinner and were consequently larger and stronger. The pomace, being sown with the seeds, acts as a fertilizer. Some think it sours the ground, but we have never seen the least trouble in that direction. In fact, we would rather have it than not. After the seeds and pomace are sown and covered about three inches deep, they may rest undisturbed until about December, or when the first slight freeze occurs, when they should be covered in the row with a light covering of barn-yard manure or anything of the kind to act as a mulch. This not only keeps the ground from cracking, but makes the soil soft in the spring so that the little sprouts can easily get through the ground, and it will also help keep back the weeds early in the spring and act as a mulch and fertilizer all through the season. After they are up in the spring, keep the ground well cultivated and the seedlings weeded, and when they are six inches high, just after a rain thin out the weakest where they are too thick. In selling, sort into different sizes—first, second, etc.—and tie in bunches of 100 or 200. In shipping by freight they should have the tops cut off, thereby saving about one-third of the freight.

Pear Cultivation.

How shall the trees be trained? Some are in favor of open heads, while others are in favor of a pyramidal form. I am decidedly in favor of the latter, not only for the pear, but for all fruit trees. I had open-headed apple trees totally ruined by the heavy sleet we had five or six years ago. The trunks split wide open in halves and quarters. I have seen the same result from the trees being heavily loaded with fruit, and it is not the case with those trained in a pyramidal form. Now and then a limb may be weighted down and break, but not so as to injure the body of the tree.

My experience has taught me in the training of trees to assist nature in performing its work in the form and growth of the tree, and not to violate natural laws which govern the vegetable kingdom. In order to form a pyramidal tree, leave three or four limbs to form the head. The center of these branches is termed the stem or leader of the tree. Cut back the side branches one-half of last year's growth—and the main stem or leader should be cut back in the same way, provided in so doing it has sufficient advantage over the side branches to insure its leadership—in order to have the desired form.

It is very important to cultivate young pear trees well until they get established—say from six to seven years. Then they need but little cultivation.

Every few years give them a light top-dressing of ashes and lime mixed together, or barn-yard or stable manure. This is very important to keep up the vitality of the tree when it is bearing large crops of fruit each year.

The question is often asked, "Has the cultivation of the pear been profitable?" I answer, unquestionably it has been profitable with some of the varieties. I know, from my own experience, that I have realized better profits from my pear orchards than any fruit I have ever cultivated.

I have orchards of apples and peaches, but the yield for profit has not been as great with either, and the apples are more profitable with me than peaches. —Read by S. A. Gaar before the Kentucky Horticultural Society.

The Household.**The Family Relation.****NO. III.****HUSBAND AND WIFE.**

Although it is a scriptural injunction that the wife should obey her husband in all things, it is an injunction only applicable to Christians—citizens of the kingdom of Christ. Christ loves the church as his own body. Indeed, they are called the body of Christ, and members in particular. If Christ loves the church as his own body, so should the husband love his wife. When the husband loves his wife as his own body he will never impose a single requisition upon her that would in any way conflict with the Christian benevolence and courtesies due her as his equal in intellect and by far his superior in philanthropy and true Christian graces. The head of the family is the husband,

as Christ is the head of the church. But in being the head he is only scripturally so, while he himself conforms to all the laws that govern that God-given and happy relation. Husbands often unthoughtfully become discourteous when they little think they really are so. How often while the husband has been pursuing the avocation of the day, and doubtless often too has suffered himself to be overtaxed with labor and the cares of life, when the wife looks for and anxiously expects a little social conversation, the news of the day, or events of life—yes, how often he takes up the paper and reads to himself for an hour or two, while the wife in patient waiting almost wishes that another paper would never be printed. Any person so much confined at home as all good wives generally are is more anxious to hear of what is going on in the outside world than many, very many, otherwise good men suppose. A person would almost as soon be in company with the dead as to be in company with a person that could be sociable, interesting and instructive and would not be so.

Much we have learned in life is forgotten unless we occasionally, at least, talk it up; and nowhere in this wide world is it more incumbent on husband and wife to make life happy than at home, dear home. Our friends and relatives all enjoy the sociability of the true courtesy and kindnesses of every family. And all the pretenses to hide the reverse is as easily seen by anything like discerning people as to see the difference between midnight darkness and the light of the noonday sun. No one need ever be expected to be considered good and true as friends that are not good and true to their most intimate friends and relatives in the family relation.

"Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them; and let the wife see that she reverence her husband." A. V.

Letter from Mrs. S. A. Roser.

Good afternoon, ladies! I have been left all alone to-day. This being election day, my husband has gone to town; and the children are all at school, even the baby. I was getting a little lonesome, so I just dropped my comfort on which I was binding and have come to have a talk with you.

I believe I have been absent a little longer than usual. I aimed to get round once a month, but I see I missed October entirely. But no matter. I suppose that I was not missed, and I was so very busy I could not possibly come. But now the most pressing work (such as could not be put off) is out of the way, and I mean to have a little recreation; though there is still plenty to do. But it is some consolation to know that canning, pickling, gathering and storing for winter is about all done, except the potatoes are not yet stored away. I sliced my last tomatoes for pickling this morning. But they are not put away yet. But that's no great bugbear.

Our neighbor's baby is five days' old; is fat and hearty. The mother is doing well. I found her on the fourth day sitting up in bed working button holes in her baby's slip.

Yes, we are almost ready for winter. Now were it not for that ever-ravenous stomach that is always stuffing itself to its utmost capacity, and yet crying more, more! we might expect a little time for self-culture; but as it is, there is no such prospect.

November 3.—I didn't get my chat out yesterday, so I am back again. I have been baking and fussing in the kitchen all day to-day. It's 3 o'clock and I have just now got my bread in the oven, and I am nearly tired out. But when I get through I think I'll have enough to do till Saturday. O hum! what a wearisome world this is!

Mattie, I think you might have favored me enough to give me your name, since you know mine. But never mind. I'll be up with you yet. I think from your statement of the tramps bothering you so much you must live near a public highway. I don't know what the tramp is good for. I believe I would rather have the fly, if he is a nuisance. But scientists say the fly is a necessity. He clears the air we breathe of its poisonous oxygen. But the regular tramp—I think he ought to be put in the house of correction, and made to work or starve. I believe I prefer living in the backwoods where they can't find me.

I don't know that I quite understand

the "Towel's" complaint. But I am under the impression that some one who has been with us has been offended. If so, who has been the offender? Was it I who came from wallowing in a rut and wiped my filth on you? If so, I beg pardon. I'll try and be more careful hereafter.

J. L. McKeever, I like your article on prohibition very much. I am glad to see one so young advocate temperance. Go on, and God will bless your labors. Come often to our "Household." We love your company.

A. V., hurry up your articles, and let us learn more of the marriage relation.

Mrs. Delia B. Crippen, glad to make your acquaintance. I was born a Buckeye; but as for the Yankee, I dare not claim. I am Pennsylvania Dutch by birth.

Editor, we allow no slang in our column. Our "Household" is too sacred for that. S. A. ROSE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 3, 1880.

Veterinary Department.**Condiments for Poultry.**

A moderate quantity of cayenne pepper, mustard or ginger can, with great benefit, be added to the food of fowls to increase their vigor and to stimulate egg production. This diet, although apparently artificial, is really natural; for wild birds of the gallinacean family have access to very many highly spiced berries and buds—articles that give the "game flavor" to their flesh. Although there is more or less of an aromatic principle in wheat, Indian corn and other grains consumed by the domestic fowl, yet the quantity is not sufficient to supply the place of the stronger spices, a taste for which is inherited by the fowl.—Live-Stock Journal.

Abscess of the Heel.

My horse has a soft place between his heels on the off fore foot. It feels as if there might be matter underneath. Leg never swells nor heats. Rest of the foot is all right. He is slightly lame in that foot over stones or macadam, not on turf. Can it be from this spot? What shall I do for it? Have removed front shoes and turned him out. He may have overreached. There is no offensive smell.

ANSWER.—Any lesion that would produce a soft spot with swelling and inflammation in the pit of the heel would be sufficient to cause an animal to go lame. You may have all that and not be able to appreciate the latter. We frequently meet with cases similar to that which you describe, which, after a little time, break down and leave an ugly ulcer, which is always difficult to heal. We presume you have just such a case. Treatment: Keep it in poultice for three days, and if it points, or in other words becomes very soft at some prominent part, with a tendency to break, lance it and allow it to discharge for four days; then dress it daily with one part of chloride of zinc to twenty of water. Pack it full of oakum and apply a bandage, so as to get a moderate pressure, and if in a few days it does not show a tendency to heal cauterize its internal surface with nitrate of silver.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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Farm and Stock.

History of Maud S, the Fastest Trotter on Earth.

Horsemen generally understand how Maud S was brought to the surface, but as thousands are unacquainted with the general facts, and several minor details have come to me from an authoritative source, they are sufficiently interesting to bear repetition.

In July, 1876, William Bair, Maud's driver, whose handling of the animal cannot but greatly distinguish him, came from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati. In the fortune of things he came there without employment, and, which is no discredit to him, without means. The simple truth is, he was in hard luck, though he had good letters of recommendation. He applied to Capt. Stone as the president of the Chester Park association requesting that he should assist him to secure of some member of the association the handling of his horses over the track. Capt. Stone spoke to several, but could get nothing for him to do. He noticed that Bair neither swore, drank, chewed nor smoked. It occurred to him that whatever such a man's abilities might be, his reliability could be depended on. Not because he had anything for Bair to do, but more from a generous impulse than otherwise, he gave Bair his Lady Chester, and told him to go ahead and see what he could do with her. She was not thought speedy, and had only shown about 2:50. Bair went to work with her, brought her down to about 2:30, and made several matches with her which he won. Capt. Stone, judging that the limit of her speed had been reached, withdrew her from the turf. He then told Bair to look about and get hold of something he could go to work upon again. Bair attended the Bugher sale and bought the two-year-old filly Maud S, which had been purchased by the elder Bugher of the Alexanders, of Kentucky, who bred her. The price paid for her by Capt. Stone was \$350. She could not be bought for one thousand times that amount to-day, and is worth five hundred times \$350—with ordinary chances as an investment.

She was wintered carefully, was broken by Bair, and in her three-year-old form she next spring showed on the Chester Park track a half mile in 1:13. The next season, in her four-year-old form, she was most thoroughly handled by Bair, and first astonished the world when she showed a mile over the Lexington track in 2:17 1-2. Vanderbilt immediately purchased her of Capt. Stone, the purchase price being \$21,000, and straightway a great cry went up regarding "a fool and his money," etc. Maud S, on being shipped to New York, was at once turned over by Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Carl Burr, a handler of very great reputation, but whatever the reasons may have been, she did not do well under his care. Mr. Burr had charge of her one year. Mr. Vanderbilt then wrote to Capt. Stone, asking him if he would not again take charge of her and fully develop her. He had been stung and hurt by covert charges of smart dealing with Vanderbilt, and while it was precisely the opportunity he desired, he would not accede to the proposition until he had thoroughly satisfied himself of her condition. He slipped down to New York and did this. He at once satisfied himself that Maud was all right; that the failure in her development was the fault of nobody. She was simply delicately sensitive, high strung, was not *en rapport* with her surroundings and driver, and, sentimental as it may seem, needed "sympathetic development" under the kindest influences.

He brought her back to Cincinnati to her old surroundings. Bair went to work upon her again, and her old groom, the colored boy Charlie Grant, was her constant companion. The result is well known. In connection with this I believe it proper to mention certain influences which I am sure have contributed to the magnificent successes of Maud S. Capt. Stone, William Bair, Charlie Grant and Maud S are all the best of friends. Without desiring to reflect upon other horsemen, it is but fair to state that, were not William Bair an honest man, he could hardly be other than absolutely trustworthy in his handling of the Kentucky trotting miracle. Capt. Stone pays over to Bair just one-half of all the money received for performances. Charlie Grant, the groom, gets the best wages paid to such help in this country.

Just consider the matter a moment. Her owner is the richest man in America. Capt. Stone is not getting poorer by her great performances, while his highest pride is gratified by the vindication that she has been to his personal integrity. Her driver is being made a rich man and achieving a world-wide reputation. Maud S has the speed and power, and no such favorable circumstances and influences for developing an animal's speed, and carefully developing it, were ever before known.

She is just six years old. She has never even been crowded. She has never gone to her stable when she could not have done another mile faster than the last was made, and as easily. The one individual who knows her power (if it is within human judgment to know it) positively asserts that she has just begun astonishing people, and that the possibilities of 2:00 time are within her matchless frame. No one is compelled to bet money on this statement, but that she has not yet done her crowning work is true; and if Capt. Stone succeeds in gaining Vanderbilt's permission for a match with St. Julien, if the latter is trotted to win or die, he will never start again.—Chicago Letter, in *Courier-Journal*.

Clydesdale Horses.

Clydesdale horses obtained their name from the region in which they first acquired a reputation, and in which they are still most extensively bred—the valley of the river Clyde, in Western Scotland. They are the favorite draft breed of Scotland; and are held in good repute in England; and are now rapidly growing in favor in America, both in Canada and the United States. The importations to our own country are now only second in number to those of the French horses. It is believed Clydesdale horses have, in a few instances, sold at higher prices than have been paid for horses of any other of the larger breeds.

There is uncertainty and some dispute concerning the origin of the Clydesdales. It is quite probable that many years ago there was some infusion of the blood of the Flemish draft horses; and it is certain that even in recent years there was more or less crossing with English-bred draft horses. Until the establishment of the Clydesdale Stud Book in 1878 many breeders were careless in preserving pedigrees, and many high-priced Clydesdales were known to have recent crosses with English blood; of many others it was impossible to trace the pedigrees further than two or three generations.

As now bred, Clydesdale are usually from 16 to 16 1-2 hands high, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. In some cases they reach much greater size. An imported Clydesdale stallion now owned in Illinois is claimed to have weighed 2,400 pounds. The favorite color is a bay or brown. Black is not uncommon, and grays are occasionally met with. Chestnuts and roans are more rarely found, but are unpopular. White on the face and on some or all the legs is now preferred, as evidence of pure breeding. The Scotch breeders also attach much importance to a profusion of long but rather fine and silky hair on the legs below the knee and hock.

One of the principal claims made for the Clydesdales is that they are more active—have a quicker and longer step than horses of other heavy breeds. To secure this the shoulder should be rather oblique, and the pastern longer and more sloping than in most breeds of the class. Importance is properly attached to strength and flatness of the bones of the leg, especially below the knee. Bad feet and side bones are occasionally to be found. Perhaps the most common faults in this breed is too great length of body, with flat sides. The hind quarters are usually very good; larger and less drooping than in the French horses. The head is often large and plain. Breadth at the eyes is to be desired. As a class, the Clydesdales have good dispositions.

The writer carefully examined the Clydesdale horses at the principal Scottish shows in 1879, and at the stables of some leading breeders, as well as those at work in the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was much pleased with them. With care in selection, giving the preference to those of medium size and with the best action, he believes the Clydesdales as well suited for crossing on our common American horses as is any of the draft breeds.

There seems no necessity for following the present Scottish fashion in the matter of white markings, nor of "feathered" legs. The former does not agree with American ideas of beauty, and the latter are a positive disadvantage in muddy weather.

An association of American Clydesdale breeders has been formed, and an American Stud Book for the breed is in preparation. This, with the similar work in Scotland, will do much to secure greater care in breeding, and a closer adherence to one type. The importations of Clydesdales to this country are becoming more numerous each year. Probably more have been imported in 1880 than in any two former years.—*Farmers' Review*.

Milk and Milking.

It is a common practice to give the animal a feed before beginning to milk, so as to make the cow quiet and contented. But is this a good plan? Should not this important and delicate operation, over which the cow has so much control, receive the undivided attention of the animal as well as of the milker? We think it should, and that feeding at this time is bad practice. It is a matter of habit anyhow, and the cow may as well be taught to attend solely to the milking as to eat. Of course she must be quiet and contented; but this should result from general treatment, and not from a coaxing feed.

Here is a bag full of milk which we propose to draw. The cow is healthy; the milk must be a perfectly natural product, and we must keep it so. Partly right. But not so fast! Is it certain that the milk is all right now? By no means; for the milk may be affected while still in the udder. If the food has been bad the milk has suffered in quality; if the cow has had impure water to drink, it has beyond doubt directly injured the milk; if she has suffered from thirst, the milk will be less in quantity and in fats; if she has breathed foul air, whether in stable, yard or pasture, it has affected the milk—perhaps made it unfit for use. Do not forget this. Carrion in the pasture, offensive fish manure in an adjoining field, or any sickening odor, even if from a distance, may have a very injurious effect. So may emanations from a manure-cellar, without the proper precautions of tight floors and ventilation. Pure air is as necessary to the making of good milk as pure water and pure food. If there has been insufficient shade in the pasture, and the animal has suffered from extreme heat, the milk will show it in direct loss of the fat and sugar elements and increase in undesirable albuminoids. It will be very poor milk. The same result follows worrying by a dog, fast driving from pasture, or any fright or harsh treatment. A rough, noisy cow-boy, or a worthless cur, may directly diminish the butter yield from one-third to one-half by injury to the milk yet within the cow, and the milker may hardly notice it.—*Land and Home*.

Autumn Feeding of Fowls.

As soon as the first cool days come, fowls that are in health begin to manifest an increase of appetite. The quantity that would remain over after the morning feed and be sufficient for the day in warm weather is now consumed long before night, and more must be supplied. It matters little how the food is given so long as the fowls are benefited thereby, providing the food is given with regularity. The writer has long been in the habit of keeping corn by the fowls in regular feeding places, and they, though often wandering far away, always know where to find it when needed. In this way the fowls continue in better health. When hungry they have a supply within reach, and do not remain any length of time with empty crops, which is injurious. Otherwise they are apt to eat too much when given grain, which brings on indigestion and weakens the bird. Therefore it is my practice to keep it within reach continually.

Leghorns, Dorkings and Houdans are the only breeds kept at present. There is no danger with these breeds of giving too much corn. Indeed, there is no danger with any breed at this time of year. The bird that is intended to go through the winter will now manifest a large appetite, and the grain should be corn. The period of molting has reduced the fowls, and there will not be any excess of fat taken on

until after this period is passed through and the strength is fully recovered. Then the appetite ceases to be so acute. The drain has been supplied, and the surplus after the system has been fed goes to egg-production. Sometimes it tends to an overburden of fat, which generates disease. This is the case with the Asiatics in general. Chickens in cool weather have greater appetites and grow much faster than during the hot weather. They will consume nearly double the quantity of corn in September and October, when the owner is getting them ready for the holiday markets. This stimulating should be done before cold weather sets in, after which the severity pinches them and stops their growth. The fowls should eat heartily on cool September mornings and be ready for the run and insect forage that is always so plentiful at this time of year at noonday.—*Country Gentleman*.

Sheep with Foot Rot.

Will you please inform me how to cure sheep affected with foot rot?

In the ordinary form of foot rot the redundancy of soft fungoid separates from the sensitive textures underneath, cracks, and allows the introduction of dirt and other foreign bodies, which keep up and increase irritation, perpetuate the growth of faulty horn, and produce noisome, irritating discharges underrunning the sole and walls of the foot. Such a condition results from several weeks of neglect; and obviously it takes time and care to establish a healthy condition, to remove irritation, to get the sensitive, deeper seated textures to grow healthy horn. Ignorant folks thoughtlessly fancy that an unerring remedy should at once make good these defects, remove unsound tissues and restore the feet to its natural condition. Shepherds sometimes boast that they have the stuff that will cure in one dressing. A good sharp caustic that, as the men express it, is "teart," that makes the horn smoke and the sheep wince, is generally ruthlessly applied. When thus irrationally treated, no wonder that the flock continues lame, that good food is wasted, and that the feet get hard, dry and deformed. The continuance and extension of the complaint is apt to be explained by the statement that the attacks are catching. Ordinary foot rot is not contagious, but on certain soft, moist land it continues and spreads by mismanagement. The first matter in all these cases is to turn up the sheep and carefully remove all loose, faulty horn. This must be done with judgment, with a sharp knife, and without cutting so deeply as to bring blood. It must be repeated at intervals of four or five days. Were such treatment systematically adopted every ten weeks or three months with all sheep on land liable to foot rot, the feet would be kept in a sound and healthy state. To destroy dead and diseased textures, and stimulate the secreting surfaces to healthy action, some astringent antiseptic should be freely applied every second or third day. In milder cases, one part of carbolic acid dissolved in ten parts of oil answers well. In other cases, one part of sulphate of copper is usefully made into ointment with six of lard. In more serious chronic cases, where caustic is needful, one part of butter of antimony is cautiously used, mixed with six or eight of tincture of myrrh.—*Veterinary Editor, in North British Agriculturist*.

Computing Weight by Measure.

The following is the rule for computing the weight of live animals by measurement with a tape line:

The animal should stand square. Take his circumference just behind the shoulder-blade. This is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade. This will be the length. Then work the figures thus: Suppose the girth of the bullock 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together makes 33 square superficial feet; and this multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than 7 and more than 5 feet in girth) makes 759 pounds. When the animal measures less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in length and 2 feet in girth; these multiplied together make

4 feet, which multiplied by 11 (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when cattle measure less than 3 feet in girth) make 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, etc., to measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length; that multiplied together makes 6 square feet, and these multiplied by 16 (the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than 5 and more than 3 feet in girth) make 256 pounds. The dimensions of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs taken this way will give the weight of the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for animals half fat of 1 pound in 20 from those that are fat; and for a cow that has had calves 1 pound must be allowed, in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every 20.

The Plymouth Rock for the Farmer.

Don't tell me that your mixed breeds, half-breeds and no breeds are the best breeds for the farmer. The best, the most profitable, fowls that a farmer can keep are thoroughbred fowls. Farmers may not care for thoroughbred fowls on account of the uniformity of color and markings, but they will find that it pays to take even that into consideration. For a market fowl, uniformity of color in legs and skin is greatly to be desired, especially when that color happens to be yellow. For the general farmer, who wants a fowl for all purposes, there is no better breed than the medium-sized, thoroughbred Plymouth Rock. For those who cannot get full-blood fowls to commence with, I should advise crossing the common stock with some of the improved varieties, but I should not advise crossing with Plymouth Rocks this year, Game next year and Hamburg the year after. If you begin crossing with the Plymouth Rocks, keep right on with them until you have crossed your mongrel stock out of existence. "But," says one of the wise men, "the object in crossing with different breeds is to prevent in-and-in breeding." In-and-in fiddlesticks! Just as if there were but one strain of Plymouth Rocks, or Hamburgs, or Games in the country! You will have to find some better excuse than that for your mixed breed. Why, bless your innocent souls, don't you know that you are indebted to judicious in-and-in breeding for untold developments of the useful qualities of all our domesticated animals?—*Fannie Field, in Prairie Farmer*.

Sheep in Australia.

As the first sprinkling of live stock, supplemented by similar small shipments from England and the Cape Colony, increased, small flocks and herds were found, until by careful observation two score years after the first arrivals had landed there were on the pastures no less than 12,479 horses, 262,866 cattle, and 536,391 sheep. These further increased, and in 1861 there were 6,119,100 sheep—a number which was doubled in the five years which followed. Hastily passing from that point to the present, the rapid growth of the pastoral industry is at once grasped by the perusal of statistics, which show that the seven colonies of the Australian group now hold about 70,000,000 sheep, of which the mother-colony possesses nearly three-sevenths, or more than one-twentieth of the total stock of sheep in the world.—*Sydney Mail*.

The Sheep Fold.

Some way or other agriculture seems incomplete without a flock of sheep. They are essential to the thick-set longevity of the old grass land, and all the world over and in olden times they were esteemed as most important, and in the most improved agricultural country of England they are cherished by every farmer, from the highest to the lowest. The wool is one of the incomes which cannot be dispensed with, and the flocks are so managed that the tegs cut heavier and more valuable fleeces than older sheep; in fact, teg fleeces in England not only weigh 30 per cent. heavier than those of the ewes, but make 10 or more per cent. higher prices. There is no excuse in the West for the absence of sheep on every farm. Minnesota cannot be excelled as a wool-producing state.

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9, 1880.

Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$4.95 @ 5.00
Family.....	4.70 @ 4.85
XXX.....	4.30 @ 4.45
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02
“ “ November.....	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02
“ “ December.....	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02
No. 3 fall, spot.....	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2
No. 4 “ “.....	91 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	40 1/2 @ 41
“ “ November.....	39 1/2 @ 40
Oats.....	35 @ 36 1/2
Rye.....	13.75 @ 14.00
Pork.....	7.87 1/2 @ 8.00
Lard.....	20 @ 25
Butter.....	20 @ 24
Eggs.....	19 @ 20

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	\$1.02 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2
“ “ November.....	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2
“ “ December.....	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2
No. 3 “ “.....	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2
Corn—Spot.....	40 1/2 @ 41
November.....	39 1/2 @ 40
Oats.....	13.75 @ 14.00
Pork.....	8.07 1/2 @ 8.10
Lard.....	20 @ 25

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9, 1880.

Wheat—No. 1 fall.....	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
“ “ November.....	89 @ 90 1/2
“ “ December.....	91 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 fall, spot.....	83 1/2 @ 84 1/2
No. 3 “ “.....	81 @ 82 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	41 @ 42 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 18@19c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.25@2.00 per doz., old hens \$1.75@2.00, roosters \$1.50; apples, 75c. @ \$1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 40@50c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$4.00@4.50, turnips per bu. 15@20c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax \$1.08, timothy \$2.25, castor beans \$1.20@1.25 per bu.; hay, \$6.50@8.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@17c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7@9c., green 6c., calf 10@12c.

H. K. Jackson, a prominent British crop observer, writes to *Dornbusch* as follows:

“The lowness of stocks and the wide, general demand for wheat are points in favor of value for the immediate future, nor is there a present likelihood of stocks at the end of the year being at all large. Recently farmers' deliveries, in round numbers 200,000 quarters, have only been barely supplemented by imports just sufficient for weekly consumption, and if autumn receipts fail to increase the wheat reserve of the country those of the spring quarter notoriously diminish granary stocks in all seasons. Anything like a glut of supplies is not therefore to be expected unless sudden speculation should charter steamers from Atlantic ports to an extent that is not considered prudent.

“All the above views have been directed toward the eastern ports of the American continent, but probably the real ultimatum of prices will be issued from the Pacific ports of Oregon, San Francisco, Chili and Australia, which draw their supplies from districts that do nothing but grow wheat for the English market. Certainly California shippers have yet to do their big stroke of work for this season, and when they shall put an extra half-million quarters afloat, the weight of that supply has to be computed, its force has not yet been felt.”

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 300. Mixed butcher stuff again constituted the bulk of supply, common mixed grades of which were dull, and brought very poor prices. Desirable qualities were steady and firm, good cows and heifers bringing \$2.50@3.25, and best steers, \$3.50@4.00; grass Texans, which are getting scarce, ranged \$2.15@3.25; stockers in light demand, and sold in a small way at \$2.40 @2.90; shipping inquiry fair for first-class steers of 1,400 to 1,600 pounds at \$4.75@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,600; shipments, 1,000. Slow and lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.25 @4.35; mixed packing, \$4.25 @4.50; butchers' to fancy, \$4.55@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, none. Butchers' grades, \$3.00@3.75; fancy, \$4.00.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,885. The receipts were moderate, but owing to New York advices being unsatisfactory the market for shipping cattle was dull. For common cows there was fair inquiry on local account. Prices ranged from \$2.15@2.25 for cows and stags; \$3.00@3.25 for stockers and Nebraska steers; and from \$4.30 @5.05 for good to choice shipping steers. At present writing pens are well filled with stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,801. Market active on packing and shipping account. Receipts were large, and prices receded 5@10c. per hundred pounds. Sales were at \$4.45@4.60 for light packing; \$4.25@4.60 for heavy packing; \$4.35 @4.80 for fair to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,470; shipments, 1,276. These receipts are the largest recorded any day this year, and were made up almost entirely of Colorado and Texas cattle, the former predominating. The market was steady and fairly active. The demand for feeding steers was good, and prices were well maintained. Good butchers' cows were freely inquired for and scarce. Packing cattle sold quite largely and at good prices. Strictly choice shipping stuff was in light inquiry and rather weak. Sales of Colorado half-breeds were heavy, and ranged from \$2.50@3.10. Market closed steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,114; shipments, none. Receipts were of an average quality. Range of sales was \$4.20@4.50, the bulk going at \$4.30 @4.40. Market closed steady at the decline, with most of the supply sold.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 16c. per doz.; poultry—chickens

live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 4c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 23@30c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 8c.; hogs, \$4.00@4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$6.00 per ton.

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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN.

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J. K. DAVIDSON.

1866.

W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

LEIS'

Dandelion Tonic.

-THE-

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

-AND-



PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

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.

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The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

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

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

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

GOLDEN BELT

ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA

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

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

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

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

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

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

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

Through by daylight the greater portion of the Great Central Wheat Belt, the Kansas best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN MUIR,

Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. GILMORE,

Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. SMITH,

Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.

Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00

Three to five months old.....32 00

Five to seven months old.....42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

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GREAT VARIETY. LOWEST PRICES.

AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

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(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

CHARLES LEVY.

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Best and sweetest toned instruments in the World

Organs 16 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, 9 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case, French Veneering, Handless, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, extra large fancy Top, Beatty's New Patent Stop Action, New Vox Celeste Stop, which is by far the sweetest and most perfect that has ever been attained.

Agents price about \$400. For my price (having no agents) with Steel, Book, Music, boxed & shipped Only \$85.

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Organs \$300.00 to \$500.00. Pianos \$125.00 to \$400.00. No. 5,000. A magnificent Organ, 14 Stops, 4 Set Reeds, only \$365. No. 700, 2 set Reeds, 16 Stops, \$225. Warranted.

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KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,488, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Set Reeds, ONLY \$365.

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