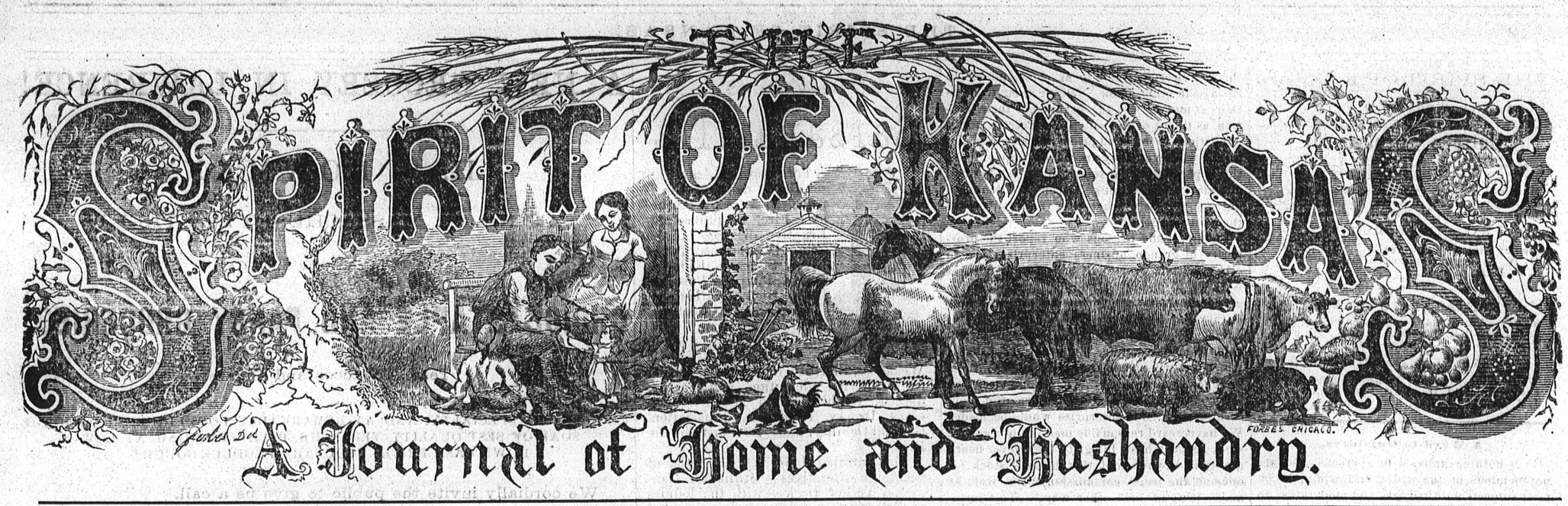

VOL. VIII.---NO. 41. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1879. WHOLE NO. 401.

"A TIME TO WEEP."

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Be not ashamed to shed a tear
When standing by the solemn bier,
Whereon there lies, by death removed,
The one that you, perchance, have loved.
Though others wear a look as cold
And careless as the grave-yard mold,
Do thou less stoical appear,
And grant the tribute of a tear.

When virtue from her height descends,
And unto vice her beauty lends,
As day by day her crimes increase,
Destroying innocence and peace,
And she, led captive into shame,
Degrades her shrine, denies her name,
If thou the grievous story hear,
Be not ashamed to shed a tear.

Be not ashamed to enter in,
Through pity's gate, the courts of sin;
Perchance thy presence may impart
Fresh courage to a fainting heart,
Thy prayers and tears successful be
In rescuing souls from infamy;
And if but one may be reclaimed,
Work on, hope on, be not ashamed!

Be not ashamed to weep o'er those
Who early fall before their foes;
The weak in principle, who yield
Ere they attempt to win the field;
The foolish ones who go astray,
As if there were no "better way;"
The guiltier rebels, who deny
The majesty of God on high.

Be not ashamed to soil thy hands
At duty's call, or love's demands;
Nor turn from any task aside
By reason of a foolish pride.
If plenty sits beside thy board,
The finest clothes thou mayst afford;
But if thou canst not pay thy note,
Wear, without shame, thy shabby coat.

The heart, by stoic teachers taught,
May have no tears, and scarce a thought,
For deepest misery hearts may know,
And smile at death's afflictive blow.
But be thou of a softer make,
And keep thy sympathies awake;
A pitying disciple be,
For "Jesus wept" at Bethany.

The bravest soldier on the field,
After the fight may weakly yield
To tears for those dear ones who fell
Before the rain of shot and shell.
Weep then, if there is cause to weep,
Nor let thy heart with stoics sleep;
If thou hast had no tears to shed,
Then none may weep when thou art dead!

YANKEE NOTIONS IN EUROPE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

A good thing to read at the celebration of the Fourth of July would have been an article in the *North American Review* for that month, on the success of Americans at the Paris exposition of 1878. The American citizen is to be pitied who could have listened to such a statement without a little swelling of the heart. If there are things to lament and reform among us, we perceive that there are things to boast of also.

It is amusing to notice how the most familiar American objects delight the people of Europe, who are not accustomed to see mind put into the manufacture of common household articles. Madame Thiers, widow of the late president of France, spent several hours in the American department, and when she was asked what she would like to have as a memento of her visit, her answer was a surprise to many. She said she would like to have two hatchets made by a Boston company. The company, of course, sent her the hatchets, for which she returned a polite note of thanks.

"I shall keep them," she wrote, "as a souvenir of your kindly reception of me in the American section of the exposition, where the immense progress of the industry of your great country was so well shown."

The most ordinary house in the Northern states is, to a continental European, a museum of mechanical curiosities. The locks, the bolts, the latches, the bedsteads, the kitchen and garden utensils; the nails and tacks, and the hammers with which they are driven, all excite wonder, as I have myself frequently seen. Who would have supposed that the system of lock-boxes, so familiar to us, and so obviously convenient, had never been seen in Europe until a model post-office was set up in the French exposition of 1878? But the moment it was seen its excellence was appreciated. Four governments have already adopted the system experimentally—Holland, Belgium, Prussia and Mexico. The new post-office at Antwerp has seven hundred and sixty-eight boxes, made in Stamford, Connecticut. Since then the American system has been introduced into the post-offices of Amsterdam and Bremen.

And speaking of locks, there are sharp operators in the world besides the few specimens produced in the United States. A European firm sent to the exposition a number of padlocks of great excellence. They were submitted in due time to a jury upon which there was an American—Professor Blake. On examining these padlocks, which probably seemed familiar to him, he noticed private numbers and trade-marks upon them, proving that they were made by a firm of locksmiths in New Haven. A medal had already been awarded, but this discovery caused the award to be canceled.

One of the most attractive cases in the American department was one exhibiting a thousand American watches—five hundred gold, three hundred silver, and two hundred without cases—all made on what is now called the "American system." This is the system of interchangeable parts, all the parts of a watch, or sewing machine, or reaper, being made exactly uniform. This greatly promotes both the facility of manufacture and the excellence of the product. The system is now applied to almost all manufactures, and it is one of the most fruitful ideas which America has contributed to the industrial arts. The American watches made on this principle were all sold within a week, and the British government has lately ordered four hundred of them for the use of conductors and engineers upon the railroads of India, which are public property. This sounds like a large order; but, in fact, one American watch company is now producing four hundred and fifty watches every day, and giving employment to more than a thousand persons.

Who originated this idea? If you had asked me yesterday I should have said, without a moment's hesitation, Eli Whitney, of Connecticut, inventor of the cotton gin. And I still think he was the man, though I am not so absolutely sure of it as I was. Eli Whitney, after inventing the cotton gin in Georgia, and being cheated out of all the profit of that masterly invention, came home from the South in 1797 to engage in new business. With the assistance of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, he obtained a contract from the United States for ten thousand muskets, at $13.40 each; four thousand to be delivered in a year, and the remainder in two years. He set up his manufactory two miles from New Haven, on the site of the present Whitneyville; and there it was that he slowly elaborated the system of making arms, afterwards adopted at the national armory in Springfield. The entire establishment and all its devices were the fruit of his most fertile brain. He directed the construction of the factory; he made his own tools; he invented his own machinery; and, above all, he adopted the plan of interchangeable parts. This system, we may say, was an unavoidable result of making such an article as muskets by machinery. If a man is making rivets or locks or ramrods by hand they may all be of excellent quality, but they cannot be quite alike; but if he makes them by machinery, and the machinery answers the purpose, they cannot differ. It is only necessary that the machine should be adequate to the purpose, and should be worked with care. For many years, however, the system was applied only to the manufacture of arms. It is now applied almost universally, even to the making of the commonest implements for household use.

Now, as to the doubt concerning the originality of the plan. It is claimed for the celebrated engineer, Sir Marc Isambart Brunel, who tunneled the river Thames. Brunel, a Frenchman by birth, was intended for the priesthood; but his extraordinary genius for mechanics led to his abandoning this pursuit and entering the French navy. As a ship's boy of fifteen he surprised his captain by making a sextant, with which he took observations of the sun. During the French revolution, being a royalist, he fled to the United States, where he lived seven years, from 1792 to 1799. He was an engineer and architect here. He surveyed land; he built an arsenal and cannon foundry in New York; he sent in a design for the new capitol at Washington; he designed and built the first Bowery theater.

At the very time that he was doing these things, Eli Whitney was a celebrated name, partly through his invention of the cotton gin and partly through his efforts to secure his rights as an inventor. Nothing is more likely than that these two richly endowed and congenial men met in the year 1797, when Whitney was getting his arms contract, and Brunel was practicing architecture in New York. However that may be, Whitney went to Connecticut in 1798 and set up his manufacture near New Haven; and in 1799 Brunel went to England, where, by perseverance and tact, he prevailed upon the admiralty to adopt a system of ship's block-making precisely similar to that on which Whitney was making arms in Connecticut. A seventy-four gun ship required one thousand four hundred and thirty blocks; and it was calculated at the time that the British navy, then consisting of a thousand vessels, had in actual use nearly half a million blocks. Brunel set up his block-making machinery at Portsmouth in the year 1804, when Whitney had been already making muskets on the interchangeable system for five years. Brunel asked as the reward of his inventions the sum of money saved by one year's use of them, which proved to be nearly seventeen thousand pounds sterling!

The priority belongs to Whitney. The curious circumstance is, that these two great inventors should have been so near together just before each of them applied this exquisite system to an important branch of manufacture. Both originated so many remarkable things that either of them could dispense with the glory of this device without losing rank as an inventor.

As usual, the American educational implements attracted great attention in Paris, and were diligently studied by the promoters of public education in Europe. The school-desks were greatly admired, as well they might be, considering the kind of benches and desks used in Europe. The charts and books for teaching singing were pronounced the best in existence. The chief credit of this belongs to the late Lowell Mason, who used to tell with great glee the story of his introduction to the business of teaching music.

At sixteen, living then in a Yankee village, he was leader of the church choir; not because he knew much about music, but because no one else knew anything. He was one of those boys who take naturally to music, easily learn to play on instruments, and read music as easily as they read a newspaper. Noticing an advertisement in a village paper for some one to lead and teach a band, he boldly applied for the place, and was appointed. Upon meeting the band for the first time, even his Yankee audacity was a little dashed; for he saw in some of the men's hands instruments that he had never so much as heard of, and he could scarcely tell at which end they were to be blown. Recovering his self-possession, he gravely examined each instrument in turn, flourishing a little upon those with which he was acquainted, and eying with careless curiosity those that he had never seen before. At last he addressed the band in terms like these:

"Gentlemen, I see that you have not practiced for some time. There is hardly an instrument here that is in order. Look at the key of this bugle; and here is a flageolet that would put us all out. I propose that you leave your instruments here for a week, and, in the interval, I will see what I can do toward repairing them. It will be better to start right when we do start."

The band assenting, he spent the whole week, and worked far into the night, trying to get some notion of the strange instruments. He succeeded very well, conducted the band with great vigor, and brought it to a state of perfection which made it the pride of the town. He spent a life in teaching music. Others have since carried out his methods, and improved upon them; and I hope the time is not distant when there will not be in the United States one school of any kind, from a kindergarten to a university, in which singing will not be a daily exercise.

Upon the whole, the United States made a good figu e at the exposition, both in the industrial and in the fine arts.

"A Common Scold."

They must have had some rich and racy scenes in the court-rooms of the fathers, when the colonial laws were in operation—in the days of the stocks and whipping-post.

Recently, in the course of overhauling a volume of old newspapers, published in Maryland early in the present century, I came across the trial and sentence of a Mistress Catharine Fields for being a common scold. She was a widow, and it was offered in evidence, but ruled out, that she had scolded her husband to death. In the language of one of the witnesses, a neighbor: "She was ruder than a March wind, and blew a hurricane." Another witness testified that on a certain afternoon, when he had been at work on her premises, "she scolded the family in a mass; and then scolded them individually. She berated and abused the bipeds; kicked and beat the quadrupeds; called the neighbors hard names; and then, at nightfall, threw open her window and scolded the watchman." The judge, in summing up, declared to Mistress Fields that her countenance was an index to her temper, and that her corrugated visage and snapping eyes told plainly what her tongue could do when it had liberty.

She was sentenced to be ducked in the horse-pond three separate times on the very next day—in the morning, at noon, and at sunset; and the sheriff, "at his peril," was enjoined to see that the sentence was carried into effect.

That was in 1821. There may be those living to-day, near the mouth of Gunpowder river, who witnessed the involuntary baths of Mistress Catharine.—*S. C., Jr.*

A Pretty Story.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has always had a remarkable resemblance to his uncle, the first emperor, and a rather touching story is told concerning this resemblance. One of the survivors of Napoleon's old guard who returned to his provincial home after Waterloo always refused to believe that his emperor was dead, and insisted that he would return one day to restore to France her lost glory. Many years after it so chanced that Prince Napoleon had for some reason to go through this town at night, and some of the townspeople, thinking to play off a jest upon the old soldier, came to him and told him that his dream had come true; that the emperor had indeed returned, and was at that moment passing through the principal street. Wild with excitement, the veteran rushed off to the spot where the imperial escort was slowly making its way through the shouting crowd. The glare of the torches shone upon the soldiers and upon a bare-headed man looking out of a carriage window, a man with the face of the conqueror of Austerlitz. The old soldier gave a wild cry of delight, "Vive l'Empereur!" and fell down fainting. When they came to raise him they found he was dead; he died happy in the belief that he had once again looked upon the face of his old commander.

A Blind Rat Led by a Straw.

Since our notice of the extraordinary large rat at the police station with a voice like a human, we have heard many rat stories. One told by a reliable gentleman we think worthy of repeating. He says some years ago he was living at a farm, the barn of which was burned, and with it many rats. Some of the little fellows escaped, however, with serious injuries, and took up their abode under piles of lumber near a creek. At this place the strange circumstance he tells of occurred. One came out, drank, and returned with a straw in his mouth. Walking up to the lumber, he pushed this straw under, and presently another came out, holding the other end of the straw. The first then started for the creek, leading his companion (who was afterward found to be blind) to the water. After the blind one had drank, they returned in the same manner. The gentleman says he witnessed the proceeding and will vouch for the truth of the statement.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

Facetiæ.

An Iowa farmer says: "We raise four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre here, which would be a big thing if we didn't also raise insects enough to eat 'em all up."

A pompous young lawyer, in addressing an old judge, said: "If your honor please, it is written in the book of nature that the eternal law of—" "At what page?" exclaimed the judge, interrupting him—"at what page?" The pompous young lawyer was visibly embarrassed.

A doctor of divinity was once giving his class some instructions about preaching in such a way as to gain attention and approbation. "Young gentlemen," said he, "it's all contained in a nut-shell. When you go to preach in the city, take your best coat; when you go to preach in the country, take your best sermon."

A man was telling of a fight he saw in the street, when a big fellow picked up a stick to knock another's brains out, whereupon he rushed in between them to save the intended victim. At this point a little shaver, who had been listening intently, proudly exclaimed: "He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"

An old Scotch lady, who had no relish for modern church music, was expressing her dislike of the singing of an anthem in her own church one day, when a neighbor said: "Why, that is a very old anthem. David sang that anthem to Saul." To this the old lady replied: "Weel, weel, I noo for the first time understan' why Saul threw his javelin at David when the lad sang for him."

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. VII.

DANIEL BOONE.

Another day and night passed away, and still the boy did not make his appearance. His parents were now greatly alarmed. The neighbors joined them in making search for the lad. After wandering about a great while, they at length saw smoke rising from a cabin in the distance. Upon reaching it, they found the boy. The floor of the cabin was covered with the skins of such animals as he had slain, and pieces of meat were roasting before the fire for his supper. Here, at a distance of three miles from any settlement, he had built his cabin of sods and branches, and sheltered himself in the wilderness.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them, improve by writing *one* word, a better one, in their places, and send us your manuscripts. It will be corrected next week:

it was while his (pa) was living on the (highest, beginning) waters of the schuylkill that young boone (got) so far as we know all his (schooling) short indeed were his school-boy days it (chanced, came to pass) that an irish (master of a school) (roved idly) into the (fixed place of living) and by the (counsel) of mr boone and other (fathers and mothers) (began) a school in the (place near) it was not then as it is now good (houses for schools) were not (placed here and there) over the land nor were (masters of schools) always able to (teach) their (school children) the (house for school) where the boys of this (fixed place of living) went was a log (small house, but) (put up) in the (middle) of the (thick trees) the (master of the school) was a strange man (once in a while) good (natured) and then (giving way to) the (boys) (once in a while) (sour, cross) and ill (tempered) and then (again and again striking) them (very hard) W. A. B.

MR. EDITOR:—I think words are beautiful, insomuch as their associations are beautiful. We do not much consider the sound of a word, but rather the meaning it conveys. Did you ever notice the name of some friend that you now think beautiful before its dear associations you thought to be plain or even homely? I have noticed it often. To me the three most beautiful words in our language are love, hope and faith. What a cold, dreary world this of ours would be if we did not love one another, if we did not love our Creator and the laws he has established to govern our existence. I cannot conceive of happiness among men without this love. To me it seems to be at the very foundation of the object of our creation, and is the dearest, most beautiful word I know. As to the other two words they are inseparable from the first. Love without hope and faith would be incomplete. They quicken our energies by pointing to something better beyond.

Our story of Daniel Boone is becoming real interesting. I cannot yet boast that my corrections tally with the key.

I wish to ask Professor Boles, does it matter if our substituted words are not the same as those of the key if they are synonymous in meaning? Yours truly,

JAMES STEPP.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Sept. 26, 1879.

To Poor Boys.

Never sit down despairingly and say, "It is impossible for me to rise in the world; I am only a poor boy; there is no chance for me." Why, my boy, it is just such as you who have risen highest and become men whose names are known throughout the world—who thoroughly understood at the outset that their fortunes were in their own hands, and that hope and energy and effort were better than all the "family influence" in the world.

Inherited wealth seems to be actually enervating. Talents too often lie disused in the hands of rich men's sons. What need of striving? they think; competence is theirs; and often such men squander the fortunes they have not earned, and lives that began in luxury end in beggary.

"No living soul will ever give me a penny" seems to be about as wholesome a prophecy as a boy can read in the book of fate.

Despair because you are poor? Why, that is the very reason that should bid you hope. The biographies of most great men, of most successful men, of most rich men, will tell you that if you will but read them.—*M. K. D.*

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

A Word to Outsiders.

It is nothing unusual for persons who are not members of the order and who talk on most subjects with fairness and moderation to display neither of these qualities when they talk of Patrons and grange matters. Combination and co-operation on the part of farmers seem to them most indefensible, although against combination and co-operation on the part of many other classes they have but little or nothing to say. They are inspired to any amount of unflattering discourse by unusual eagerness or energy on the part of a grange agent or store-keeper in making sales and purchases for Patrons, while the same eagerness or energy on the part of any other business man would perhaps inspire their commendation. They discredit the reports of the business managers in the order, and if the reports show on their face a large success they say "there is probably something back of the reports;" and yet in the reports of some business men outside the order whose reputation is not as good as the reputation of the business men in it they have full confidence.

To such persons we would say that all the order asks at their hands is the same candor in discussing it and its enterprises which they display towards other societies and their affairs. They do not feel aggrieved or enraged at the booksellers of the country for meeting every summer at Put-in-Bay and adopting certain self-protecting rules to be observed in the sale and publication of books. Nothing in opposition was heard from them when, about two years ago, the manufacturers of writing paper in the United States formed a league and agreed not to make any writing paper for a specified number of months, in order to raise the price of writing paper. They do not complain that the pork packers either independently or unitedly hold on to the meat which they pack in the winter in order to secure the higher prices which are apt to prevail during the spring and summer. In short, they do not object to any reasonable alliance of men who follow the same occupation, so long as that occupation is not farming; nor do they object to the withholding of commodities from the market until prices become better, if the commodities withheld are not agricultural commodities. Why should they make an exception against farmers and farm products? There is much room for doubt and difference of opinion as to the advisability in the long run of preconcertedly depleting and flooding the markets. Much can be said in favor of conducting business on the principle of always selling when a profit, even though it be small, can be realized, rather than on that of holding for a future rise. And much can be said against so conducting it. But if the principle is good for farmers it is good for all other men who live by selling commodities; and if it is harmful to others, it is harmful to farmers. If it is good for the farmer to sell his wheat and hogs as soon as he has gotten them ready for market, and as soon as the prices are sufficient to yield him a small profit, none the less is it good for the miller, the grain dealer and the pork packer to sell their stock whenever they can get paying prices. The miller, the grain dealer and the pork packer think, however, that they gain by not always accepting simply paying prices, and by holding on to their commodities and using their power to deplete the markets. That the farmer should have similar views concerning the sale of his produce is not surprising, and his attempts to act in accordance with these views should not be characterized as foolish and unfair, so long as the attempts of the miller, the grain dealer and the pork packer at similar action are not so characterized.

The desire to make cheap purchases and good sales often leads men to overstep the bounds of fair dealing, and no doubt some grange agents and store-keepers have served their customers overwell and have been guilty of transactions that are not scrupulously honest. But, while such transactions should not be countenanced, they are certainly not indefensible in grange agents and store-keepers unless they are indefensible in other men. If it is right to wink at them and laugh over them in outside agents and dealers it is certainly not right to frown upon and vociferously condemn them in the agents and dealers of the grange. Nor is it fair, because some grange agents and dealers indulge in transactions of doubtful honesty, to conclude that all grange agents and dealers do so, and that the grange is an association of "sharp traders." The tenor of all official expressions of the principles and objects of the grange is that it is an association formed by farmers to help them protect themselves against unfair dealings, and that the members of it intend to deal as fairly by others as they would be dealt by; and the action of members of the grange has been in the main consistent with these professions. A reasonable desire to buy where they can buy cheapest and sell where and when they can sell to the best advantage is not inconsistent with their professions, and is as commendable in them as in other men. Neither their declarations as members of the grange nor their position as tillers of the soil place Patrons under obligations to sell at all prices and all times, and to pay whatever they are asked to pay. Yet this is precisely what some usually fair-minded outsiders seem to think Patrons are bound to do, and precisely what they find fault with them for not doing.

Finally, if the persons who report the prosperity of grange business enterprises are in other matters worthy of belief, what fairness is there in disputing and doubting that the grange business enterprises are as prosperous as they say they are? Why affirm in case of such enterprises that there is something withheld from the public, something kept back, which if it were made known would show them to be far from successful, when in precisely the same circumstances no such affirmation concerning an outside enterprise would be made? We have heard reasonable men say of a grange stock agent whose integrity they never heard questioned, when told that he sells stock for one-half the usual commission, "Oh, well, he makes it up in some other way." This insinuating treatment of the business representatives and enterprises of the order is expected of narrow-minded men and those who hope to break the order down, but it is rather surprising in those who in most things are reasonable and who are not in any way inconvenienced or hindered by the order. And it is this class of outsiders to whom we would say, judge us as you would judge other people, and our organization as you would other class associations.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Is the English Co-operative System Unsuitable?

Worthy Master J. V. Webster, in an annual address to the California state grange, said that the expectation of the most sanguine advocate of business co-operation on the part of members of the order had not been realized, and that one of the mistakes to which the partial failure of co-operation in the order is owing "consists in accepting the English co-operative system as equally applicable to our condition and wants when in fact they are entirely different." We cannot agree with Bro. Webster that so accepting the English system was a mistake, and we are strongly of the opinion that business co-operation in the order has had no greater success just because we have not more generally adopted the English system.

There has been any amount of resolving and speaking and writing in favor of the adoption of the English system, or, as it is oftener called, the "Rochdale plan," of co-operation, by members of the order; but very, very few Patron co-operative enterprises have been organized in accordance with the English system. The plan by which most such enterprises are organized is a "modification" of the Rochdale plan, usually so decided a "modification" that it has none of the features by which the Rochdale plan is distinguished. Even the scheme of co-operation constructed and recommended by the National grange, the body that has been persistently hobnobbing with our "English friends," "the co-operators of Great Britain," and receiving from them a mass of "kindly furnished" information on the subject of co-operation, is materially different from the English system. If the co-operative projects of the order have not met with a success commensurate with our most sanguine expectation, and we are free to confess that they have not, the trouble is certainly not that the English system is inapplicable to our condition and wants; for we have not attempted, in any appreciable degree, to apply that system to our condition and wants. We have said time and again that it would be well for us to do so, but there we have stopped.

The English system, as matter of fact, is applicable to the condition and wants of the Patrons of Husbandry, and their great mistake, the mistake to which the smallness of their success in co-operation is chiefly owing, is that they have not applied the English system. Certainly the custom adopted by the English co-operative stores of selling all goods at the usual retail prices is seldom followed here; yet can any one say that it is any less safe for us than the English co-operators? Can we determine beforehand with any greater precision than they can just what per centum must be added to the cost price of commodities to simply cover the risk, expense and trouble of handling and distributing them? Is there not always danger of underestimating the sum, and so of incurring deficiencies? and is not an establishment operated on the principle of sales at cost prices liable to as many and as great disasters here as in England? Again, why is it less practicable to make most of the Patron customers of a co-operative store stockholders in it than to make most of the customers of an English co-operative store stockholders in *it?* Is it not as desirable for Patron co-operators to enjoy the greatest possible benefits of co-operation as for English co-operators? If so, then we must have the English system, for it is the only system under which the Patron customers can become the actual proprietors of their co-operative stores and secure for themselves the benefits of both proprietors and customers.—*Grange Bulletin.*

VINLAND

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For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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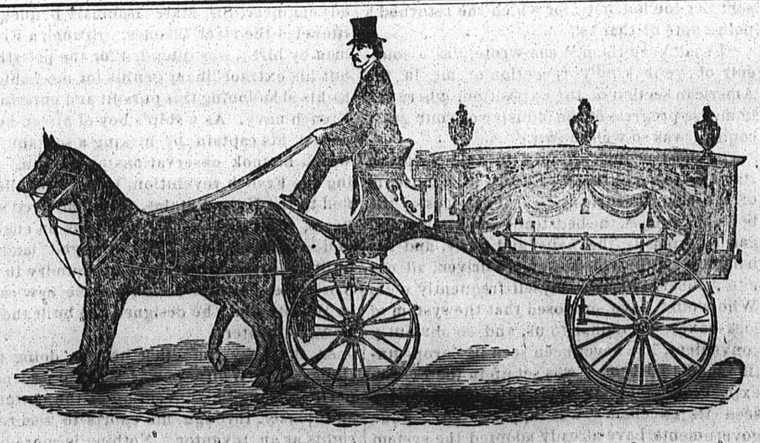

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A Princely Estate Devoured by Lawyers.

[*New York Graphic.*]

The application of Receiver Bentley to be discharged from further obligations on account of the estate of the late James B. Taylor brings before the public a most instructive instance of the eating up of estates by lawyers. In another column will be found a very careful, though condensed, account of the way in which a great property has been swept away from the widow and heir of a testator and distributed among a horde of greedy lawyers. To this article we call the attenion of all our readers.

James B. Taylor died about nine years ago. His estate was valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and the lowest estimate of its value placed it at $1,000,000. As is well known, the shares of the New York *Times* stock brought the estate $150,000 in cash.

The net result of nine years' litigation seems to be this: The proceeds of the estate, real and personal, accounted for has fallen short of $300,000. The equity of the redemption in the only portion of the real estate still unsold and now in litigation will not net more than $3,000. The receiver has no property to pay his own fees. The widow has been paid $3,000 as her dower in certain real estate that has been sold. The debts proved and unpaid amount to about $250,000.

Where is the estate? Neither heir, widow, devisee, legatee or creditor has received much of it. It has been swallowed up in costs, fees and allowances. Lawyers' fees alone have amounted to more than $150,000. On the contest of the will, Surrogate "Bob" Hutchings allowed Sweeny and Devlin, special administrators, $25,000; and to six lawyers an aggregate sum of $83,400, divided as follows: To Henry L. Clinton, $24,000; to Rufus F. Andrews, $32,500; to E. W. Stoughton (ex-minister to Russia), $17,500; to Senator Kernan, $5,000; and to Senator Conkling $4,400.

The nine years' litigation has been a mine to lawyers who were fortunate enough to enter it at the beginning. A number of lawyers are now unpaid, and if the loss only fell upon those who had aided in wrecking the estate, no one would regret their calamity.

James B. Taylor's creditors are unpaid. James B. Taylor's widow and his granddaughter are unprovided for. James B. Taylor's estate has gone into the pockets of lawyers. In the long run, the members of the class that presides over the distributions of estates will have the lion's share of the property. As we have so often said, the lawyers are the real communists. The laws which permit such abuses as the Taylor litigation reveals should be amended. They cannot be changed as long as lawyers control our legislatures. If we do not want class legislation, and as its result class plunder, fewer lawyers should be kept in public life.

Organizing Against Horse Thieves.

[*Special to Leavenworth Times.*]

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 2.—A meeting of delegates from various places in Kansas is now being held at the district court rooms in this city. These delegates represent clubs or leagues organized in their respective localities for the pursuit and detection of horse thieves. About nineteen or twenty of each league are represented in this convention. Measures will be taken to promote the organization of leagues all over the state, and it is understood the delegates present will issue a strong appeal to that end.

Horse thieving, as everybody knows, or ought to know, has been reduced to a business and system. The number who are engaged in it is legion. The result of it is, that nowhere in Kansas can a man lie down at night with his stable door unlocked and be certain of finding his horse or horses at the crib in the morning. Thievery in this line is clearly more heinous than in any other. Many a poor man is utterly helpless without his team, so much so that when it is taken away or broken up he is reduced to the severest straits. The thief in such cases is a malefactor of the blackest dye, and is so regarded, I think, in the jurisprudence of the league. His fate when he falls into their hands is often "a short shrift and long rope," and so it ought to be. There should be an organization in every township.

M. C. Harris is here representing the Fairmount league, in the county of Leavenworth. Mr. Harris is an earnest and energetic man, and no better delegate could have been chosen.

Fatal Accident.

[*Seneca Courier.*]

Tuesday evening, while Peter Hatfield and his brother Chris. were hauling hay, they bound their load with a pole; then Chris. stepped on the tongue of the wagon to climb on the load, but as the mules were so anxious to go Chris. turned and walked the tongue to their heads, and as he was in the act of reining up one of the mule's rein they started and run off, throwing Chris. on the ground, the wagon juet missing him. The wagon turned over, and in turning threw Peter under the load, the boom-pole being across his back. He hallooed, and Chris. with several other men soon moved the load, but when found he was dead. His father and family were among the first settlers in this part of Kansas, settling on their present farm, four miles east of Sabetha, on Spring creek, in 1855. This makes the third man that has been killed on the west line of Brown county in two weeks, two being by mule teams running away.

Mammoth Hogs.

[*Paola Spirit.*]

A hog 10½ feet in length, 8 feet around the body, 4 feet 8 inches around the neck, 11¾ inches around the leg at the smallest place, 4 feet high, weighing 1,850 pounds, was exhibited on the fair ground last week by M. D. Hileman, of Cherokee county. Another one weighing 800 pounds was exhibited by I. C. Roberts, who lives near Louisburg.

Railroad Celebration at McPherson.

[*McPherson Freeman.*]

At daylight Tuesday morning the people were aroused by the firing of anvils, and began at once to prepare for the great celebration of the day.

By 8 o'clock all the roads leading into the city were thronged with teams, loaded with people from all parts of the county. The crowd continued to increase until our city was literally packed. At 11 o'clock the crowd was estimated at 6,000 to 7,000. From the south end of Main street to the depot it was one dense mass of human beings and vehicles. At about noon the first train came in, bringing about two thousand people from Marion county. This was soon followed by another train loaded.

The crowd marched, rolled and tumbled to the grounds as best they could. The marshal of the day, Lew Roberts, with his assistants, did all in their power to form an orderly procession, but the crowd was so great that order and system were out of the question. Music was furnished by the McPherson, Marquette and Marion Center bands, and the McPherson Glee club.

Elder Sevy opened with prayer, and M. P. Simpson made the address of welcome, Mayor Pitson acting as master of ceremonies. Vast quantities of provisions were placed on the tables, of which there were five, each one hundred feet long; but when the multitude were told to help themselves the provisions disappeared in about five minutes. In fact, the crowd was immense and unmanageable. We cannot go into detail with any such a gathering. It was the largest ever witnessed in this county or will perhaps ever be witnessed again. The wind and dust storm that came up about 2 o'clock was the most fortunate affair of the day; it scattered the people just when we were out of grub, out of speeches and out of humor. It was a day long to be remembered.

Railroad Building.

[*Onaga Journal.*]

Those who take any note of current events, as reported in the newspapers of Kansas, cannot fail to see the wonderful impetus that has been given of late to railroad building and extension in our state. The new lines, branches and extensions that have been projected and partly completed this year in Kansas will aggregate many hundred miles. Within a few years, at the present rate of progress, our glorious commonwealth will be covered by a network of railroads that will throb and pulsate like the veins and arteries of a healthy body. What has given this impetus to railroad enterprise? Evidently the revival of trade and general prosperity has had much to do with the renewal of activity in this direction. This rapid settling up of the state by immigration has been largely the cause, and for years to come a great demand will be created, and Kansas will be the great railroad building state of the Union.

Wholesale Poisoning.

[*Holton Recorder.*]

One of the Knox brothers, stock raisers and dealers near Havensville, informs us that some inhuman wretch got access to their meat barrel and poisoned the contents with strychnine. The whole family partook more or less freely of the meat, and the two Knoxes and a hired hand were taken very sick soon after, the symptoms being that of strychnine poison. Dr. Richardson was summoned, and by prompt remedies brought the patients all through. Other members of the family were slightly poisoned, but did not get enough to injure them seriously.

Dr. Richardson took a piece of the meat and examined it, and satisfied himself that it had been doctored with that fatal drug strychnine. There seems to be no probability that the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage will be found out.

Shocking Accident.

[*Ottawa Daily News.*]

A very sad and shocking accident occurred on Friday last on the road between this city and Pomona, and about one mile this side of the latter town, causing the death of a little boy six years old. It appears that a family from Miami county with a number of children were returning from a visit to Osage county, in a two-horse wagon. By some means the child had fallen over the side of the bed of the wagon, the head being crushed between the hind wheel and the box on the side of the wagon bed used as a stop. The death was instantaneous, and the wheel had to be removed before the child could be extricated. Our informant is Col. Mason, who with his brother came up and assisted in removing the body from the wagon. He did not learn the names.

Cattle Thief Captured.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

A week ago last Saturday evening a man calling himself F. P. Carroll drove off from the herd of Bishop Gragg, on Little Cross creek, twenty-four head of cattle, which he shipped from St. Marys the next night to Barse & Snider, Kansas City. Capt. A. C. Sherman, of Rossville, one of our county commissioners, heard of the loss of the cattle, ascertained that they had been shipped, and by telegraphing, caused the arrest of the thief, who was lodged in the Wyandotte jail. Messrs. Sherman and Gragg went to Kansas City and recovered the cattle, which were shipped back to St. Marys. All but seven dollars of the money for which the cattle were sold was recovered, and the thief will be brought to Jackson county for trial.

A Presidential Incident.

[*Chetopa Advance.*]

Among the hundreds pressing forward to shake hands with the president at the Parsons reception was Mrs. Slaughter, living near Altamont, in this county. Before Mrs. Hayes had taken her hand she exclaimed, "Why, Amanda, where in the world did you come from?" Mrs. S. was a schoolmate of Mrs. Hayes, but had not met her since her marriage.

The New-Sown Wheat—Shipment of Cattle.

[*Nickerson Argosy.*]

We learn from farmers in this vicinity that the wheat sown is doing well, notwithstanding the dry weather. Fields sown early are beginning to put on a verdure pleasing to the farmer's eye, and also to the rest of us who are at best but dependent upon the tillers of the soil. This is another evidence of the almost exhaustless resources of the Arkansas valley to overcome an extended drought with its wealth of moisture from the generous Arkansas river.

The shipment of cattle, since our last issue, from this point has been 48 cars. Number fed here, 85 cars. The coming week is expected to bring the largest shipment of stock ever made in one week from Nickerson, while thousands of Colorado cattle shipped from points west of us will pass over the road.

We learn just before going to press that 44 cars of cattle were shipped last night from this point, making the total handled here since our last issue 177 cars.

German Wheat.

[*La Cygne Journal.*]

Mr. James C. Marshall, of La Cygne, lately received from the department of agriculture, Washington, a sample lot of wheat imported from Germany six years ago. Since that time the variety has been grown in Kentucky where it is said to have yielded forty bushels to the acre. On Saturday last Mr. Marshall left a gallon of the seed with James Parent, of Paris township, who promised to plant it that day and to keep a record of its culture and yield. If the variety does as well in Kansas as elsewhere it will certainly pay to raise it here. The wheat growing advantages of Kansas and Kentucky are about the same, so the prospect is good here for the German wheat.

Greenback Camp Meeting.

[*Wichita Monitor.*]

There will be a Greenback camp meeting at Shuman's park, near the city of Wichita, beginning on Wednesday, October 22, and continuing three days. Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Hon. De La Matyr of Indianapolis, Hon. Frank Doster, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Hon. Sam. Wood, Judge H. P. Vrooman, Judge Miller of Eldorado, and other prominent speakers, are expected to be present. On Thursday, the second day of the meeting, there will be a grand procession through the city, headed by a large wagon drawn by six yoke of cattle, representing "Solon Chase and them steers."

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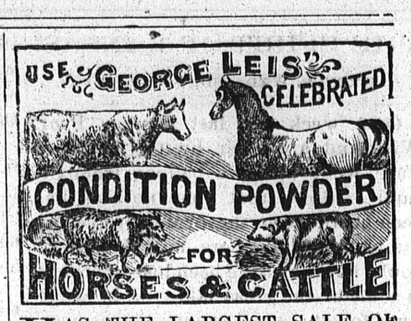

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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff 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 pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind ness, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &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 oftentimes 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 of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

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

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1879.

ONE week ago last Sunday Prof. Wise and a banker by the name of Burr went up in a balloon from St. Louis. Since that time nothing has been heard from the professor and his companion, and there now seems no doubt but they have been lost—perhaps in some of the great lakes or in some large forest; at all events, he has been gone for nearly two weeks and no tidings has come as to his whereabouts, and the most serious consequences are feared as to his fate.

THE IDLER.

The idle man is an annoyance, a nuisance. He is of no benefit to anybody. He is an intruder in the thoroughfare of every-day life—he stands in the way, and must be pushed aside; he is of no advantage to anybody; he annoys busy men; he is a unit in society. He may have an income to support him in idleness, or he may "sponge" on his good neighbors, but in either case he is despised. Young men, do something in this busy, bustling, wide-awake world! Move about for the benefit of mankind, if not for yourselves. Do not be idle. God's law is, that by the sweat of our brow we shall eat bread. That law is a good one, and the bread we earn by honest work will be sweet. Do not be idle. Minutes are too precious to be squandered thoughtlessly.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

This important subject seems at last to be attracting the attention which it deserves. It is but a few years since the agitation of this subject began in this state, but the idea has spread until finally the legislature passed an act on the subject which we give in full at the close of this article.

European countries were aroused to the importance of forest tree culture long ago, and England and Scotland have vast forests of majestic cultivated timber as the result. Germany, aside from other experiments, has imported thousands of dollars' worth of seeds from California, and splendid forests have already made their appearance. That far-seeing and prudent people have established special departments for this subject in their schools, and officers are instructed in the duties and methods of raising forest trees.

It is now admitted that the increase of trees increases the fall of rain, while the converse of this is no less true, as is forcibly shown in portions of New York and elsewhere. It has been demonstrated over and over again that when we have plenty of rain we always raise enormous crops. Good crops year by year are greatly to be desired, and if we as an almost exclusively agricultural people can by individual or united effort do that which will give us permanent results it would seem criminal negligence on our part if we failed to adopt that policy which would bring the desired results. Our first and great necessity is trees. Aside from the handsome premiums offered by the state, and the vast advantage gained in the equalization of our temperature, the moderation of our winds and the augmentation of our rains, it is positively certain that an acre of land cannot be put to any use that will make it pay better, or be worth more in the long run, than to plant it with trees.

We append the act passed by our legislature:

Every person planting one acre or more of prairie land, each acre containing not less than 160 trees, within ten years after the passage of this act, with any kind of forest trees, except black locust, and successfully growing and cultivating the same for three years, and any person planting and protecting and cultivating for three years one-half mile or more of forest trees along any public highway, said trees planted so as to stand at the end of three years not more than one rod apart, shall be entitled to receive for twenty-five years, commencing three years after said grove or line of trees has been planted, an annual bounty of $2 per acre for each acre so planted and $2 for each half mile so planted, to be paid out of the county treasury of the county in which said grove or line of trees may be situated. Said bounty shall not be paid any longer than said grove or line of trees is kept alive and in a growing condition; and any person having planted a grove of trees at any time, black locust excepted, of one acre or more, and cultivated the same, and shall so continue the cultivation as above, shall be entitled to the bounty above specified, commencing with the year 1872 and continuing twenty-five years.

The law was passed in 1871, hence it will be seen it has very nearly expired by limitation; and we call the attention of the farmers and others to the matter at this time in order that they may canvass the question thoroughly and elect the next legislature with a view to extend this law or give us another one still more comprehensive in its scope. We feel certain the state will be largely the gainer on account of any bounty it may pay for forest culture.

We should be glad to hear from our farmer friends on this subject. Certainly nothing can be lost by discussing this question, and the legislature will be much better prapared to act after hearing quite generally from the people.

Independent Greenback County Convention.

The Independent Greenback voters of Douglas county who are opposed to all coalition or affiliation with either the Republican or Democratic parties, but believe in the policy of *independent action*, and who believe that all money, whether of gold, silver or paper, should be issued directly from the government to the people as a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, whether public or private; who believe in the policy of *paying the national debt* in honest money of the people just as the soldiers were paid, and who do not believe in the policy of making the national debt a perpetual interest-drawing burden upon the industries of the country, or in building up an aristocracy of untaxed money changers and bondholders, are hereby invited to meet together in *mass convention* at the court-house, in Lawrence, on Saturday, the 18th day of October, instant, for the purpose of perfecting an efficient organization of the Greenback party, and of nominating a true Greenback ticket to be supported at the coming election.

The undersigned believe there is an urgent and absolute necessity for a reorganization of the Greenback party to free it from all entangling alliance with the Democratic or other parties, in order to place the Greenback principles before the people in the proper light, and to secure an efficient working organization free from the control of trading politicians.

No person is included in this call, or invited to take part in this convention, who is not ready to enlist for the war and to cut loose from all connection, affiliation or coalition with either the Republican or Democratic parties henceforth and forever.

In the name of *truth* let us lift up our banner, and stand by it honestly, faithfully and defiantly till victory rewards our efforts.

L. D. BAILEY, J. L. BEGGS,
DR. N. SIMMONS, J. W. CAMPBELL,
E. G. MACY, JOHN MCCOACH,
ALLEN PIERCE, J. H. JACOBS,
THOMAS SEATON, T. J. CROWDER,
N. N. CHAMBERS, and 500 others.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 7, 1879.

South Bend Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having seen nothing in your very excellent farm journal concerning the grange in this part of the state, I will try to give a short sketch of what we of South Bend grange are doing.

Our grange was organized February 12, 1874. We have regular meetings twice each month, and have missed but few meetings since our organization. We have had many sore trials; but we have staid with the noble old grange ship through drought, locusts and hard times, and we think that we can begin to see the dawn appearing once more. We have never lost faith in the order, and truly believe that it is one of the fixed institutions of our own dear beloved republic; and not limited only to our country but that it will be eventually extended to the tillers of the soil in all climes. Some tell us that the order is dead. We of this grange think nay. We know that this grange is more firmly established than ever before, and we believe the order is as firmly established as adamantine itself.

I will give the results of co-operation in South Bend grange, No. 1,036, organized February 12, 1874: 1st, the purchasing of books, $100; 2d, the acquiring of two and a half acres of land; 3d, the building of a grange hall, insured for $800; 4th, the improvement of ground in the way of planting trees and shrubbery; 5th, furnishing the hall in the way of desks, book-cases, chairs, etc.; 6th, starting a co-operative store; which has just been started with every prospect of success.

We would be glad to hear through your valuable columns how sister granges are prospering.

I don't feel that I could in justice close this article without a compliment to the noble sisters of this grange who have always been foremost in advancing the interests of the order and in attending grange meetings—none more faithful; and to the sisters of this grange we owe a large amount of whatever success we have accomplished.

Fearing intrusion of your valuable space, I will close. I may write again. I subscribe myself X.

SOUTH BEND, Kans., Sept. 25, 1879.

Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[*Reported for The Spirit.*]

The horticultural society of Manhattan met at the residence of A. Todd, Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and with slight amendments were approved.

Prof. Gale, who was to lead the discussion, being absent, a general talk was had on various topics of interest to the horticulturist, namely, the causes of the failure of most of the fruit crop in this section the present year, and the results thereof; the ravages of the codling moth and curculio, and the remedies against them; the best time to gather summer, fall and winter fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, etc. The manner of grafting the peach, cherry, pear and grape were each taken up, and an interesting social discussion had on each of the subjects named, so that those who were present felt themselves fully paid.

It is to be regretted that a fuller attendance at the meetings is not had. Every one's experience in any branch of horticulture, whether it be failure or success, is of value to each one of us either as encouragement or warning to adopt or avoid different modes of treatment, and it is to be hoped that in the future every one who possibly can will come out and throw in his or her mite toward the furtherance of the great subject which this society has in hand, whether it be the growing of fruit, vegetables, flowers, landscape gardening, forestry, etc. The interest in this should be second to none, for no subject has more to do for the beauty, utility and healthfulness of a country and community than this. The farmer may have his cattle, his hogs, his corn and his wheat in abundance, which is all as it should be, but if the home lacks its orchard, its shade and ornamental trees, its vines and flowers, it has a look of desolation and is desolate of what constitutes the chief outside attractions of the farm and home.

In regard to the first topic, the causes of the failure of fruit, the late freeze in the spring was thought to be the principal one; it killed the germ of the fruit but did not prevent the blossoms coming out. The hard winter had previously injured the trees, especially the peach, which if it had borne a crop this year would most likely have been killed entirely, consequently the rest they have had will put them in condition to produce a crop next year.

In regard to the codling moth, a good deal of apprehension was expressed in regard to it. It had been very destructive to apples in proportion to the crop this season, and all know the means for its destruction recommended to be used.

The curculio was very bad last season, and there being no fruit for it to prey upon this year it is hoped that their work is suspended for a time.

The best time to gather apples was thought to be, for market, when the seeds were brown and before they had mellowed up on the trees, especially the summer and fall varieties. Winter apples should be gathered before days of hard frosts, those ripening in shade of the tree keeping the best. Pears should be picked before fully ripe; peaches, for market, when well colored up and before softening.

The manner of grafting the peach was taken up. It was thought to be very difficult to succeed with on the stock in the apen ground, but take up the young seedlings and graft in late fall or early winter and then bury in the earth or damp sawdust in the cellar for them to callous, then set them out in the spring, a large proportion of them will grow, which process is in some respects better than budding.

The cherry can be grafted in the same way. It is difficult to bud. It can also be grafted in early spring what is called top-grafting.

The grape can be grafted in mild weather in winter, say February or March, near the root, and mound the earth up over the graft or nearly so. It is, however, rather difficult to succeed, in all cases.

Apples exhibited from Thos. Hare's orchard, which he pronounced among the best for fall and early winter—Fulton and Cogswell Pearmain. Also from Mr. Webber's, in Pottawatomie county, the White Winter Pearmain, Porter, and twenty varieties of Russets, which do well with him. Mr. T. C. Wells presented the Winesap, Rawles Genet, White Winter Pearmain, Wagener, Fameuse and Ben Davis. Fine samples; crop light; but Winesap, Wagener and Genet producing best with Mr. Wells.

The society adjourned to meet on the third Thursday in October at the house of Prof. Platt, when it is expected that Prof. Gale will present his promised contribution. A. TODD, Sec'y.

General News.

In a norther lasting six days, on the coast of Tobasco, Mexico, twelve vessels were wrecked, and two seamen drowned.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 2.—At a moderate estimate there are 150,000 gallons of petroleum running to waste every day in the McKean county oil regions. The tanks, with capacity for several million barrels, are filled to overflowing. The market is overstocked, and still production goes on at the rate of at least 25,000 barrels a day, 5,000 more than the pipe lines can handle. New wells are going down in all parts of the region. The price of oil is from 25 to 30 cents less per barrel than the cost of production. The United and Tidewater Pipe lines have iron tankage for 3,000,000 barrels of oil in this district. Individual producers and oil companies own tankage connected with these lines. The pipe lines take care of the oil of these tank owners to the extent of their capacity. It is the small producers who are losing the bulk of the oil. They cannot afford to build tanks. What is known as the general storage capacity of the pipe lines is proportioned out to these producers, but that tankage has been occupied for weeks, and the surplus runs to waste—down the hills and valleys of McKean county. The streams are literally rivers of oil. Large quantities of petroleum are absorbed by the earth. In marshy places the ground is a mass of greasy mud, several inches deep.

In some parts of the region the streams are dammed and the oil collected in large ponds, at places as far distant as possible from derricks and buildings. These ponds are set on fire daily. Thus a large quantity of the waste oil is disposed of. It is not uncommon for the fire to be communicated to these combustible rivers by sparks from locomotives. Sometimes they are fired by malicious persons and tramps. Derricks and other property have been destroyed by these unexpected fires, resulting in losses of thousands of dollars. All efforts to limit the production of oil and stop this great waste have failed. Some years ago the same state of affairs existed in the lower oil region. Rivers of oil flowed from the tanks. It was not until oil fell to forty cents a barrel that the producers came to their senses and, in a measure, stopped the drill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—At noon one new case was reported to the board of health. Five deaths had occurred. Robert Johnson, at Old Sledge place, two miles south of the city, and Mrs. M. A. Key, on Kerr avenue, three miles southeast of the city, were stricken with fever last evening. The weather continues warm.

Three more cases were reported this afternoon. One additional death has occurred. Eighteen nurses were assigned to duty to-day by the Howards. The donations to the Howards aggregated $386. The number of new cases reported for the week are 68—whites 33, colored 35; total report to date, 1,347; total deaths from yellow fever for the week inside the city, 20; total deaths to date, 403. W. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard association, returned to-night. The thermometer has ranged between 66 and 89 degrees.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 5.—A cattle man just arrived from a ranch near North park reports that a stampede of miners has taken place. A man named Johnson rode by his ranch yesterday on his way home to Laramie City, and stated he had seen eighteen Utes Friday morning. He passed the camp where a fight had taken place, and saw two dead bodies, both miners. Two wagon horses were lying dead in the harness. He says he belonged to a party of nine—the remaining eight stayed with the train to protect their outfit, while he came for reenforcements. All through the park miners are alarmed and are banding together for safety, concentrating in a body with experienced Indian fighters as scouts. A party of four prospectors from Cheyenne, just returned, state that signs of Indians on the North river, North park, were thick. All the ranchmen were preparing to move. Several stampeded miners passed them, all belonging to Collins, Col., who said they discovered the Utes spying about their camp, and started forthwith. Over one hundred citizens of Cheyenne are in North park, and there are two hundred prospectors in all in the park.

A courier has been sent to warn the prospectors that if necessary a company of scouts will be sent to escort them home. The settlers are all in from the Snake and other rivers, or are sending in their families.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhœa, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective **Pain-relieving** agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known.

Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the **Centaur Liniments** are made to **deserve confidence**; they are **absorbed** into the structure; they **always cure** and **never disappoint.** No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK,

Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only **relieve pain,** but they incite healthy action, **subdue inflammation,** and **cure,** whether the symptoms proceed from **wounds** of the **flesh,** or Neuralgia of the **Nerves**; from contracted **Cords** or a **scalded hand**; from a **sprained ankle** or a **gashed foot**; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a **strained joint** on a **Horse's Leg.**

The **agony** produced by a Burn or Scald; **mortification** from Frost-bites; **Swellings** from Strains; the **tortures of Rheumatism**; **Crippled for life,** by some neglected accident; a **valuable horse** or a **Doctor's Bill** may all be **saved** from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.

No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, **can afford** to be without these **wonderful Liniments.** They can be procured in **any part of the globe** for **50 cts.** and **$1.00** a bottle. **Trial** bottles **25 cts.**

Swallowing Poison

Spurts of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the **tonsils,** Watery Eyes, **Snuffles,** Buzzing in the Ears, **Deafness,** Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, **Fœtid Breath,** Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our **Children die** of diseases generated by its **Infectious Poison,** and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. **While asleep, the impurities** in the nostrils are necessarily **swallowed into the stomach** and **inhaled into the lungs** to **poison** every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and **kills the seeds** of poison in the **farthest parts** of the system. It will not **only relieve,** but **certainly cure** Catarrh at **any stage.** It is the **only remedy** which in our judgment, has ever yet **really cured** a case of **Chronic Catarrh.**

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. MCDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."

A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N.Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the **most important** medical **discovery** since **vaccination.** It is sold by all Druggists, or **delivered** by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at **$1.50** a package. To clubs; six packages for **$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise** is sent **free to anybody.**

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

PROBABLY by the time this issue of THE SPIRIT has reached the interior post-offices of the state the rumble of heavy trains will again be heard on the Carbondale railroad, so long deserted and left to the weeds.

MRS. ADA B., wife of Prof. F. W. Bartlett, died at her home on North Tennessee street, in this city, on Saturday last, of consumption. The remains were taken to Iola, Allen county, on Monday, for interment. Mrs. Bartlett had been a patient sufferer for several years.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

HON. D. C. HASKELL, Hon. T. D. Thacher and others will address Republican meetings at Lecompton, Tuesday evening, October 14th; at Clinton, Wednesday evening, the 15th; at Eudora, Thursday evening, the 16th; and at Baldwin City, Saturday evening, the 18th.

TICKETS for the Emma Leland Combination company entertainments are selling rapidly. Twenty-six nights during the month of December next for the simple sum of two dollars. Those who would secure a seat for these entertainments will do well to call at Leis' drug emporium at once and get tickets. One thousand tickets only will be sold.

SINCE Saturday morning last Judge Hendry has issued marriage licenses as follows: Bishof A. Bailey to Viola M. Pollard, both of Lawrence; Nicholas F. Nolan, of Lawrence, to Miss Kate Leonard, of Dodge City; Wm. E. Magill, of Bay City, Mich., to Miss Ada Keefer, of Douglas county; James A. Brandon to Miss Safrona Lawson, both of Marion township.

ONE of our prominent business men was summoned to appear before Justice Chadwick one day last week to perform jury service, but when the jury was called this business man was missing. On Monday Constable Campbell arrested the gentleman and took him before the court, where he was fined five dollars and costs for contempt. Verily, it is best to respond promptly when the law calls.

Republican Rally.

The Republicans of Douglas county will hold their first meeting of the campaign on next Saturday evening, at Liberty hall, at 8 o'clock. Hon. D. C. Haskell will be home from his stumping tour in Ohio and will address the meeting. Gov. St. John is also expected to be present, and other speakers will address the meeting. The colored band will furnish the music.

THE Douglas county grand jury now in session is composed of the following named gentlemen, representing, says Judge Stephens, every part of the county: O. Wolcott (foreman), H. W. Howe, F. M. Price, J. C. Watts, R. S. Bell, Jos. Chamberlin, H. A. Cosley, J. Griffis, David Garvin, W. S. Foster, Adam Kling, E. L. Phenicie, J. M. Bradshaw, A. B. Wade, Samuel Reynolds. A. H. McWhorter, Bailiff.

THE fire alarm was sounded shortly after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last, the cause of which was a fire in the cigar factory of Philip Fuchs, a few doors south of this office. The flames were making rapid progress when the department arrived, but were subdued before any considerable damage was done. One hundred dollars will probably repair all damage done to the building. Mr. Fuchs's loss by fire and water is about $800. His store was insured for $500. The building belongs to Jerry Glathart.

HENRY WHITNEY, eldest son of Mr. W. H. H. Whitney, of this city, met with a terrible death while out hunting on the Haight farm northeast of the city yesterday afternoon. Henry was accompanied by his cousin, Charles Burnett, and the two were walking leisurely along in search of game just before sundown when suddenly Henry's gun, the stock of which it is supposed was resting on the ground, discharged, the whole load entering the abdomen of the unfortunate young man, lacerating the flesh so that the intestines protruded. The charge passed through the body from left to right, and finally entered the right arm. The wounded young man was taken to the home of his uncle, Mr. Rufus Whitney, near by, where he was attended by a surgeon and his parents; but human efforts were of no avail, and at half past 6 o'clock this morning he who only a few hours before was one of our bright and most promising young men passed quietly away. At this writing the time for the funeral has not been named.

Personal.

REV. I. B. SMITH, of the Frankfort *Record*, made us a pleasant call on Monday.

JAY GOULD, the railroad king, and party, made our city a two-hour visit on Sunday last. While here the party were the guests of Mayor Usher.

MR. JACOB HIXON, a prominent farmer and horticulturist of Junction City, called on us yesterday and exchanged legal tender for more SPIRIT.

MAJOR O. B. GUNN has purchased a fine residence in Kansas City and will leave for that place with his family some time during the present month.

Magill—Keefer.

"Hillside Home," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Keefer, about seven miles southeast of this city, was the scene of a happy event yesterday (Tuesday) at noon. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Ada Keefer, daughter of the host and hostess, to Dr. Wm. E. Magill, of Bay City, Michigan. Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, of Kansas City, and Rev. Dr. Osmond, of this city, performed the ceremony.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. M. Newmark, and although living a distance from the city she has a host of admiring friends in Lawrence society. Dr. Magill has indeed won a prize, and we are only sorry that a Kansas home is not to be made brighter by her presence. Mr. and Mrs. Magill, accompanied by Mrs. A. A. Crane, sister of the bride, and daughter, who have been visiting with friends and relatives in this city during the summer season, left yesterday afternoon for Bay City.

THE October term of the district court opened on Monday morning of this week, Judge Stephens presiding. The young man Brown, who was arrested for stealing a mule from a farmer by the name of Gilmore, last spring, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor in the state penitentiary for a term of three years and to pay the costs in the case. Geo. Colifer (colored) was arraigned for the murder of a man by the name of Burt on the Gleason farm, northwest of this city, on the 9th of August last. He plead not guilty through his attorney, S. C. Russell, and the trial was set for Thursday of next week. A number of other important cases were introduced during the first day, and among them the Cheyenne Indian murder case. Wild Hog, Run Fast, Frizzle Head, Young Man, Tall Man and Old Man, the prisoners, plead not guilty. Case set for trial for Monday next.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in pit of stomach, low spirits, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, liver complaint or any affection of the stomach or liver, in the shortest possible time. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your druggists, Barber Bros., and get a trial bottle free of charge, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for Dr. King's California Golden Compound, and take no other. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at
LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Lost,

In the vicinity of Twin Mound, a small brindle cow, branded on her right horn with the letters "E. A. C." Any information leading to her recovery will be liberally paid for by
E. A. COLMAN, Kanwaka.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries a lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street, down-stairs.

Cotswold Rams for Sale.

A few pure-bred Cotswold rams, all eligible for entry in American Cotswold Record, for sale at reasonable prices.
SWAIN BROS. & BATES.
P. O. Box 297, Lawrence, Kansas.

Plymouth Rocks for Sale.

Mr. C. L. Edwards authorizes us to say that he has a lot of fine, pure-bred Plymouth Rock cocks for sale cheap. We have a number of these most excellent fowls in our own barnyard, and are free to say that our flock would be incomplete without them. Call on Mr. Edwards at his coal office in Wood's grocery or at his residence just south of the city.

Announcement.

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Lard Oil,
Castor Oil,
Linseed Oil,
White Lead,
Window Glass,
Putty, etc.,
at knock-down prices at
LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock, Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton, Williamsburg and Leavenworth shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies.
LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.
OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state.

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of
GEO. INNES & CO.

USE the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

USE
DANDELION TONIC,
THE
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
AND
LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE
(PURELY VEGETABLE).
FOR SALE ONLY AT
LEIS' DRUG STORE.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder,

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipeds, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Lawrence, Kansas.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the state assayor of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Currency Question.

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

60 Perfumed Chromo &c. cards, name on all, 10c. 40 Mixed cards & fine Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds &c, 20c. Game Authors, 15c. 35 Fun & Escorting cards 10c. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo &c. cards 15c. Imitation Russian Leather Card Cases 10c. Pack Age c'ds, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

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Anecdote and incident are woven so charmingly that the dead statesman stands out, photographed in the majestic proportions of his character.—Providence Press.

While it would be unjust to compare him (Mr. Harvey) with the sycophantic Scot, he has really served the purpose, as regards Webster, that Boswell did in presenting Johnson with photographic vividness to the world.—Boston Courier.

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254 *Washington Street, Boston.*

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of

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Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP
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All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.
JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Constand Butel, deceased, that I, as administrator of the estate of said deceased, will make final settlement of the business of said estate on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1879, with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.
NARCISSE ANREL,
Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of John Gassmann, deceased, that I will, on the 24th day of October, 1879, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas.
LEO STERNBERG,
Administrator of the Estate of said Deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
Mary A. McFarland vs. O. E. Learnard et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of O. E. Learnard, Mary S. Learnard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shaler W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven (7), township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said property to be sold to satisfy one Mary A. McFarland in the sum of $1,902, and to satisfy the National Bank of Lawrence the sum of $655.70, and without appraisement.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1879.
H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

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

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses	1,289,369
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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.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street.

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H. T. HUTSON, Confectioner. Go to Hutson's for Confectionery and Ice Cream for picnics and festivals. Tibball's old stand.

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E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59 Massachusetts street.

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C. BRUCE, dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, etc., corner Winthrop and Vermont streets.

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A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 35 Tennessee street, west of Central park.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts.

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RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

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A. STORM, the Pioneer Stove man of Lawrence. Established in 1857. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker. Roofing, Guttering and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

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H. J. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch. 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

The Apple in Michigan.

At a late meeting of the Washtenaw County Horticultural society Mr. Goshorn read a paper on the cultivation of fruit trees, from which we extract the following remarks on the apple:

"There are two lines of policies pursued in growing this fruit—one to grow it in the sod, and the other to cultivate the ground. The sod system, according to my experience and observation, I have no hesitation in condemning. It rather belongs to an age gone by, or when grain was cut with the sickle and the ground turned with a wooden mold-board. No man can claim to be a good grower of the apple, or is intelligent on the culture of the apple, who still plants or grows this fruit in sod; I mean to grow it in a commercial point of view. There is a way in which fruit of this kind can be grown in sod, under certain circumstances, as in a garden or lawn, where the grass is a part of the object in view; but where the fruit is the prime and only object the soil must be cultivated. In all cases where trees, plants and vines must be grown in sod, the grass should be cut often, and not removed from the ground, but be allowed to lay where it falls, and there to decay. Under this system the trees have an equal show with the grass.

"It is no secret to those who sell the apple that the large apple sells the best, and for the most money. The largest size possibly to be obtained can unmistakably be only grown by thoroughly cultivating the soil. When the tree is yet young, and not of bearing age, there is at least three times more growth in a thoroughly cultivated soil than in sod. And when the tree becomes of a bearing age the one in cultivated land will bear more fruit than the one in sod, for the simple reason that the larger tree has more capacity. The growth of the tree, or its increasing capacity for bearing, is no less important to the market fruit grower than the value of the fruit itself. It would be about as wise to plant corn in sod, with the view to grow both corn and hay together, as to expect good growth for a tree in sod, or to immediately seed down the ground after planting the corn, and expect a good crop.

"Another wrong practice in the management of the apple is to seed down the orchard after it gets into bearing. This is unprofitable. The operation is like raising a horse to a working age and size, turn him out to browse for a living, and then work him. The work that may be got out of him and the condition he would be in after some time in comparison to the one well kept right along you will readily understand. An apple tree under which grass is sown when of a bearing age and size would produce like results in comparison to one that had been well cultivated.

"Another important matter in the culture of the apple is to fit the tree so as to winter well. The tree in sod does not get as much vitality during the growing season as the one well cultivated. In case of a dry summer, sod will dry out the ground so that there is little moisture left for the tree to winter on. A tree requires a store-house of moisture to winter on, and unless this is provided for by either cultivating the ground or by an abundance of fall rains it is exposed to great injury by a dry, cold winter.

"But having chosen to cultivate the soil, what course of culture shall we pursue? My own practice in this matter is to commence in the spring by plowing the ground somewhat shallow with a one-horse plow. After that I use the cultivator. Always, after a rain, the ground becomes crusted over, but it should be broken with the cultivator as soon as the soil is dry enough to work. I never work the ground wet. I am careful in this. By stirring the soil often we keep it moist; and this facilitates the growth of both wood and fruit. We must have an eye to keeping the soil mellow at all times of the growing season. To keep the weeds down is not enough; or, in other words, it does not cause sufficient work in the soil to keep it in proper condition. Weeds will trouble us little when we cultivate often enough to keep the ground as loose as it ought to be in order to secure the best growth in both the fruit and wood.

"Cultivated field crops can be grown between the trees, which will simply pay for all labor in cultivating the trees. When the field crops no longer require cultivation it will also then be time to stop cultivating for the trees."

Early Renewal of Strawberry Beds.

You refer to some remarks of mine with regard to the yearly renewal of strawberry beds. With your consent I will give the plan which seems to me to be the best after many years of experience. I have repeatedly tried both fall and spring setting, but much prefer the latter. With the former I have sometimes been very successful, but with the latter have never had a failure. I select a piece of sandy loam that is in a high state of cultivation, preferring it should be rather moist than too dry; still no water must ever stand upon the ground or about the roots of the plants if you are to have a large crop. Plow deep and manure heavily. Have the land in first-rate condition in every way. When the plants are just starting in the spring we take them up and reset in the new beds. We take strong, healthy plants, being more careful with regard to the roots than the tops. The ground is marked off in rows two feet apart each way, and the plants set where the lines cross. This, of course, makes them in rows each way, which renders the cultivation very easy.

"But," said a friend who was visiting me not long since, "I should not think that you, with your system of high cultivation, could afford to give two years to one crop of strawberries even though it might be a large one." I do not think so either; and in order to make the land pay its way the first season, we have some large early cabbage plants and generally set them in every second space. For this the Jersey Wakefield is preferred. Being set in every second space they are, of course, four feet between the rows, and may be only sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows. The ground being very rich they are brought forward very fast. They grow nicely together until the latter part of July or first part of August, when the strawberry plants are throwing out runners very rapidly. But the roots are pulled out, the ground put in the best of order, the runners trained in every direction about the plant. The cabbage has paid nicely for the season's work upon the strawberries, and we can afford to help them do their best until late in the fall. No weeds are allowed to grow, and by the time weeds are allowed to grow, and by the time winter sets in, they are a sheet of the most beautiful dark green that can be imagined.

Just as the ground freezes up for the winter they are mulched about one inch deep. I do not like straw for covering because there are more or less foul seeds in it that come up early in the spring, and sometimes annoy us very much. I prefer either marsh hay or pine leaves. The next spring the covering is taken off, and another coat of well-rotted manure put on the top of the ground. We often use ashes for the spring dressing, and like them very much. We put on about 75 to 100 bushels of unleached ashes per acre; if leached, considerably more than that. The plants now come forward with great rapidity, and by the middle of May are about as beautiful a sight as a strawberry grower can desire to see. From this time on they are watched with great care. All weeds and grass are carefully taken out. If they are more than usually full of blossoms another coat of fine manure is put on to prevent the plants from becoming too much exhausted before the last of the fruit is picked. If the weather is too dry for them they are watered artificially. In short, nothing is left undone that we know how to do to secure an immense yield, and we rarely fail.

In the summer of 1875, by this system, we picked from an exact quarter of an acre 2,571 quarts of merchantable berries. This was at the rate of 446 1-2 bushels per acre. I cultivate chiefly the Wilson, and find that when they have borne one of these very large crops the plants are so completely exhausted that we can never get anything more than a very moderate crop of indifferent fruit afterward; consequently we turn it over immediately after the last berries are picked, and again set it with cabbage, and in this manner we get three good crops in two years instead of one. One need not of necessity set with cabbage either the first or second time; there are various other plants, such as bush-beans, lettuce, onions, etc., that will do equally well for the first season, and ruta-bagas or flat turnips for the after-crop. But the great principle with this, as with other branches of agriculture, is to have our land in such condition that plants must grow and cannot help it, and then keep them constantly going forward, and never, if possible, to prevent is, allow them to stand still during the growing season.—*J. M. Smith, in New York Tribune.*

The Baldwin Apple.

Brooks's history of Medford, Mass., in relation to the origin of the Baldwin apple, has the following:

"To Medford belongs the introduction of the celebrated Baldwin apple. The first tree producing this delicious fruit grew on the side-hill within two rods of the former Woburn line, and about ten rods east of the present road which leads from West Medford to the ancient boundary of Woburn. It was on the farm occupied by Mr. Thompson, forty or fifty rods south of what used to be called the Black Horse tavern. At the request of Gov. Brooks, the writer made a visit to that tree in 1813, and climbed it. It was very old and partly decayed, and bore fruit abundantly. Around its trunk the woodpecker had drilled as many as five or six circles of holes not larger than a pea, and from this visible peculiarity the apples were called the Woodpecker apples, which was afterwards shortened to Peckers; and, during my youth, they were seldom called by any other name.

"How they came to their present name was this: Young Baldwin, of Woburn, afterwards a colonel, and father of Loami, was an intimate friend of Ben. Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford. As lovers of science they asked permission of Prof. Winthrop to attend his course of lectures in natural philosophy, at Harvard college. Twice a week these two young men walked from Woburn to Cambridge to hear the learned professor. One day as they were passing the Woodpecker tree, they stopped to look at the tempting red cheeks on the loaded boughs, and, as a result, they took and tasted; each pronounced it to be the finest apple he had ever eaten. Some years after Col. Baldwin took several of the cions to a public nursery, where from this circumstance they took his name. In the September gale of 1815 the parent tree fell, leaving behind, however, a goodly posterity."

Culture of the Cherry.

There are few persons who are not fond of our improved cherries. They are really a most desirable fruit, and wholesome when not indulged in too extravagantly. But there is no crop so uncertain. There are but two varieties that are reliable—the Early Richmond and Kentish, both of the same family, and really the most valuable of them all for culinary purposes. They are excellent in pies and puddings, to make "bounce," to "preserve" or to dry for winter use, while nearly all the rest are used as a desert fresh from the trees. But for this purpose they are justly prized. A full tree of cherries is a beautiful sight when of the large varieties, but it is enjoyed only once in four or five years in this section.

One peculiarity in regard to the cherry is its whimsical behavior. The present season from some half dozen trees we did not obtain half a dozen pounds; while upon some of the trees in the immediate neighborhood there were full crops of large and beautiful fruit. Formerly we succeeded with the cherry regularly, while frequently all around us there were very few. We had six trees twenty years old, of different varieties, standing from within twenty to thirty feet of each other, in full bearing, and to all appearances in perfect health through the summer, all of which died during one autumn, without any apparent cause, and without, so far as we could learn, a precedent. We believe that the cherry does better in grass lands, where it will not have its roots disturbed, or its trunk damaged by the singletree of the plow in cultivating, than in constantly cropped land.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Gathering Forest Tree Seeds.

In answer to a number of anxious inquirers, who are desirous to secure a sufficient quantity of tree seed to grow trees for home adornment and protection, we would state that as soon as the foliage begins to drop from the trees they can commence picking the seeds of the ash, ash-leaf maple (box-elder), black walnut and hackberry. All these trees ripen their seeds in the fall of the year. From long experience we find it is better to sow these seeds in the fall before they become dry, and right in the place where the trees are wanted to stand. This is in advance of the old system of sowing in nursery rows. If they come up too thick they can easily be thinned out to the required distances.

We are glad that the attention of our brother farmers is being directed to this subject of forest tree culture. All they need is guarding in the proper direction.

Those of the present generation who enter into this industry will yet live to sit beneath the shade of their own trees. The assertion that these treeless plains are unfavorable to the growth of trees is simply absurd, and has long since been exploded.

Let us all, then, commence in earnest the work of checkering and dotting these naked prairies with timber belts and beautiful groves, and many of us will live to enjoy their genial influences, and our children will bless their fathers for thus providing for them a prolific source of wealth and comfort.—*J. W. R., in Abilene Chronicle.*

The Household.

Hints for Young Mothers.

The three requisites for babies are plenty of sleep, plenty of food, plenty of flannel. The saying that man is a bundle of habits is as true of babies as it is of grown children. If an infant is accustomed from its birth to sleep from 6 o'clock at night till daylight, the habit of early sleep will be formed, and the mother may have all the evenings to herself.

If the baby sleeps all night, a long morning nap will naturally come about dinner time, after which the child, except when very young, should be kept awake until 6 o'clock. Perseverance in this routine will soon result in securing quiet evenings for both the child and the parent.

Some mothers have a long season every morning and every night in getting the baby asleep. They rock them and sing to them till Morpheus infolds them. With most children this is entirely unnecessary. An infant can be accustomed, by a few days' training, to go to sleep itself for a morning nap as well as for the longer rest at night.

A mother has duties to herself as well as to her offspring. While she should exercise a constant care in securing its utmost physical comfort, she should secure rest and recreation for herself. In no other way can she keep fresh in feeling and buoyant in spirit. Nothing is so wearing as the unceasing tending of a fretful baby.

Every means should be employed to aid the child in taking care of itself and giving as little trouble as possible. It may learn in babyhood to amuse itself with toys or by watching movements going on around it.

Fashion as well as good sense requires infants' dresses to be made with long sleeves and high in the neck. Fashion requires children of all ages to be warmly clad. Flannel should incase the whole body with the exception of the head and hands. The fruitful cause of colic in infants is the nakedness of their necks and arms.

Regularity in feeding is as important as either of the other requisites. Babies cry as often from being fed too frequently as from hunger. Let the mother obey the dictates of common sense in this matter and not force food into a baby's stomach for every little complaint it makes.

Children of three or four years old need much more sleep than they usually have. For irritable and nervous children sleep is a specific, and it can be secured to them only by the force of habit. Many light forms of disease may be cured by keeping a child in a uniform temperature and in quiet. Let the young mothers who read this article experiment upon these few suggestions, and we are sure they will have many an hour in the nursery for reading and thought.—*Ex.*

Thorough Cooking.

It is one of the common mistakes in cooking to give too little time to the cooking of meats and vegetables. The cook is careless about getting them over the fire in season, and to make up for the delay she attempts to "rush things" by using a very hot fire, spoiling the food by too furious boiling or baking. Hard boiling toughens the fibers of meat and spoils the texture of vegetables, but a long, steady boiling heat gradually softens or makes tender the toughest fibers. Many persons suppose that certain articles of food do not agree with them, when the whole difficulty arises from the imperfect manner in which they are prepared. Some vegetables are thought to be especially provocative of flatulence, but a more thorough cooking usually remedies that evil. Flatulence has other causes, as overeating, or too great a proportion of sugar in the diet, but those articles of food which are usually associated with the evil may be robbed of those terrors by a more prolonged cooking. Cook dry beans several hours—a gentle but steady simmering. Five hours are not too many, even after soaking all night. Dry peas need the same treatment. Vegetables need more and more time as they grow older. By spring, ruta-bagas need cooking half a day, and onions should be boiled an hour or more. Salsify and parsnips, especially the former, need more than the twenty minutes' boiling usually prescribed for them.—*Ex.*

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

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—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his Spring Stock laid in at reasonably low prices, and will supply customers at a small advance, and they will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

REMOVAL!

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MARKLEY,

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

Of Lawrence,

Has moved his Shop from 67 to 149, opposite Poehler's Grocery.

H. C. Patterson, late with J. R. Good, will be found in the same room with a full line of Eastern goods, as well as a line of Markley make—all warranted, and at bottom prices Call when in need of Boots and Shoes.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE,

Manufactured by McCurdy Bros., is conceded by everybody to be the easiest on the feet as well as the best fitting of any plow shoe made. Call and examine, or send your orders.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Raising Poultry.

The losses in the poultry business are far greater than the profits, and still the profits will average at least fifty per cent. per annum over the outlay. Paradoxical, you say? Granted. But did you know that a paradox is *always true?* I will make the assertion that a hen knows what is best for her, while her owner never does, except in some great emergencies—a storm, for instance.

Disease, almost entirely unknown to birds in the wild state, is the canker which causes all the loss referred to above. Disease is the concomitant of civilization in man, and follows every attempt to bring poultry to our level. Hen-houses breed more vermin than artificial dust baths will remove; they gradually render poultry delicate in constitution, and thus more and more unable to repel any disease which change of diet, weather or forced habits may invite. Stock thus deteriorate, eggs fail to be fertilized, chicks are tender, mothers abandon them too soon, and the artificial state which fancy food produces interrupts the laws which govern health and success.

Civilized man must, to a certain extent, have his poultry cared for in a rational manner, and as "forcing" is supposed to be the foundation of profit, and as much profit is desirable, much forcing is resorted to. More stock is lost, more weak and worthless stock is produced, and more loss sustained by over anxiety and petting than many imagine.

A strict account of the number of eggs set, the number which hatch, the total arriving at maturity, and finally the actual number of really profitable fowls sold or carried over winter—which includes good, steady layers, good mothers and vigorous fathers—would give such an insight into the wants in the poultry department as would create wonder "that hens paid at all."

There is nothing in business pursuits like facts. Every one is full of fancies, theories, notions, cranks and cruelties, but hard facts are never thought of.

All the diseases of poultry are directly the fault of the owner. They are the consequences of too much or too little care being bestowed on them. The successful poultry breeders are, in every case, those who, instead of compelling stock to walk a chalk mark, only interfere when some sudden emergency arises which the chicken is not equal to.

Food and water *ad libitum* in variety, shelter in various places and of several kinds, room to wander at will, perfect freedom from annoying animals both wild and domestic—in fact, absolute wildness, with only a few of the "modern improvements"—a yearly change of male stock, and a share of common sense (not quite so much of the uncommon sort), will do much toward making poultry pay better than any other branch of farming.

Elevate the stamina, select so as to suit the climate and soil, ward off all loss through foolishly devised safeguards, then give the old hen her full enjoyment of instinct, and the yearly account will show a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. I have pursued this plan for many years, have had no gapes, roup, pip, cholera or other diseases, and don't know them, absolutely.

My remarks are founded on facts, hard facts. My old hens and I together have just enough common sense between us to succeed perfectly.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Experiments with Wheat.

The report of experiments by S. M. Tracy, professor of economic botany at the agricultural college of the university of Missouri, shows that with 44 varieties of winter wheat the Red May ripened June 9, and yielded 32.46 bushels per acre, weighing 62 pounds per measured bushel; Mediterranean, smooth, ripened June 12, yielded 29.42 bushels, and weighed 63 pounds; Fultz ripened June 12, yielded 35.90 bushels, and weighed 63 1-2 pounds; Diehl ripened June 12, yielded 39.60 bushels, weighing 61 pounds; Treadwell ripened June 20, yielded 52.38 bushels, weighing 61 pounds.

In relation to synonyms, Prof. Tracy says: Red Lancaster is known as Red Sea; Early Michigan as English Bull, and Missouri Swamp; Red May as Early May, Gold Drop, Tennessee May, Orange Red May, Yellow Lammas; Zimmerman, as Democrat, Alabama May, Walker, Wilson, Late May, Lime, Golden Chaff; Clawson as Genesee, Seneca; Mediterranean (smooth) as Sea Island.

Although every variety, with one exception, gave a larger yield in 1879 than in 1878, the most marked increase is shown in the Russian kinds, which gave an average yield of 31.29 bushels per acre in 1879 against 18.22 bushels in 1878. They all seem very hardy, and stand up well, but the proportion of straw is greater than in the American varieties.

The Oregon varieties have all been discarded excepting the Oregon Club, which yielded less than the average this year, but more than the average for the two years.

It was found that from the beginning of harvest to June 21, in 1878, and to June 20, in 1879, there is but little difference in the yield, but that after those dates, especially in 1878, the yield decreases. The actual decrease was greater than is indicated by the table, as eighteen varieties which yielded less than fifteen bushels to the acre, and are not included in the table, all ripened June 29, or later, in 1878, and June 21, or later, in 1879. With a selection from the varieties ripening before June 21, the time of harvest extends over thirteen days, which in most cases is sufficient time to enable the cultivator to harvest his crop when it is in just the right stage. Prof. Tracy thinks that by a proper selection of seed during a series of years it will doubtless be possible to extend somewhat the time of harvest.

Several of the varieties which succeeded best in 1878, and a few of the varieties received last fall, were sown on the college farm. With these crops, Mr. Maddox, farm superintendent, reports the following results: Clawson, two fields yield 23 and 26 1-2 bushels per acre; Silver Chaff 20 bushels; Fultz, two fields, 16 and 25 bushels. These crops were all raised on dry white oak ridges which have been in cultivation for many years, and have received almost no manure. On one field where Zimmerman was almost a failure in 1878 Sanford and Smooth Mediterranean were grown and yielded 15 bushels per acre. Mold's White and Mold's Red gave only 11 bushels, and Polish 15 bushels, to the acre.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Fall Care of Calves.

It often happens that calves make a fair growth in the early part of the season, while they get whole milk, or even a plentiful supply of skimmed milk; but when these are withdrawn, if suddenly, they are not able to keep up condition. If they have been supplied for some time with a good pasture, or fed green food, or hay in racks, and become accustomed gradually to depend upon such food, they will not fall off much in condition. But the skillful feeder will strive to keep his calves constantly growing—constantly developing every part of the system. And, as milk is withdrawn, it becomes important to substitute some concentrated food in its place, so that the nutriment may be abundant to keep up its calf flesh. Any check in growth is at the loss of the feeder, for it will cost more extra feed to regain it afterward, besides the loss of time. The pasture, also, usually becomes less nutritious, and there is the more necessity that some extra food should be given.

Here, the most important food that can be given as a substitute for milk is linseed-oil cake or oil-meal. It is the food principally used for this purpose by the best English feeders. The calf is quite apt to become constipated when the milk is discontinued, and the oil-meal is slightly laxative, having a small percentage of oil, which has a very soothing effect upon the stomach and intestines. It is also very nitrogenous, being, in this respect, similar to milk. It is not necessary to feed more than one pint of oil-meal per day to each calf. Calves may be accustomed to eat a quart of oil-meal and middlings mixed before the milk is wholly withdrawn. Oats are an excellent food for calves, and they should be taught early to eat them. The calf seems to have the power of digesting oats very well without grinding. A pint of oats given to each calf at first, and soon increased to one or two quarts, will keep the growth steady. Oats are the best single substitute for oil-meal, but wheat-middlings and oats make an excellent combination. A little corn mingled with these will do very well; but corn, as a single food, should be avoided for young animals. The albuminoids and phosphates are in too small proportion in corn to grow the muscles and bones.

As a simple question of economy, calves should get a small grain ration all through August and the fall months. The extra food will pay the greatest profit, for it will add, as a general rule, two dollars to the value of the calf for each dollar in food given. Another important consideration is, that the better the condition of the young animal the better it will stand the cold weather when it comes. This is the more important to Western feeders, who do not provide warm winter quarters for their calves. A nice layer of fat on the outside is equal to a heavy overcoat to the human being. Every feeder must see that his success in raising good cattle will depend largely upon his treatment of the calf.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Hints Concerning Live Stock.

Every intelligent stock raiser knows that there is greater risk, and more danger of loss, in handling cattle during the next two months than during any other like period in the year. We venture to say that, in a vast number of cases, this loss will be quite equal to the gain of the preceding four months; and it requires no effort of the imagination to see that the total loss will reach a most alarming figure. The great source of this loss is to be found in the very worthless character of our wild grasses at this season. Practically, the "range" is worthless from this time on. It is true that there is an abundance of grass, but if we examine it closely we shall find that it is dry, wiry and innutritious, and cattle can only be driven to attempt its consumption by the whip and spur of starvation. Our wild grasses flourish only in bright sunshine, and under the influence of great heat. They are the last to appear in the spring and the first to abandon us in the autumn; and while during their short lives they are very abundant and nutritious, enduring the droughts of summer better than any of the tame species, yet as soon as the sun begins to lose its power and the nights become chilly, they rapidly become woody and worthless. If October and November are to be passed without great loss to the stock raiser, prairie pastures must be supplemented with grain or fodder, or both.

Another source of great loss to Kansas stock raisers is dry murrain, impaction. The symptoms of this complaint are too well known to need repetition here. Impaction may be occasionally cured; but so rarely does it yield to treatment that it may be safely said that after the animal has once come fully under the influence of the disease the case is hopeless. Our only hope lies in preventing the spread of the disease throughout the herd by cutting them off at once from the feed which originated the complaint. Remember it is woody, innutritious and indigestible grass and corn stalks which induce the dry, feverish condition of the manifold which we call impaction. Before cattle are turned upon the coarse grass of the prairie or the stalk field they should always be watered and fed, and even then they ought not to be allowed access to this rubbish longer than two or three hours at a time.

How to make cheap beef was forcibly brought to our attention by a conversation had with a resident of this city. This gentleman had just sold forty head of "yearlings"—average age of the lot being under fifteen months—whose weight averaged 804 pounds. The price obtained was nearly $27 per head. This certainly is an excellent showing; and after listening to the above facts, we promptly asked how this was done. The reply was that these calves came from good stock, and they had been "kept growing from the start." This brief sentence is really the whole philosophy of the manufacture of cheap beef. It is the law and the profits. Good blood is a good thing, and indispensable to successful stock raising, but it alone will not insure success; this can only come from the union of "pedigree and the swill-pail."

Another matter in connection with this stock is worth attention. They were sold at the most profitable age. The owner obtained the benefit of two summers' feed on the range, with only one winter's feeding; and it should be remembered that for all this feed these young animals would give much better returns than three-year-olds or even two-year-olds. Now, if last winter these calves consumed twenty bushels of corn, worth now $4, does any one suppose this did not increase their value more than twice $4 worth?—*Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.*

Write for your Papers.

Farmers should write for their papers their experiments and results, not leave the work to professional writers who have no practical knowledge of what they write. This is a needed rotation, and within your power. No need to say you can't write. You can try. The subject is there in your mind. You believe you are right. You have by reading had the benefit of some other farmer's experience which you know must be good, because written by a practical man. Your mind should be stored with your own experiments which would be good for other farmers. Be honest, and, as you have received from others, give back in your own measure well meted out. No use to say you cannot write. You can if you will try. A wheel when not used rusts and corrodes on its journal, and turns hard and grinds in its revolutions. A little oil and a few turns make all run smooth. So with you. Exercise of your mind and pencil will make your work easier. One of our best writers at present on "sheep husbandry" had great delicacy in beginning his work, and had to be urged by his friends to come out, and that when forty years of age. Now, no one is more relied on than he; none more quoted, or oftener referred to. He is a farmer with as hard hands as yours; works daily, and when resting works off something for the good of his brother wool growers. Not long since I met a farmer who gave me some good experience in clover culture, curing and feeding. I said to him that such experience was worth whole columns of papers on the same subject with nothing to back them, and that he ought, in fact it was his duty, to give it to his brother farmers through the papers. His answer was that he spoke of it to all he met, but he could not write. This man is one of our best farmers, intelligent, and wants nothing but confidence, practice and the will to make his mark among us. And it is his duty to do so, and he would be all the better for it.

Preparing Shelter for Stock.

Now, while we have this delightful autumn weather, is the time to prepare some kind of shelter for stock. All kinds of domestic animals need it. Sheep, that have such warm covering for their backs, need it as much, if not more, than other animals. They not only get drenched by the rain, but they have to carry their wet, heavy coats till the heat in their systems dries them, and this is very exhaustive to the vitality of the sheep. They can stand pretty severe cold weather, but wet weather is very injurious to them. Hogs have scarcely anything to protect them from cold, and need very low sheds, so that in cold weather they cannot pile on one another and suffocate the under ones, as they frequently do in very severe weather.

Cattle and horses will keep in much better condition, on less food, when they have warm stables or even sheds to protect them from the storms. The shelter may be made of poles and covered with straw, or corn stalks even, and it would pay for the labor a hundred fold. On the score of humanity, as well as saving of food, we ask every farmer to provide some sort of shelter for all his domestic animals, and now, while the weather is good, is the time to furnish it.—*Colman's Rural.*

Prof. Farrington, in a summary of the experiments begun in 1870 by the Maine agricultural college to ascertain which has the greater value as a food for swine, cooked or uncooked meal, says: "We have, by an experiment which has been continued through from three to four months of each of the nine years since its beginning, obtained evidence that all the money and labor expended in cooking meal for swine is more than thrown away."

Fresh manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Rotten manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Veterinary Department.

Indolent Wound of the Heel.

I have a valuable mare that got her hind foot over her halter, in the stall, some two months ago, and cut and burned her ankle fearfully, and it has produced a gristly, callous substance all around the under side of her ankle about the size of a 7-8 rope. This substance heals up, and then sloughs off continually, and won't get well. It has entirely disabled her. Can you give me instructions how to cure, and greatly oblige a constant reader?

ANSWER.—The conformation of the injured part is of such a peculiar nature that often a very little injury sometimes assumes quite a formidable aspect, and not infrequently proves extremely difficult to relieve or cure. *Treatment:* Poultice with linseed meal for twenty-four hours; then remove, cleanse and dress with one ounce of sulphate of copper, dissolved in five of tincture of aloes. Apply a good thick pad of oakum, to be held in position by a bandage, drawn moderately tight; the object being to avoid or prevent the exuberant growth referred to. If the wound should still refuse to granulate and heal, cauterize the raw surface with nitrate of silver two or three times, twenty-four hours to intervene between each application. The animal should be kept as quiet as possible.

Quarter Crack.

I have a horse that has recently developed a quarter crack on one of his fore feet; they look well, and I cannot account for it. Will you please advise me as to what I should do? If I have a rivet put in, and bar shoes, will it do to drive him? How long will he be in getting over it? Will he be liable to have it come again after cured any more than any other horse?

ANSWER.—We claim that both quarter and toe cracks are invariably an indication of some diseased condition of the feet. We never knew a normal foot to spring either. In regard to treatment, the most satisfactory results follow clamping the edges together, by the use of a clamp made and sold by instrument makers for that express purpose. In order to apply them, it will be necessary to have the stamp and forceps which always accompany them. Then, after the staple has been nicely applied, proceed to thin the true wall down to where the clamp rests, after the form of the letter V, with its base resting on the coronet and the apex extending down to the clamp. At its base the hair should be thinned as far away as one inch from either side, gradually thinning toward the crack until it is reached, when the hair should be removed down to the lamina. Clip the hair from the coronet all the way around, and apply an active cantharides blister. Saturate some oakum with pine tar, and with it fill the cavity made by the paring process. The animal's feet should be closely watched, and if others have a like tendency, treat in the same way. When a crack has once grown down, it always remains intact; notwithstanding others may open alongside of it at any time. Shelly feet, with tendency to abnormal heat, is often a pretty sure indication that splitting of the hoof is liable to occur. Such cases, in our opinion, should be blistered and allowed a run to pasture of not less than two months.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"OH! MY BACK!" Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins or Side? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, but try at once **HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine.** It is prepared **EXPRESSLY** for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence or Retention of Urine and Female Weakness. **HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.**

MOORESTOWN, Burlington Co., N.J., Sept. 18, 1878.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart; my physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of HUNT'S REMEDY gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to HUNT'S REMEDY, and I am deeply thankful.
ABIGAIL S. COLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Effingham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used.
WM. H. WILSON, M. D.

HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cleanses, purifies and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. **Sold by all Druggists.**

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., *130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.*

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7, 1879

Flour—XX	$5.00 @ 5.25
XXX	5.55 @ 5.65
Family	5.70 @ 5.85
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.18 @ 1.20
No. 3 red	1.12 @ 1.13
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 36
Oats	25 @ 26
Rye	60 @ 68
Barley	60 @ 87½
Pork	9.80 @10.37½
Bacon—Shoulders	4.60 @ 4.80
Clear ribs	6.60 @ 6.90
Lard	6.15 @ 6.25
Butter—Dairy	21 @ 22
Country	10 @ 18
Eggs	11 @ 12

CHICAGO, Oct. 7. 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	$1.10 @ 1.11
No. 3	1.05 @ 1.06
Corn	38 @ 39
Oats	28 @ 29
Pork	10.50 @10 60
Lard	6.35 @ 6.40

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	$1.01 @ 1.02
No. 3 fall	99½@ 1.00
No. 4	96½@ 97
Corn—No. 2	31 @ 32
No. 2 white	37 @ 37½
Oats	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 60

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400	$3.30@4.00
Good ship. steers av. 1,350	3.40@3.80
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	2.90@3.60
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	3.00@3.40
Good stock steers av. 900	2.50@3.00
Good to choice fat cows	2.50@2.75
Common cows and heifers	2.00@2.50
Hogs—Packers	3.00@3.20

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7, 1879.

Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.00@4.90; light shipping, $3.00@4.00; grass Texans, $2.25@3.15.

Hogs, steady; mixed packing, $3.35@3.65; Yorkers, $3.50@3.60.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1879.

Cattle, choice natives fairly active, $4.00@4.75; Texans, $2.70 to $2.80; stockers and feeders weak, $2.20 to 3.00.

Hogs, heavy, $3.50@3.75; light, $3.50@3.80. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 22,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good 15@16c., poor and common in large supply at 5½@8c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7½@9c.; eggs, 12½@13c.; chickens, young, per doz. $1.50@2.00, old hens, per doz., $2.00; potatoes, 45@50c.; cabbage, 75c. per doz.; apples, $1.60@2.80 per bbl.; peaches, choice Michigan, 75@90c. per peck; tomatoes, 50@60c. per bushel; grapes, 7 to 7½c. per pound; hay, $9.50 per ton; hams, S. C., 9½c.; tallow, 4½ to 5½c. per pound; onions, $1.80 to 2.50 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked $1.50, navy $1.75; hides—green 5 to 6½c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 13 to 14c., dry salt 10½ to 13c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1¼ to 2 inch $42, 3d clear $40.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, ℔ sack, $2.75@2.90; XXX, $2.40@2.50. Rye flour, $1.85. Corn meal ℔ hundred, 75c.

Wheat and corn have both risen since our last quotations, East and West.

Wheat at Kansas City is 30 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 7 cents higher.

In Liverpool, Oct. 6, winter wheat was 10*s.* 6*d.*@10*s.* 11*d.*, spring wheat 9*s.* 6*d.*@9*s.*10*d.* In New York No. 2 winter was $1.30@1.40, No. 2 spring $1.30.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.19 October, $1.21½ November, and $1.23½ December. In Chicago No. 2 is $1.10¾ October, $1.13 November, and $1.14 December. In Kansas City No. 2 is $1.02 October. No. 3 is $1.00 October, and $1.00½ November.

Cattle are quoted a trifle higher this week at Kansas City on some grades and lower on others. They are very dull and few transactions. $3.35 was the highest price paid yesterday; $2.50 was paid for wintered Texas steers averaging 1,000 pounds.

Hogs have improved slightly in some markets, but they are "off" a little in others on account of warm weather.

A New York paper says: "There has been during the year 1879 over $40,000,000 of specie already reported at this port. Only twice before, in the whole history of the country, has as large an amount been imported during an entire year, and at all the ports in the United States. But in those years, 1861 and 1877, the exports of specie were also large. In 1877 there was an excess of $15,387,823 in exports, and in 1861 the excess of imports was only $16,548,531. Unless something unexpected occurs before the end of the year to drive gold out of the country in great amounts, the year 1879 will far exceed any other in the history of the country both in gross and in net imports of specie."

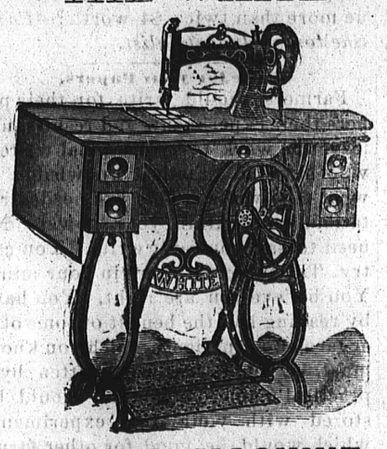
The following is the number of hogs packed at seven leading points in the West, since the 1st of March, 1879: Chicago, 1,650,000; Cleveland, 258,683; St. Louis, 250,000; Indianapolis, 195,000; Atchison, 139,343; Cincinnati, 121,000; Cedar Rapids, 104,518. One thing noticeable is the rank which so young a place as Atchison holds in this business, being higher even than Cincinnati.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 4@7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. The stock market was unusually active during the day with enormous transactions, especially in Erie. Prices advanced steadily, and prominent in the upward movement was the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. Government bonds were firm; railroad bonds strong; state securities dull.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@18c.; eggs, 12½c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, $2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per ℔; turkeys, live, 6c. per ℔, dressed 8c. per ℔; potatoes, 30@40c.; corn, 23@28c.; wheat, new, 85@90c.; lard, 6c.; hogs, $2.75@3.00; cattle—feeders $3.00, shippers $3.50@3.75, cows $2.00@2.40; wood, $4.00 per cord; hay, $4.00 per ton.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine

Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at $20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

SAWING THE LOG.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor Saving **RIDING SAW MACHINE** is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the present demand for them. It saws Logs of any size. **One man** can saw **more** logs or cord wood in one day and **easier** than two men can the old way. It will saw a two foot log in three minutes. **Every Farmer needs one.** Township agents wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular and Terms.

Address W. W. ROSTWICK & CO., 178 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

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

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

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

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

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

We will sell you your

BOOTS AND SHOES

As cheap as any one.

PERRY & COMPANY,

117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees,	Quinces,
Peach Trees,	Small Fruits,
Pear Trees,	Grape Vines,
Plum Trees,	Evergreens,
Cherry Trees,	Ornam'tal 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. C. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all of the latest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

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is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

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

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate. Inducements offered to buyers. Call and see us, or write.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

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

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

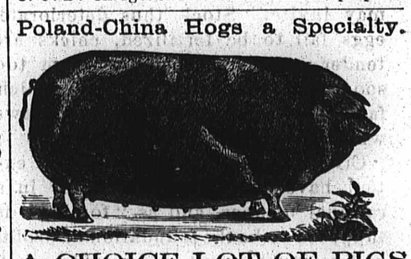
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

CHEAP CHARLEY,

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

Because he MANUFACTURES GOOD CLOTHING, suitable for every age, occupation and condition of mankind. He marks every garment in plain figures and makes

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

A child can buy as cheap as the most expert man. In selling goods, they not only

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

To be as represented, but should the purchaser, after home inspection, become dissatisfied with either fit, material or price he will cheerfully exchange, or pay back the purchaser's money; provided always that goods are returned in good order and in reasonable time.

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

We aim to keep constantly an unlimited stock suitable for every-day and Sunday wear at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to every buyer. In

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

We display an endless variety of suits and separate garments, substantially made and handsomely trimmed, appropriate for either

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

AT SUCH LOW PRICES as to continually challenge but never produce successful competition. BOOTS and SHOES are sold at prices of the manufacturers, and

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Always of latest styles, at Chicago jobbing prices, after addition of freight. One price C. O. D. to all. And buying for twenty-one different branch stores enables us to retail at wholesale prices and guarantee a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent.

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FACTORY: 244 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirting Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of **men's** and **boys' Shirts**, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the **consumer**, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by **middlemen** and the **retail trade**, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear,	$7.50
6 " " " " " " "	4.00
3 " " " " " " "	2.25

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent **prepaid** by mail on receipt of **85 cents**. We **warrant** these Shirts to be **first-class** in every respect, to be **substantially** and **neatly** finished, and equal in **appearance, durability** and **style** to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you **save all outside profits.**

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.