

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Householdry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 44.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 456.

"THOU ART THE MAN."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

When man has done a real wrong
That he would hide from sight,
He first, by weak endeavor, tries
To set his conscience right.
But that heaven-quickened monitor
Concerns not with the plan,
But whispers, in its still, small voice,
"Thou art, thou art the man!"

The very stones upon the street
Find language and cry out;
The guide-board seems a cunning spy,
With allies all about.
"Man's eyes look down into my heart
As they ne'er looked!" he cries.
Poor, tortured soul, they see him not;
"Thou art, thou art the man!"

The very sound that used to cheer
And make his spirit strong,
The voices of the little ones—
The sweet birds' merry song—
The music of the dimpled brook
That brightens up the dell—
All seem to say, in mocking tones,
"We know your secret well!"

Ah! better is a conscience clear
And open as the day,
When we have driven (with God's good
help)
Temptations far away.
Then nameless fear will not assail
And put us under ban;
Fear that our sins will find us out
And say, "Thou art the man."

TOBIAS TUBBS.

In the rear of the splendid town residence of Lord Lumley, and facing on a much humbler street (for in large cities like London it is impossible for wealth to avoid being jostled occasionally by poverty), dwelt an industrious son of St. Crispin.

Now it happened, as the case often is, that the shoemaker was the father of a family almost numerous enough to qualify him for the responsible berth of parish beadle; and being the father of eight, it required a continuous exertion of his physical powers to procure for them the absolute necessities of life. He was of course necessitated to work early and late; and the rat-a-tat of the shoemaker's hammer, long before light in the morning, naturally disturbed the family of Lord Lumley, who are of that unfortunate class that is compelled by the requirements of fashionable society to convert night into day.

Lord Lumley would have slept soundly under the very snort of the locomotive, but his lady was unluckily the possessor of one of those intense nervous temperaments which naturally recoil at anything approaching the humdrum confusion of plebeian pursuits. The noise of the shoemaker's hammer was too much for her delicate organization, and she would awaken Lord Lumley from his blissful slumbers, oftentimes at the very point of a happy consummation of his dreams, by reminding him of that horrid noise in the rear. Lord Lumley was phlegmatic and foggy, by no means a *savant*, though an intense admirer of Lady Lumley, who was talented. He possessed none of the repellent discrimination of his lady, and would have preferred the society of some clever representative of Billingsgate to that of a minister of the Church of England. But, as we have said, he believed implicitly in Lady Lumley, and anything calculated to annoy that most excellent lady must be removed at any cost. Of course, after consuming the night and three or four hours of the morning in the enjoyment of patrician pleasures, it was absolutely necessary to Lady Lumley, whose brilliant talents were continually on the stretch during those intoxicating moments, that she should have the privilege of commanding a few moments of undisturbed quiet out of the twenty-four hours allotted to the day without suffering the inalienable prerogatives of her nobility to be disturbed by a vulgar and designing cordwainer.

Lord Lumley and his lady had returned about four in the morning from the reception of the distinguished duchess of ———, his lordship being in a blissful state of self-unconsciousness from the potent effects of certain wines of marvelous antiquity, and her ladyship was highly charged with the brilliant bonnets which had fallen like pearls from the eloquent lips of a distinguished *savant* whose erratic disposition inclined him to a suit of apartments, including one room, upon the attic floor. But scarcely had Lady Lumley resigned herself luxuriously to the arms of Morpheus, when she was suddenly recalled to the vulgar realities of a practical existence by that everlasting thumping of the father of eight children in the rear. She gave Lord Lumley a sharp punch in the ribs, which aroused him in an instant to that astonishing state of self-consciousness which

led him to inquire in a somewhat testy though oblivious manner:

"Lord bless me! Lady Lumley, what's the matter? What are you driving at my ribs for? You have thumped them now till they are sorer than Balaam's donkey. Why can't you let a poor fellow rest?"

"I really believe, my lord, you would go to sleep in a hornet's nest, or on the brink of a crater!" exclaimed her ladyship, petulantly. "I really wish sometimes I was as happily and stupidly organized as you are. I should not be disturbed by the everlasting thumping of that horrid creature in the rear."

"Ugh!" said his lordship, sleepily, "leave me alone this time, and I'll look to't in the morning."

"Good heavens!" cried her ladyship, renewing her manipulations upon the ribs of his lordship. "I shall positively go distracted with that odious shoemaker, unless you pay some further regard to my feelings, and put a stop to this perpetual thumping."

"Only be quiet, my lady, and I'll do it in the morning, at whatever cost," said my lord.

The fact of it was, our honest shoemaker, whom the pressing wants of a large family had compelled to rise early, had commenced the labors of the day shortly after the retirement of Lord Lumley and his lady, and as the lady had not thought it proper to stupefy herself with the same potent beverage which had operated so advantageously upon the nerves of his lordship, slumber to her was of course denied.

On the same day, at a later hour, and agreeably to his promise, Lord Lumley paid the shoemaker a visit. He found him still pounding away at his humble calling, and they speedily entered into conversation. His lordship stated his wife's grievances, and desired to know if he could not wait until a reasonable hour in the morning before commencing his labors.

"Alas, my lord, I am very poor, and having the responsibility weighing upon me, am obliged to work early and late to pay my little rent here and support them. It is true, if I had a little money to do with, I should open a much larger shop in a more favorable locality, and should doubtless make a very good thing of it. But poverty, my lord, is a stern reality that may not be understood by people in the same walks of life as your honor."

"Ahem!" said his lordship; "how much money would it require to carry out these designs?"

"For five hundred pounds, I might open a shop and stock it handsomely, in the very heart of London. In some more obscure quarter, with advantages correspondingly less, I might open with less capital."

"Look here, my man," said Lord Lumley. "I am strongly inclined to favor your enterprise. I will lend you five hundred pounds to-day, upon the conditions I shall dictate to you. In a word, you shall pay me back one pound per week for this money, as long as you live, and when you die your death shall cancel the debt. I will run my own risk as regards your longevity. What do you say—will you accept the money on those terms?"

"I will, and God bless your lordship forever and your lordship's lady, and may you live a thousand years and be happy, and may I live as long to repay you!" exclaimed the delighted artisan, tossing aside the shoe upon which he had been thumping away all the morning. "I have realized my dream; I'll take a shop in Bond street, and serve nothing but nobility—God bless them!"

"Call at the office of my solicitor, then, in an hour, and you shall find a check there for five hundred pounds awaiting you;" and he handed him the address of the legal gentleman who transacted his business. "And hark you," said his lordship, facetiously, "when you have bagged the bird, call at my club-room in St. James street. You will find me there from one to three in the afternoon." And with this Lord Lumley shook off the odor of leather and departed.

At the proper hour, Tobias Tubbs, for that was the shoemaker's name, called at the office of Lord Lumley's solicitor, and agreeable to his lordship's promise, received his money. He then visited the club-room and called for Lord Lumley, who presently appeared.

"Well, my man, did you raise the needed?"

"I did," said Tobias, "and many thanks to your honor. May you never grow poorer."

"Leave alone the compliments," said his lordship, significantly, "for perhaps you are not acquainted with the rules and regulations of our club."

"Alas, my lord, I am but a poor man, and know but very little beyond my humble calling."

"It is only proper, then," said his lordship, "that I should enlighten you. It is the custom always among us here that whoever receives money shall stand treat, and according to precedent, it falls upon you, you being the receiver."

"With all my heart," said Tubbs, "if you will conduct me to a suitable place for your lordship."

"That is easily done," replied Lord Lumley. "We patronize no other place but the Adelphi, and that you know is but a few steps. Shall we go?"

"Most assuredly, my lord. I am quite anxious not to conflict with any established precedent," said Tubbs.

On their arrival at this fashionable retreat, Tubbs inquired of his lordship what he would take.

"I always take wine in the afternoon," said Lord Lumley. "Shall I take the liberty to order it for you?"

"If you please. I am unaccustomed as yet to the usages of good society," said Tubbs.

"Walter!" cried his lordship, "a bottle of Champagne de Sillery, and glasses for two!" They were brought and placed before them upon the polished slab.

"This, now, is a beverage worthy of the gods," said Lord Lumley as he helped himself to the flowing bumper. "Test it, Sir Knight of the Strop—I forget your name—Tubbs."

The bottle was soon dispatched, very much to the exhilaration of Mr. Tubbs and his noble patron. The reckoning was then called for, and Mr. Tubbs discovered that the price demanded for Champagne de Sillery was two pounds.

This announcement naturally operated like an electric shock upon the nerves of Tubbs, though he settled the bill, of course, without a murmur, and soon after withdrew. He found no difficulty, now that he had money at his disposal, in securing the coveted shop in Bond street, which had so long haunted him like the specter of a future hope, now happily realized.

The shop was filled with a choice selection of shoes, of every variety and description, in accordance with Mr. Tubbs's best judgment, and it was not many days before a brisk and profitable trade was opened, very much to the delight of the aspiring Tubbs, who, quite naturally, exhibited his gratitude for his benefactor by taking the one pound to the club-room in St. James street, just one week from the time of his former visit. He inquired for Lord Lumley, who appeared soon after, as on the former occasion.

"My lord," said Tubbs, "I have brought you the pound, agreeable to promise, and I dare say you will not hesitate to act on the precedent you gave me a short time ago?"

"And pray what was that?" demanded Lord Lumley.

"Forgive me, your lordship, but I think it was to the effect that he who receives the money shall stand treat, and, according to precedent, it falls upon you, you being this time the receiver."

"With all my heart," returned Lord Lumley, "if you will name some suitable place for the occasion."

"Willingly, your lordship; but I know of no better place than the Adelphi, and that, you know, is but a step or two. Shall we go?"

His lordship saw that he was fairly caught, and with a dolorous look he led the way once more to the Adelphi. When they were seated he asked the innocent Tubbs what he would take.

"If you will allow me to order it," said Mr. Tubbs, modestly.

"Do so, by all means," replied his lordship, who was seriously in hopes that the order would be for brandy and water for two.

"Walter!" cried the excellent Tubbs, with an air of dignity that suited the occasion, "a bottle of Champagne de Sillery, and glasses for two."

Lord Lumley accepted the butt of the joke, drank his wine, settled the bill and retired.

In precisely one week after, the indetachable Tubbs might have been seen wending his way from Bond street to St. James street, with the promissory one pound.

His lordship presented himself, but drew back suddenly upon beholding the amiable Tubbs.

"Look here!" cried Lord Lumley, gruffly, "I never saw you before. If you have a pound for me, you can take it to the devil for all I care!" and he abruptly closed the door in the astonished face of Tubbs.

Mr. Tubbs has since prospered to an extent

which has already begun to warrant a coach-and-four in the mind of Mrs. Tubbs; and, though he has met Lord Lumley a thousand times since their last visit to the Adelphi, yet, strange to say, that nobleman has never recognized him either in person or through his solicitor. From last accounts, the Tubbses are still going up, and are seriously talking of spending the ensuing summer solstice either in Cheltenham or Brighton.

Good Nature.

Good nature is a gem which shines brightly wherever it is found. It cheers the darkness of misfortune and warms the heart that is callous and cold. In social life who has not seen and felt its influences? Don't let little matters ruffle you; nobody gains anything by being cross and crabbed. If a friend has injured you, if the world goes hard, if you want employment and can't get it, or can't get your honest dues, or fire has consumed or water swallowed up the fruits of many years' hard toil, or your faults magnified, or enemies have traduced or friends deceived, never mind; don't get mad with anybody, don't abuse the world or any of its creatures; keep good-natured, and, our word for it, all will come right. The soft south wind and the gentle sun are not more effectual in clothing the earth with verdure and sweet flowers than is good nature in adorning the hearts of men and women with blossoms of kindness, happiness and affection, those flowers the fragrance of which ascends to heaven.

All Sorts.

The law against carrying concealed weapons does not apply to bicycles. They are revolvers, but they avoid cart ridges, and never go off themselves.

Doctors now say that boiled cow's milk is not good for babies; it is better raw. The doctors are right; a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.

A correspondent asks if the brow of a hill ever becomes wrinkled. The only information we can give on that point is that we have often seen it furrowed.

"Mamma, what is that old man working so hard for?" "Why, to earn a living, my child." "But he is so old that when he has earned a living he won't be alive."

A moderate self-confidence is the foundation of true manliness of character, and the source whence have issued most of the noblest enterprises in the world's history.

The busiest man in the world is the one who has no employment of his own; he feels compelled to give such minute attention to the details of other people's business.

"Humph!" said a young gentleman at the theater to a young lady. "I could play the lover better than that myself!" "I would like to see you try," was the *naive* reply.

"You are an idiot!" angrily exclaimed a domineering wife. "So my friends said when I married you," replied the husband. And she became more infuriated than ever.

If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly about the neck he cannot hurt you, says a contemporary paper. To be perfectly safe it would be well to let some one else do the grasping.

A railway man, accused of drinking beer while on duty, calmly assured the superintendent that he was the victim of color-blindness, and supposed he was drinking water.

A wag seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably then be hung.

"Nothing should be done hastily," cries a fellow who wants to be considered a philosopher, and a man has only to get hold of a hot poker to realize that the philosopher is wrong.

A lawyer wrote "rascal" on the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it entered complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had also written his own name in it.

Young Folks' Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been a long time since I have written for your valuable paper, I have been herding cattle this summer, so I did not get much time to write or do anything else but herd. We are having pleasant weather just now, but we have had some very cold weather. Our winter school has commenced, but I have not started yet. I cannot start for quite a while yet, as I have considerable work to do before I can start. My three sisters have started. They seem to like their teacher very

well. Her name is M. L. Delamater. She taught in this district last summer. We have four of the nicest hogs in the neighborhood. They are about seven months old, and they will weigh about 200 pounds apiece. Well, I guess I have written about enough. Asking you to excuse bad writing and mistakes, I will close. From H. S. SHIELDS. COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., Oct. 24, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I ever wrote for your paper. I am a little girl ten years old. I went to school last week. My teacher's name is Mrs. L. Delamater, and I think she is a very good teacher. She taught at the school-house last summer, and we got a card the last day. I sprained my wrist yesterday, and it is about to lay me up. School commenced the first of September, and it is going to last nine months. Well, I guess I will quit for this time. Good-by. HATTIE E. SHIELDS. COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., Oct. 24, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long, long time since I last wrote. Week before last it was very cold here. It snowed a little. Ma and pa and my little brother went visiting to-day. It is very pleasant to-day. We have lots of flies yet. Our house is so warm that they do not freeze of a night. We milk five cows, and they each have a nice calf. My sister and I herded cattle a good deal this summer; we had a nice little pony to herd on. We have stopped herding cattle and gone to feeding them. School commenced the first of September. I started the first day. I went two weeks, and then took sick; then my sister went. The teacher gives cards to the scholars who do not whisper during the day, and when they get twenty they get a chromo. My sister Mattie got a picture with the teacher's name on it. I have nineteen cards. I want to start to school Monday, but I don't know whether I can or not. Pa has about fifty acres of land broke on his claim. Well, I believe this is all; so no more for this time. Good-by. Yours truly, IDA E. SHIELDS. COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., Oct. 24, 1880.

James Stepp's Visit to the Bismarck Fair.

MR. EDITOR:—Of course you attended the fair at Bismarck grove. I was there Thursday and Friday. It was by far the best fair that I ever attended. I would not have missed it for considerable. Bismarck grove makes an excellent fair ground, furnishing a large area, a beautiful grove, and best of all plenty of good water available at all parts of the grounds.

The display of our State Horticultural society was to my mind the best feature of the fair. What a large variety there was of big, luscious apples, peaches and pears! One plate of pears called Sixteen Ounce were monsters. I think the Duchesse d'Angouleme and White Doyenne pears were, as beautiful as any there. I believe these two varieties have a good reputation in our state. All were enthusiastic over the fruit display, and with reason, too.

In the county building many of the counties displayed not only a wealth of agricultural products, but also of native woods, coal and building stone. I think Douglas county made the best display, especially of fruit. I noticed some nice comb honey in section boxes from Wyandotte county, and in the Cherokee county department there were some Italian bees within a glass frame at work on honey comb; and here, too, were several Simplicity bee hives, a honey extractor, and a foundation machine with several sheets of wax and some foundation made ready for the frames. What a vast improvement has been made in bee-keeping! Grandma tells that when she was a girl bees were kept in rude box hives, and to obtain the honey the bees were driven from the hives with smoke, and often the whole swarm was destroyed. In every industry the improvement is as marked. Where once the sickle and cradle was used we now have self-binding harvesters, and in place of the flail we have machines that can clean ready for the market hundreds of bushels of grain in a day.

The use of improved machinery, lessening as it does so much of the drudgery of farm and other manual labor, must surely result in better homes and better people. We boys of today have better opportunities than our fathers had, and we must be dead in our shack, indeed, if we do not improve them.

The fair most have impressed all that our state is fitted for almost every industry under the sun, and that especially she is adapted to fruit growing. This is the impression it gave me. Yours truly, JAMES STEPP. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Oct. 19, 1880.

Avalanche Books

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—W. 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, Carman, Lyon county.

Grange Business—No Politics.

Secretaries of county granges and the secretaries of meetings electing delegates to the state grange should at once inform the master and secretary of the state grange of such election, so that the proper rolls may be prepared for the state grange previous to the time of the session.

Unless such reports are made the roll cannot be completed until after the state session opens, and this causes delay in the work. I hope that these reports may be promptly made, and the roll completed for the use of the session at an early day.

A few months ago I called the attention of the Patrons to the political campaign then approaching us, and sounded a note of warning not to allow partisanship to interfere with grange work, and that political elements should not be permitted to disturb the harmony and good feeling in the order.

I have twenty-two engagements yet to speak at grange picnics, and I ask it as a personal favor that if it is contemplated at any one of these meetings to have any political speeches mixed with it to please inform me of the fact, and then excuse my absence.

California State Grange.

The eighth annual session of the California State Grange was held at Odd Fellows' hall, Oakland, Cal., commencing at 10 a. m. October 5, worthy Master B. R. Spilman in the chair.

The master's annual address was listened to with marked attention, as follows: "Brothers and Sisters:—Another year of peace and general prosperity has passed, and we, the Patrons of Husbandry of California, are again permitted by our Divine Master to meet in this the eighth annual session of the California State Grange.

"Since our last annual meeting we have been favored with good health and blessed with an abundant harvest. Prices run very low from the fact we have neglected education and co-operation in our order. If we desire to ever accomplish any of the objects for which our organization was instituted, it must be done by co-operative efforts.

"I have in the past year visited thirty-four subordinate granges, and found brothers and sisters alive to all of the great principles of our order. It will carry out the noble principles of our order we will become a power in this state for good.

"I feel under many obligations for the many favors received from the subordinate granges

during my visit with them. I trust I may never forget them in time or eternity.

"I desire to call your attention to the publication of the California Patron. No considerable society or interest can maintain a successful and popular organization without its special organ through which to appeal directly to its members, and also to all those who are personally interested in the subject matter which called it into existence."

Co-operation.

What is co-operation? It is working together for mutual benefit.

Is it self help? Yes; but not selfish help. Is it more beneficial than selfish help? It is; for it combines the help of many into a focus.

Is co-operation practical? It is just as practical as any associated help or effort, and only fails where there is a general desire to ride rather than walk and push after.

What is the gospel of co-operation? "He that will not work shall not share." Is this right and just? We think it perfectly so.

What is the morality of co-operation? Right principles and correct practices through employment and combined strength.

What is the charity of co-operation? It gives work to the able and support to the disabled and needy.

Is the principle of co-operation and co-operative charity in harmony with true christianity? It is; and not only in harmony, but based upon them, and upon the highest code of morality.

What is the power of co-operation? "In union there is strength," and this strength is only limited by the numbers, intensity and advantage taken of the lever of co-operation.

What is the finance of the co-operative system? Pay down; buy and sell in large quantities and at proper times; save all middlemen's profits possible; bring producer and consumer as near together as possible.

Will co-operation have any tendency to keep off hard times? We think it is the best safeguard known.—Farmer's Friend.

Why a Farmer Should be a Patron.

Still another way in which the grange benefits the farmer through united action is in "buying together." It is an old established law of business and trade that the larger the quantity of goods purchased, and for cash, the lower the price.

Now, with thousands united in the order in a single state, business arrangements are made to deal direct. One kind of sewing machine has been sold direct from the manufacturer to the extent of ten thousand in a single year; \$75,000 worth of sugar has been purchased at one time.

We have received from Mr. Theophile Harang, Sr., the outlines of an elaborate co-operative scheme for developing the resources of Louisiana. The plan seems to be adopted to meet the wants of the agricultural districts, and we wish its projectors a full measure of success.

Co-operative Scheme.

The agricultural system of Louisiana is peculiarly adapted to the co-operative system, and in the not distant future it is evident that upon this basis alone we offer satisfactory conditions to the white labor of Europe.

The extension of sugar culture, in the opinion of the most intelligent observers, depends upon the development of the central factory system, since the reliable material for gang labor is not increasing. The necessity for mutual aid in this the great industry of Lower Louisiana furnishes a substantial basis for co-operative societies not to be found in any other section of the country.

In the new era which is dawning upon Louisiana the capitalist and the statesman will find a prolific field for investigation in the principles of co-operative associations.—New Orleans Picayune.

Farmers and the Grange.

The communion of the grange will tend to strengthen our faith in each other. Every farmer should be a granger and every granger

should be a farmer, for our interests are identical; so why can we not act conjointly in all measures of expediency? By a freer social intercourse there will be more harmony of thought and action, and our political differences in all matters of local or state concern will be merged for the common good.

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Apple Clons for winter grafting, 1 00 per 1,000

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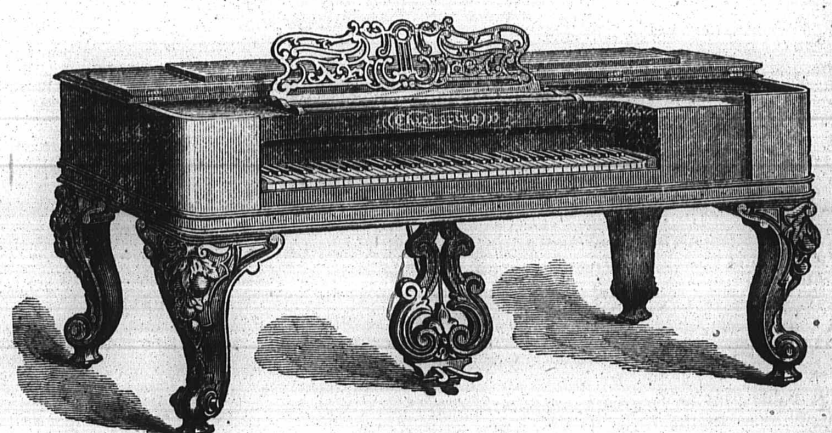
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J. Howell, Lawrence, is agent for the above machines; also has constantly on hand all kinds of machine repairing. 116 Massachusetts Street. J. HOWELL.

Blumont Farmers' Club.
[Manhattan Nationalist.]

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.—President Bill in the chair.

Minutes of the last April meeting and last Monday evening were read and approved. After passing the regular order of business, the subject assigned for the evening was taken up—that is, the report on the corn crop. It was moved by Mr. Campbell that, inasmuch as the subject was one of prime importance, to postpone its consideration two weeks, to give the committee time to prepare a careful report. This motion prevailed, so it will be brought up in two weeks from this time. Come out and give us your experience.

The subject for next Monday is the report of the committee on fairs, consisting of O. W. Bill, R. H. Kimble and A. W. Rollins, to which the club added the name of C. E. Allen.

Under the head of new business, R. H. Kimble introduced a resolution that we vote for no men for representative to the legislature who will not pledge themselves to do all they can to secure such legislation as will control the price of fares and freights on our railroads. He said it was notorious that great discrimination had been made between different parts, and that from Kansas City west they were simply exorbitant. He also mentioned cases where more, by three times, had been charged from that point than for five times the distance further east, and thought we ought to have some remedy for this.

Mr. Campbell said the trouble was because we had no competing lines here. It was thought we were going to have when the road from Burlingame was completed, but it seems we are duped.

Ed. Kimble mentioned the fact that a bill was introduced in our last legislature to regulate these things, but the railroad squelched it.

O. W. Bill said they had a cow shipped from Durham Park, and it cost just the same whether it came over the Burlingame road or to go around by Topeka, yet the distance is considerably greater by way of Topeka. It was the same with coal.

A. Todd thought we had a big job on our hands, because these things are controlled by gigantic monopolies, representing millions and millions of money; and it is almost next to impossible to get a majority of our legislators to take hold of this thing in earnest. There are too many mules to be bought. Another thing, the great producing classes have not enough men of ability and true sympathy in our legislative halls. We have plenty that profess this sympathy before election, but that is generally the last of it until election comes round again. The fact is, our whole educational system for the industrial classes is at fault. They should have the same privileges for culture and refinement as other classes, and in fact more so; for they are the largest.

Adjourned one week. A. TODD, Sec'y.

A Suffering Family—Distressing Accident.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
A case of suffering was yesterday reported to Marshal Dustan, and through him to Mayor Case. The people are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kester, who live back of Mr. Pinsky's, in North Topeka. The father and mother are both sick, and there are four children who had nothing to eat and very little to wear. There was no coal about the premises and no food in the house. Mayor Case issued an order for coal and groceries, and they were taken to them yesterday forenoon. Charitable persons may expend some money there and do a great deal of good.

A distressing accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the farm of Silas Lyons, ten miles southeast of this city. Mr. Lyons has a sorghum mill on his place, and it was in operation at the time. His little step-daughter, a girl eleven years old, was playing about the rolls where the cane is fed in, when by some accident her right hand was drawn between them. The power used to run the mill is a horse, and her sister Lizzie, a young lady of eighteen, stopped him as soon as possible, and then attempted to extricate little Mary's hand. In doing so her own right hand was drawn in and cruelly mangled. Surgeons were brought from the city, and it was found necessary to amputate the right hand of each of them. The operation was performed that night, and yesterday they were quite comfortable. The surgeons brought the amputated members to town with them. They are fearfully torn.

Bold Robbery.

[Pratt County Press.]
Some time between 10 o'clock of last Saturday and noon Sunday some person or persons broke into the county offices, and with a cold-chisel, screw-driver or some such instrument broke open the desk and drawers in the clerk's and treasurer's offices and took away the county warrant register, warrant book, commissioner's journal, one or two other books and all the vouchers. Speculation is rife as to the object to be attained. Every man we talk with has a story of his own. Whether it was done for political effect or through personal spite we cannot say; prejudice the people against any cause, or to break down the reputation of any one man or set of men time alone can show. We do not believe that any political faction in this county ordered such a base deed, nor do we think that the man or few men who conceived and carried it into effect will be screened by the faction to which the thief or thieves may happen to belong.

Pitchfork Engagement.

[Onaga Journal.]
A rather serious and probably fatal pitchfork engagement occurred on Coal creek about eight miles northeast of Onaga, last Monday, in which George Flaharty received serious if not fatal injuries. It seems that Pat. Madden and the Flaharty brothers have had some difficulty about their

cattle, and on Monday morning last Madden and George Flaharty met near the widow Dixon's, where the trouble commenced. Almost immediately Ed. Flaharty came up, and Madden's two sons—one nineteen, the other fourteen—were also present. Ed. then took up the quarrel for George and stripped his coat. Madden sent his smallest son to a hay-stack near by for a pitchfork. When he received this he immediately attacked the Flaharty boys, striking George first and then Ed., both of whom received some injury, but George got the worst of it. At some period George got hold of a whippetree or wrench from a wagon near by and dealt Madden a terrible blow, which felled him to the ground. As he lay there apparently dead Thomas Barrett came up and was looking at him, when he (Madden) jumped up, seized the fork and made for Barrett, who thinking that "he who runs away may live to fight some other day" lit out for home, Madden close after, but he could not overtake him. George Flaharty was carried to the house, and it is thought he cannot recover, having received internal injuries.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

[Wichita Beacon.]
Dug Lewis and C. A. Page, the Marshall mail robbers, after the exploit came to this city and took the morning train as far as Augusta, and returned the same night. Coming back, they threw away the mail-bag key somewhere east of Wichita. Mr. Barlow and Mr. Joslyn, of Marshall, were out there Sunday searching for the key, but failed to find it. The importance of its recovery is apparent, when it is known that all mail keys are alike. These fellows, the morning before the robbery, which was the night of the 4th of this month, were in this city, and gave out that they were going to St. Louis that morning. That night they rode to Marshall, perpetrated the robbery, and were back by next morning. They were seen, however, in Wichita, Monday afternoon. Page has not been captured up to this time. Lewis made full confession after he was arrested in this city. He was taken to Leavenworth for trial last week.

Accidentally Shot.

[Blue Rapids Times.]
During the fire, and while working to save the portable property, William Newberry met with a serious and probably fatal accident. In jumping out of a wagon a revolver which he had in his pocket struck the side of the box and discharged one of the chambers, setting his coat on fire. Newberry pulled off his coat, threw it down, and then staggered, and upon examination it was found that the ball had entered his abdomen. He was carried to the residence of William Thompson, near by, and Drs. Crawford and Fairchild, of this city, were called. The doctors probed the wound, but were unable to find the ball, and the patient still lies in a precarious condition. Mr. Newberry had just returned from Colorado, where he went with the company from here last summer.

LATER.—Mr. Newberry died at 1 o'clock p.m. Monday, and was buried on Tuesday.

Prisoners Overpower a Jailor and Escape.

[Lawrence Graphic.]
Last night as Smith Wallace was passing a bucket of water into the main hall of the jail, Orange Hill (colored), one of the inmates, seized him and held him until the other prisoners came up, when Smith was thrown down, choked and pepper rubbed in his mouth and eyes. Three of them escaped—Orange Hill, charged with robbery; Whalen, charged with rape; and the depot burglar. It was already dark, and although pursuit was immediately made none of the escaped prisoners were captured. There was a considerable excitement among the citizens for a time, and many joined in the pursuit. The prisoners went west into the timber.

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Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nerves, Teas, Headaches, Leucorrhoea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address, **CARTER MEDICINE CO., 22 Park Place, New York.** Sold by Druggists everywhere.



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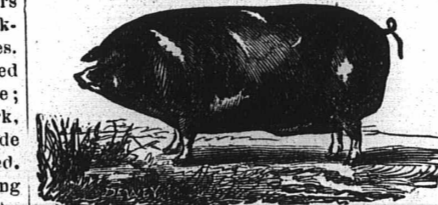
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The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

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

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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
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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

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THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—
BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

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

WOMAN

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

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Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.

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EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.00. Address, **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

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LAWRENCE KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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MRS. GARDNER & CO.
1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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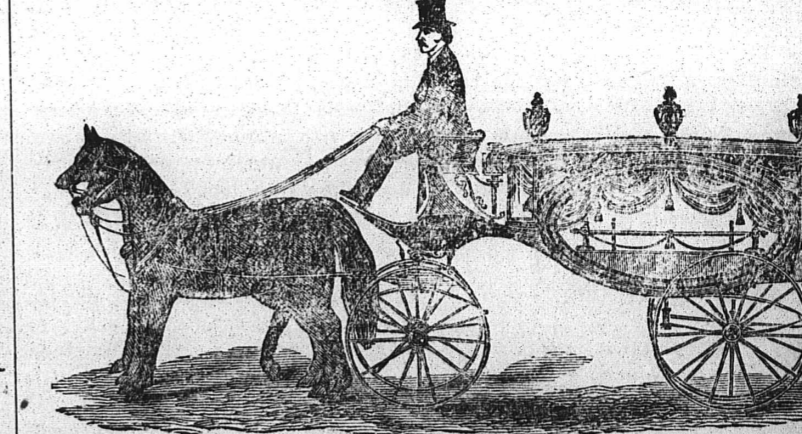
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We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1880.

The great Bower family of Trenton, N. J., is again beaten by that of Mathew Trimble, of Princeton, Bureau county, Ill. They number eleven votes—himself, seven sons and three step-sons (seven in Illinois, two in Iowa, one in Indiana and one in Lawrence, Kans.)—and “every mother's son of them” if they live expect to deposit their little “elective franchise” for Garfield and Arthur next Tuesday.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

As this is the last time we shall have an opportunity to speak to the readers of this paper before election, we improve the opportunity to call the attention of the public to two important propositions to be voted for or against at the coming election.

The first proposition is, shall we call a constitutional convention to make a new constitution for our state?

The second proposition is, shall the clause which exempts two hundred dollars' worth of personal property from taxation be stricken out? We now have such a clause in our constitution.

To hold a convention would cost the state from a quarter to a half million of dollars, and for ourselves we have very serious doubts about a constitutional convention bringing any results that would be beneficial to the masses of our people. We can at any of our general elections vote on any proposition to change or amend without any additional expense to the people, and besides we are firmly opposed to continual change in our fundamental law. We hope the people will seriously consider this matter; and if they will take our advice they will vote an emphatic no on the proposition to hold a constitutional convention.

If there is any one that needs the care and protection of his state or government the poor man is most certainly that one, and to strike out that clause in our constitution which now exempts two hundred dollars from taxation would work a grievous hardship to thousands of poor men in our state, and in some cases would actually take bread from poor children.

However, we do not wish to argue the case, but simply to call the attention of our people to the two propositions, and leave it for their final judgment.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

A farmers' delegate convention was recently held in Chicago to take into consideration the subject of controlling the charges of the transportation companies of the country by law.

The convention was called to order by Milton George, editor of the *Western Rural*.

David Ward Wood, of the *Western Rural* staff, explained the object of the meeting. The object was simply to organize all the farmers that they might better protect themselves against all encroachments and imposition. By request of representative farmers throughout the West, the Cook County (Ill.) Farmers' alliance was organized simply as a beginning. As all other organizations of extended influence have begun, the Cook County alliance assumed authority to charter alliances, until such time as a national alliance should be duly organized, which would be done to-day, and Cook County alliance would become a subordinate. At the close of Mr. Wood's remarks, he presented, by instruction of the Cook County alliance, the following named gentlemen for permanent officers: President, Hon. Matt. Anderson, of Wisconsin; vice-presidents, Lucius Prince of Massachusetts, A. B. Smith of Kentucky, Milton George of Illinois, J. J. Fass of Michigan, J. H. Cobbe of Iowa; secretaries, J. E. Chambers, Jonathan Periam and W. W. Corbet.

Mr. Anderson, upon taking his seat, made a speech which reflected his lifelong views as a prominent farmer and his acts as an experienced legislator. He recalled to memory the Potter law in Wisconsin, which was of so much benefit to the farmer, and stated that its repeal was the result of unmistakable corrupt influences exerted by railroad corporations in the politics of the state. The president of the convention then introduced the Rev. Geo. H. Peeke, pastor of Leavitt Street Congregational church, of this city, to offer prayer. Mr. Peeke could not resist the temptation to express his sympathy

with the meeting before supplicating the throne of grace. He made a fine speech, urging upon the convention the necessity of opposing the arrogance and imposition of the railroad monopoly, and affirming that the morality, order and the perpetuity of republican government among this people depended upon the rural districts.

Hon. J. E. Cobbe, of Iowa, was introduced, and urged the members of the convention to go home and go to work in the matter of organization. He wanted the railroads to have all the rights to which they are entitled, but he wanted the public to have its rights guaranteed by law.

Mr. Cobbe was followed by Mr. Fowler, of New York, who explained the workings of the New York alliance. That organization had been in existence for three years; had fought a desperate battle against Mr. Vanderbilt in the last state legislature; had compelled Mr. Vanderbilt to admit that he did not know how his roads were being run by his subordinates; had compelled the political parties to nominate candidates favorable to the interests of the farmer by defeating candidates who were not favorable, in some instances altering the political complexion of a county or district. Mr. Fowler said that the farmers of New York were ready to strike hands with the farmers of the West and South to crush the railroad monopoly. The New York alliance, he said, was not a partisan organization, but it is political. A man may belong to any political organization. This would not shut him out. All that we want to know is that a man goes in for the best interests of the people, in support of the measures which are advocated. We seek to disseminate accurate knowledge in reference to the transportation question that shall result in getting comparatively uniform rates as between the large and the small producer. What we have accomplished so far is that we have made the legislature of New York to see that there are intrigues in the present system inimical to the masses, and we think that another year we will get the legislature to enact laws for the benefit of the people of the state. The interests of the farmers are identical with the interests of the whole country. The fact that the farmers do not get their fair share is that they do not know how to use their power, but we are coming to this issue, and in good time this will be accomplished.

The Winesap.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Being not only an admirer, but a warm friend, of the Winesap, I desire to defend it from a very grave charge made against it by not only the horticulturists of this county but of other parts of the state. Before I state the charge, allow me to give my reasons for thinking so highly of this variety.

I have found it a vigorous and thrifty tree, growing more rapidly than most of its associates in the orchard. It comes into bearing young—as early, I believe, as the Missouri Pippin. Its fruit is handsome, being, when fully ripe, of a beautiful dark red. Though not a very large apple, its size is quite satisfactory. There can be no exceptions taken to its quality, for it is a luscious, rich, juicy apple, and is the peer of any or all for table or culinary purposes. It is a profuse bearer, yielding most abundantly. It also possesses excellent keeping properties. And lastly, it bears (for me) every year. With all these good qualities, is it any wonder that I am a friend of the Winesap?

The charge brought against it is, that as the tree advances in age and dimensions the fruit diminishes in size and deteriorates in quality; that, while the fruit of the young tree is good enough and large enough, the tendency of the old tree is to produce small and inferior fruit.

Now I propose to refute this charge by presenting you with a basket of sample fruit grown on trees nineteen years old from the graft, and which have borne fruit every year but one for twelve years past. That exceptional year was 1876, the fruit buds having been eaten out the previous year by the grasshoppers. I admit that in some orchards the fruit may be small and inferior. The Winesap is a tree that grows rapidly and feeds largely; it therefore requires good soil and plenty of room. Both these requisites are wanting in too many of our orchards. We could name many orchards where

trees are planted not more than twenty feet apart, and by the time thrifty trees are ten years old both roots and limbs interlock. I charge that the fault lies with the orchardist, and not with the Winesap, which will invariably do well and give entire satisfaction if it but gets a fair chance.

In planting an orchard of Winesaps I would recommend a distance between the trees of not less than two rods, and forty feet would still be better. Then grow crops between the rows requiring extra cultivation, keeping the ground well manured. Then when the trees are large enough to shade the ground, cease cropping, but continue to manure and cultivate, and my word for it your large trees will continue to bear large and fine fruit. The Winesap is a great feeder and there is not much danger of getting the soil too rich.

The divine mandate proclaimed in the garden of Eden to man was, “Till the soil.” Everything grown in the soil (not excepting the Winesap) since then and to be grown hereafter was included in that command, which cannot be disobeyed without incurring the penalty of short and inferior products whatever the crops may be. S. R.

[The basket of Winesap apples presented us by friend Reynolds are superb. They are larger than the average Rhode Island Greening, and an ocular demonstration against the theory that old Winesap trees will not bear large fruit.

Friend Reynolds, please accept our thanks for your splendid present.—ED. SPIRIT.]

Frank Dinsmoor for Superintendent. EDITOR SPIRIT:—I desire to say a few words in favor of the election of Frank Dinsmoor for county superintendent.

First, it is conceded by all that he made one of the very best school superintendents this county ever had. He is a graduate of our own state university and a young man of good character. He is capable and full of energy, and he will take pride in making our schools among the best in the state. For these reasons, and many more that I might mention, I hope the people will cast their votes for Mr. Dinsmoor.

C. T. EUDORA, Kans., Oct. 26, 1880.

THE A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, advertised in another column, is worn on fine and costly shoes, as well as on the coarser grades. Our readers in buying children's shoes should be sure that this tip is upon them.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. For sale by Barber Bros.

General News.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—Lizzie Barton, who has achieved an unenviable reputation in De Witt county as an alleged horse thief, is now supposed to have stolen a horse and buggy in this city belonging to Mr. Smith, living ten miles northwest of here. She is about sixteen years old and has been in jail several times, and has stolen three or four teams of horses besides other property. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for her arrest and recovery of the property.

ATCHISON, Kans., Oct. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Champion* from Clyde, Kans., states that a fire broke out in Patrick's livery stable, that place, at 8 o'clock this evening, totally destroying the barn and burning to death forty horses. All the lost stock belonged to farmers in that section, who were in town attending a Democratic mass meeting, the livery stock having been taken out to accommodate them. The loss is estimated at \$70,000; no insurance. No cause has yet been determined upon.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Matthews, a speaker at a land meeting at Galway, yesterday, asked whether it was better that one bad man be shot or hundreds of families be driven from their lands, and said that after witnessing the evictions of farmers, he had resolved that if the farmers shot the landlords like partridges he would never say a word against it. His speech was received with cheers. He then denounced the agent by name, but was mildly rebuked by the chairman of the meeting. The *Times* summarizes Parnell's argument in his speech yesterday, at Galway, as meaning that crimes and outrages are justified by the determination of the government not to keep peace and refusal of the house of lords to pass a compensation for the disturbance in Ireland bill, and says it is impossible to mistake the meaning of such argument or purpose of the man who uses it. The condition of Ireland and temper of the men who are criminally misleading the people calls for immediate attention.

QUEENSLAND, Oct. 25.—Parnell, in speaking at a banquet in Galway, today, said: “I feel convinced of this, if

you call upon your countrymen in America for aid, and show them that there is a fair chance for success, you will have their trained and organized assistance in breaking the British yoke.”

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—An Economic society in session here is of the united opinion that the production of grain in the United States is due to excessive drain upon the virgin soil, which must be followed by exhaustion, so that in the course of time the condition of agricultural productions will fall to a European level.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—Healy, secretary to Parnell, and a member of the Land League, was arrested at Bantry, at the instance of the attorney-general, on the charge of libeling a landlord in one of his speeches. Other arrests are expected to immediately follow.

Remarkable Success.

The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy for the treatment of kidney disease as the accidental discovery of the vegetable contained in Day's Kidney Pad. Its reliable character, desirable qualities and mastery curative power have deeply won upon the confidence of the medical profession and countless sufferers who have used it.

HALL'S Vegetable Sclerian Hair Renewer is a universal favorite for restoring gray hair to its original color and making hair grow out thick.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

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Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums
RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Ear. Remain in position without aid, and are not obnoxious. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address: **CARMORE & CO.,** 5 W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.



Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 322 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

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

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

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO,

should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway. ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Parks, the wonderful Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

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

DAYLIGHT RIDE

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

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

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

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

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't., Kansas City, Mo. JOHN MULLEN, Freight Ag't., Kansas City, Mo. S. J. GILMORE, Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo. S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Ag't., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED.

The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 15 1/2 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM.

Publication Notice.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas. Sarah A. Stevenson, plaintiff, vs. John W. Stevenson, defendant. TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANT: John W. Stevenson: You are hereby notified that said plaintiff did file her petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1880, praying for a decree of divorce from said defendant on the ground of extreme cruelty, and also on the ground that said defendant had a former wife living at the time of his marriage to said plaintiff; and that you must answer said petition on or before the 5th day of November, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you according to the prayer of said petition. E. A. FISHER, Att'y for Pl'n.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1880.

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

The 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.

City and Vicinity.

School Districts

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

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made.

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.

COAL! COAL!

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

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

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

H. M. CLARKE, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MRS. A. G. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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 the own prices.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

J. S. CREW & CO.

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Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

\$10,000!

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BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

To select from that can be found in the City

AT PRICES THAT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY OF US.

Remember the Place—The Old Family Shoe Store.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Take Notice.

If the friends of Miss Brown think she has performed the duties of her office as county superintendent during the past term well and faithfully, may she not confidently expect their votes on November 2? See that her name is on your county ticket.

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

"No lady should be without it."—Shippensburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Peterson's Magazine.

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The stories, novelettes, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In 1881 about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition Six Copyright Novels, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife." The

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

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them. The FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address

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1881.

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An Illustrated Weekly—16 Pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Volume II. commences November 2, 1880.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Within a year of its first appearance, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has secured a leading place among the periodicals designed for juvenile readers.

TERMS. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE \$1.50 Per Year, Postage Prepaid, { Single Numbers Four Cents each.

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Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Bourgeois type, leaded; beautiful print. Price Six Cents.

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1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

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Such as White and Colored Shirts, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, also Knit and Flannel Underwear, Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc.

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You are respectfully asked to call and examine their goods and low prices. Remember, no trouble to show goods at

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SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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

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

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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For the sale of Live Stock.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store. We call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups at the Grange store.

Wanted,

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

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Duncan and M. Morrow is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having accounts with the same will please call and settle without delay. The hardware business will be continued by W. H. Duncan at the old stand.

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

Horticultural Department.

Small Fruits in Northeast Iowa.

In the spring of 1879 (about April 20) I set out 2,500 strawberry plants of the following varieties: Wilson, Downer's Prolific, Charles Downing, Boyden No. 30, Kentucky, Crescent Seedling, Captain Jack, Metcalf, and Glendale. The last four varieties I received of A. M. Purdy. I plowed the ground deep; then scattered broadcast well-rotted manure to the depth of about one inch over the entire surface; then harrowed this in thoroughly, setting plants in rows 3 feet apart, plants in the rows being about 12 or 15 inches distant. I then cultivated thoroughly the entire season until weeds stopped growing. While hoeing and weeding I kept the runners turned to center of rows, so that in the fall the rows were well filled with strong, thrifty plants. Soil clayish loam, gently sloping to the south. About December 1 I mulched heavily with oat straw. I neglected to remove the mulch in the spring until the plants were well started. The foliage was very heavy on most varieties, so that it seemed to me that the leaves of the plants were themselves a sufficient mulch. When I drew off a portion of the straw between the rows, some of the plants had the appearance of being nearly smothered, and some plants where the mulch was left on too long did not bloom. As a general thing, all varieties blossomed very full but very unevenly, blossoms continuing on some sorts for three weeks. I did not work among the plants during spring. After all had blossomed, I thought I should have a good crop, and should had all matured. I never saw berries ripen so singularly. For one or two pickings the berries were of fair size, after which nearly every variety dwindled down to almost nothing. A very few would ripen at a time, while thousands of green, seedy berries were on the vines not larger than peas, and never got any larger, while many never got beyond the bloom. In this respect, all varieties were alike.

I noticed this same peculiarity in the ripening of fruit on vines where the early spring winds had blown the mulch entirely off. During the entire season our rains were frequent and hard, yet as the ground was sufficiently undulating to allow surplus water to drain off, the plants themselves looked quite thrifty, except that with all kinds the lower leaves turned red or rusty looking. In short, I pronounced the crop nearly a failure, as I gathered not to exceed 300 quarts from well-filled rows from 2,500 plants set the spring before. No one variety did best; none did well. The Crescents looked the best all through—i. e., the foliage looked bright and healthy; it also yielded more than other sorts, but berries were very small. They were the first to ripen except the Metcalf. This last named sort yielded berries too small to mention. Boyden No. 30 an entire failure, except a few large, sweet berries for one or two pickings.

The winter was very changeable, little snow, while the thermometer ranged from 10 degrees above to 30 degrees below zero. Why such thrifty looking plants should take such a strange freak is more than I am able to determine, and I should be greatly benefited if you or some of your kind readers would solve the problem for me. It is my own opinion that the extreme wet weather had something to do with the failure of the crop, but was that all?

After the fruiting season I mowed off the tops with a grass scythe; then went through between the rows with a small stirring plow, throwing a furrow from each row to the space between them; then went over the whole lengthwise the rows with a double harrow, and then crossed the rows once. When this was done, it looked as though the beds were ruined; I could see only now and then a plant. But finally plants began to appear, until the rows seemed quite well filled; in some places, however, the plants seem rather thin. They have not commenced running yet, but when they do I shall let them set and fill up the rows. I have pulled the weeds clean from the rows of plants and sprinkled salt between them. May I not reasonably expect a large crop another year, the season being favorable?

I had an acre of Snyder blackberries that bore their first crop this season. They were in bearing full six weeks, beginning to ripen about July 15. They

stood the winter perfectly. I gathered in all about 900 quarts, and sold them from 10 to 15 cents per quart. I have a few red raspberries which came into bearing this season of the following varieties: Turner, Brandywine, and Highland Hardy. All have proved perfectly hardy so far. Highland Hardy bore the best; Turner next. Brandywine had but very few berries this season. Perhaps all will do better another year.

Last fall I set out 500 each of Turner and Davidson Thornless; also a few Gregg, Doolittle, and Mammoth Cluster. Do you think I could improve this list?—C. H. True, in *Fruit Recorder*.

Planting Trees in Autumn.

Each year we are asked, "Do you approve of fall planting?" An answer, "yes" or "no," cannot be given to many questions asked us on such matters of practice. As to tree planting, and also the shrubs that bear small fruits, it is only on our northern border, where the winter is prolonged at both ends, and commences with as much suddenness as it breaks up, that fall planting may not be done. Late October and early November are often the portion of the year in which outdoor work seems to tell better than at any other. Such golden days! Then the soil has not yet lost the warmth that it has been accumulating all summer, and to plant in it is like giving the trees bottom heat. It is rarely too dry, and if properly drained cannot be too wet. In proper tree planting the fingers often do a part of the work in filling in among and around the roots, and it makes the greatest possible difference whether the soil be cold or warm. Some will admit every argument in favor of fall planting, but add as an insuperable objection: "If we get our trees in the fall the leaves will be stripped." This stripping of the leaves is needlessly made a bug-bear. A nurseryman who regards his reputation, who expects his customer to come again, would not strip the leaves from his nursery trees, to their injury, if he could. Those who observe closely know that the preparation of the leaf for its fall is a most interesting operation. When the tree is in full growth a leaf cannot be removed without some force; if pulled away in midsummer, it will be likely that some of the tender bark will come with it and a wound be left. Wait until the leaf has done its work, and examine it in October. There will be seen a distinct line between the leaf and the now ripened bark of the stem. A slight pull, or a lifting up as one would lift a pear to see if it was ripe, and away comes the leaf, leaving a clean scar, over which the process of healing has already commenced. When the leaf has completed its work and is ripe, it makes no difference whatever whether we remove it by a brush with the hand or wait until the winds and rains beat it off. This matter of stripping of the leaves need give no anxiety, simply for the fact that the stripping cannot be done until the leaves are ripe and have nothing else to do. The roots of trees placed in the warm soil in autumn are not mere dead sticks stuck in the ground. A change and a certain growth is taking place. As an illustration of this, put a currant cutting in the ground in September. It looks only like a dead stick. But take it up in November, or just before the ground freezes, and the lower end will show a callus, and often small roots will have started, but the cutting is, to all appearances, dormant. So with trees. No matter how carefully they may be taken up, some roots will be broken and torn. If in planting in autumn we cut, as we should do in planting at any time, every broken root back to a sound part, leaving a clean, smooth wound, in a short time the roots will begin to repair damages, and before winter checks all action much will have been done toward overcoming the effects of removal. In the warmer states, anywhere south of 40 deg., in most years planting may continue the greater part of the winter without harm to the trees.—*American Agriculturist*.

How to Train Apple Trees.

In order to be successful in the production of fruit and in securing long-lived orchards, we cannot be too particular in studying the peculiar habits of different varieties of apple trees and in training them in a proper manner. One who has been a careful observer cannot visit orchards without noticing that a large proportion of trees have been trained contrary to their natural

habits of growth. Every variety of apple tree has its peculiarities, and these should be preserved as far as possible. It is folly to carry on a constant fight with nature. Apple trees should be trained so as to preserve their natural habits of growth. The Fameuse, which has widespread branches, should be allowed to retain its natural habit. The Tetofski and Wealthy that are inclined to grow tall and straight should not be induced to spread their branches.

Individuality and natural peculiarities should be encouraged in trees as in animals, in order to obtain the best results. The attempts to make a tree grow in other way than nature designed often result in destroying its value altogether. The natural habits of trees should be well understood before one undertakes to train them. Most of our works on pomology have too much to say about the peculiarities of the fruit of different varieties of apple trees and too little about the peculiarities of the trees themselves. Many persons who can classify apples correctly cannot identify the kinds of trees that produced them. We need descriptions and illustrations of trees as well as of the fruit they produce. Reliable information about the natural habits of fruit trees would save much injudicious pruning and result in giving us better trees as well as larger crops of fruit.

Certain principles of pruning apply to nearly all varieties of fruit trees, and these should be observed not only by orchardists but by nurserymen. A great many nurserymen are very careless in training the trees they raise for the market, and the average farmer will allow them to grow in the same form they were in when he received them. It is a great mistake committed by many nurserymen to allow forks to form immediately above the junction of the original grafts. In the course of time there will be great pressure on the branches, and they will gradually separate. Water will enter the cavity and insects will make their homes in it. In a few years decay will commence, and a split will occur or the branches will break off. This damage is likely to take place when the tree produces its first good crop of fruit.—L. H. Pammel, in *Chicago Times*.

Large Raspberries.

S. Miller, of Missouri, who has had much experience in raising fruit, writes to the *Rural World* that the new black cap raspberry, the Hoosier Mammoth, is larger than the Gregg, firm in flesh, and fine in quality; is very productive, and lasts a long time. Berries have been measured an inch in diameter. Gregg is not so productive. Compared with these two, Mr. Miller says "the Mammoth Cluster is nowhere." It is to be borne in mind the new sorts, after becoming common and losing the high culture to which they are first subjected, diminish in size.

[We clip the above from an exchange, and find it going the rounds of the press.]

We question whether it is one bit larger, if as large as the Gregg, or more productive. We have measured scores of Greggs that go one inch in diameter. Nibble at this new kind of bait cautiously.—*Ed. Fruit Recorder*.

Horticultural Notes.

The propagation of new fruits and vegetables has become so well understood, and has proved so often profitable, that a new grape, peach, or berry, potato, squash, or tomato, excites comparatively little comment except among specialists.

Everybody ought to keep house-plants in the winter, if you cannot keep more than two or three. Have something green to look at in the dreary winter time. Don't make the mistake of having too many. Half a dozen well-kept plants will give you more pleasure than a large bay-window full half taken care of.

The candle-nut tree is a native of the Sandwich islands. Its leaves are white and its fruit about the size of a walnut. These nuts are collected by the islanders and placed in an oven until the shells become soft. The kernels are then perforated and hung upon a rusk. When a light is needed a number of the kernels are threaded upon the thin stalk of a cocoon leaf. The top nut is lighted and burns for two or three minutes, kindling the one beneath it. The duty of the person who has charge of the candle is to break off each nut as its flame dies out, and he does this with a short piece of wood.

Still they Come and Out they Go from Brunson & Webber's with Immense Loads of Goods!

PRICES WILL TELL.

The following are a few of the many bargains showing the difference in prices. In *Teas* we are always ahead:

- 5 1-LB. BARS OF BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP FOR 25c., USUALLY SOLD AT 40c.
- 6 1-LB. BARS OF BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP FOR 25c., USUALLY SOLD AT 30c.
- 6 1/2 LBS. OF NO. 1 RIO COFFEE FOR \$1, USUALLY SOLD AT 4 1/2 LBS. FOR \$1.
- 13 LBS. OF YELLOW C SUGAR FOR \$1, USUALLY SOLD AT 9 LBS. FOR \$1.
- 10 LBS. OF C SUGAR FOR \$1, USUALLY SOLD AT 8 1/2 LBS. FOR \$1.
- 9 1/2 LBS. OF A SUGAR FOR \$1, USUALLY SOLD AT 8 LBS. FOR \$1.
- 9 LBS. OF GRANULATED SUGAR FOR \$1, USUALLY SOLD AT 8 LBS. FOR \$1.

Remember that we are keeping the finest stock of teas in this market. We are agents for the self-raising buckwheat flour. You can see the difference between our prices and those of other houses. Be sure that you get to the right place, No. 81 Massachusetts street—Brunson & Webber. If you don't know the place, inquire, and any one on the street will be glad to show you, for the place is noted for great bargains.

The Household.

Politeness at Home.

There is no reason why a man should put his own wife to the trouble of wiping up tracks when he takes great pains to cleanse his feet before crossing his neighbor's threshold; neither is it consistent that we women should be too severe on our own husband and son for a little carelessness, while we assure our caller with the most gracious of smiles that "it isn't of the slightest consequence."

I would not have any one less considerate of those abroad. I hope we all enjoy seeing our husbands and wives polite to our neighbors, only let us be sure to practice our good manners at home.

There are husbands who would hasten to assure a neighbor's wife, who had, in her haste, burned her biscuits, that they "greatly enjoyed them," where they were so nice and brown, who would never think their own wives needed the same consideration.

For my part, I think the laws of politeness are equally binding upon us at home, no unkind language or thoughtless behavior being allowable there that would not be proper in society. No man can be a gentleman, though ever so genial abroad, who is a tyrant or habitual fault-finder at home; and no woman is a real lady who is not a lady at home in her morning wrapper as well as in silks in her neighbor's parlor.

One member of the family who begins the day with fretful words and harsh tones is generally enough to spoil the happiness and temper of the whole for the day. Not all who bear the impatient word give the angry answer, for many choose to suffer in silence; but every such word makes somebody's heart ache, and as a rule it is somebody whom we love and would do almost anything for, except to keep back the unkind, sarcastic word.

The life of hurry and overwork many of us live has much to do with our impatience, and if we can do anything to remove the cause we ought to do it as a matter of duty. I know there are many fathers and mothers upon whom the burden of life rests so heavily they can hardly get needed sleep. But many times the tired house-keeper and mother might "lighten the ship" a little.

When God sends trouble and care let us bear it in his strength, but let us be very careful about the unnecessary burdens we take upon our own shoulders. Plain, neat hems with a cheery-hearted mother are infinitely better for children than a multitude of tucks and ruffles with a sad, disheartened mother who has no time to help her family to be wise and good.

Don't let an ambition to outshine our neighbors, or even to have the best kept house and most glittering windows, blind us to the fact that sunshine and cheer are good for both body and soul.

Then do not let us make ourselves miserable by borrowing trouble that may never come. We sometimes utterly unfit ourselves for the work of life by anticipating sorrows God never meant us to bear.

"Don't cross a bridge till you come to it, is a proverb old and of excellent wit."

A little time spent judiciously in preventing the causes of sickness in a family is better than years of walling over "what might have been" or what may be.—*Arthur's Magazine*.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Educational Department.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

Analyze and parse italicized words: It took Rome three hundred years to die.

A and B bought a melon for 8 cents, A paying 5 cents and B 3 cents. C gave them 8 cents to help eat it. They each ate an equal share. How should the 8 cents be divided between A and B?

The work on blackboards should be erased as little as possible while the school is in session. The breathing of the chalk-dust filling the room from the boards is said to be a most active excitant of bronchial and pulmonary diseases.

Be careful in attempting to ventilate your school-rooms that you do not cause a draft to strike the pupils. Many children have taken colds which resulted in death from sitting in a draft in the school-house. If you must raise or lower a window let it be where the draft will not come directly on a pupil, or so shield the opening with a board that the air will not strike the pupils.

Examinations.

County examiners and superintendents are in a great measure responsible for the poor character of work done in the schools.

This seems a bold charge, but let us examine the question a moment. Why do we have examiners at all? Why not let any who choose to take upon themselves the name teacher, do so, and get what they can? The founders of our school system, to guard against quacks, incompetent or immoral persons, and impostors, hedged it around with examining boards, and proposed by a selection of those best adapted to have the best work done. The idea seems to have been to license only a sufficient number, and those of the best, to teach. But by the action of good-hearted, easy-going examiners, the intentions of the founders have become in too many instances a dead letter. Instead of full liberty to all to teach, a form through which any one can pass is set up; those who wish, pass through, and the country is flooded with incompetent or untrained teachers. In the scramble which ensues for positions, the better teachers are brought into competition with the shams, and are compelled either to work for poor pay or leave the profession.—*Educational Review*.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

O. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Farm and Stock.

Breeding In and In.

The following report we condense from a lecture delivered before the students of the North Scotland school by Mr. James McDonald, of the *Scotsman*. The subject is one of great interest to breeders, and is most ably handled.

In animal husbandry, three systems of breeding are pursued—"in-and-in," "mixed" and "cross" breeding. No point in regard to stock breeding has created keener discussion than "in-and-in" breeding. Some advocate it as the surest and best means of stamping uniformity of character upon a herd. Others tell us emphatically that it is a ruinous system, certain in course of time to most seriously impair, if not indeed entirely destroy, both the constitution and the fecundity of the animal so bred. The great majority of farmers oppose in-and-in breeding, believing it weakens the constitution and the breeding properties of the animals. In-and-in breeding is not of necessity the ruinous system it has been generally supposed; when skillfully applied under favorable circumstances it is the shortest and surest road to the rearing of pure-bred animals. An animal is the composite product of numerous ancestors; it will follow the characteristics of its parents, yet inherit also characteristics that belonged to its ancestors. A cow and bull of great individual merit, and resembling each other closely, might produce a calf far inferior to them in general merit. Next year the same pair might produce a most successful blending of both parents. Some attribute such instances to "spontaneous generation" or "spontaneous variation," but breeders generally regard such variation in offspring as breeding back to remote ancestors. If we are to insure uniformity in the product we must have uniformity not only in parents but also in the ancestry. M. Colcombet, a French farmer who set to work to build up a herd of white Short-horns, not satisfied with animals that were themselves white, inquired their ancestry, and bred from animals most of whose recent ancestors were white. He has bred about forty calves, each perfectly white.

Animals bred for several generations in close relationship have a much stronger potent power or family current to mark and regulate offspring than a tribe of different strains of blood. The more noted early Short-horns were closely bred. If in-and-in breeding be applied to animals of pure and similar blood, of good, sound constitution, inhabiting a climate suited to them, and properly fed and managed, the good points would be rapidly developed, while the tenacity for marking offspring would become more potential each succeeding generation. If animals had no constitutional weakness, no marked tendency in that direction, in-and-in breeding would not develop blemishes. It would rather, if skillfully pursued, bar ingrafting ailments, or in-and-in breeding avoids infusing constitutional defects through strains of strange blood. Apply in-and-in breeding to animals possessing in latent form constitutional defects of any kind, and probably the scheme would be a failure—each generation would most likely inherit a double share of the defects of the preceding generation. It deepens and intensifies and perpetuates every force for good or for evil in the animal; but properly conducted, it creates no new force. Perhaps the most difficult point connected with in-and-in breeding is to know how to choose new blood, and how to apply it to correct growing defects in the herd without interfering with the fixity of character and type of the animals that compose the herd. In "mixed" breeding the most important point is the selection of a sire. The breeder should select uniform and well-bred cows, but should steadily keep in view that in the reproduction of stock the bull represents one-half the whole herd. The bull should be of high individual merit; but still more important, indeed essential, he should be descended from a good line of ancestry, whose characteristics correspond to the ideal type the breeder has in view. Neither showy victories nor results in another herd should be accepted as evidence of the suitability of a bull as a sire in a particular herd. The style and general character of the bull, as well as those of his ancestors, ought to be similar to the style and general character of the

animals among which he is to be used. Unless these are so, no degree of personal merit will insure success. Pedigree is like the index to a book—it tells of what parts the animal is composed, and helps discover whether the ancestry were good, bad or indifferent, or whether of similar or of different blood. These are the real uses of registration. If the ancestry were bad, the shorter the pedigree the better. In cross-breeding, "first crosses" are usually more successful than subsequent crosses. This might be accounted for by the improved features of animals giving place to the natural characteristics when the circumstances that induced these improved features have been discontinued. Those handsome forms, true symmetry, fine quality and good points that characterize improved farm stock have been induced by perseverance in well-defined breeding and general management—artificial features ingrafted on the animal by the skill of man. Discontinue these, and the artificial features would gradually disappear; the natural characteristics would always be stronger than the artificial. The advantage of the good breeding of a sire is very clear. The more firmly the improved or artificial features are stamped on a sire, the longer would that sire transmit those features to his offspring; good breeding, and nothing else without it, would stamp improved or artificial features upon an animal.—*Western Homestead.*

Pigs for Next Year.

At this time, when farmers are determining what hogs they will fatten, is the proper season to determine what to do for next year's crop of pigs. Too many fatten all the sows which had pigs this season, and depend upon this year's pigs for breeders next spring. But it is not the best policy to kill any sow which has proven herself to be a good breeder and a safe suckler. Trouble and defeat of the whole year's crop of pigs often occurs by relying on young and reckless sows. And there is another good reason why good and safe breeding sows should be saved another and probably several years. They bring stronger and better pigs, which start off better and keep ahead in the race of fattening. The price of a good sow which has been well tried is a small matter in comparison to two large and thrifty litters of pigs per year.

It is not time yet to breed sows, but it is time to prepare for a good lot of breeding sows for next year's crop. The farmer ought to raise all his own pigs, calves, sheep and colts. This is the legitimate, safe and sure process of farming. If the farmer has warm and comfortable quarters for his sows, he can safely breed them in the month of November, so that they will farrow in March. But if sows are expected to try their luck by running in pastures or wood lots at such time, they should not be bred until the middle of January. It pays well to have ample preparation for brood sows. If they have a litter in March they can have another litter in August or early September. But if they farrow the last of April or the first of May it is almost impossible to raise another brood in time before the cold weather. A sow will have pigs six days less than four months from the time she is bred. Every farmer should know the exact time when his sows are to farrow, then he can make preparations accordingly. They should be put in their apartments at least a week before farrowing, so that they will get reconciled with their quarters. Cut the straw fine for their bedding. Do not disturb her for a day or two, for when she wants food or drink she will get up and call for them. She will appreciate kind treatment. Increase her food gradually for five or six days, then give her all the rich food she will eat. Teach the pigs to eat as soon as possible. Push them by all reasonable means, and make them weigh 180 pounds at six months. Then sell. This is the safe way. No time for cholera. No time for idle capital. No time for the officer to harass. In fact, there is no danger of an officer being after a man who prepares his pigs for market in six months.—*C. F. Clarkson, in Iowa Homestead.*

Best Management of New Swarms.

When swarms alight it is desirable to have them at once and place them where they have to stand; then if the weather is unfavorable for outdoor work, to give the bees something to do indoors. I repeat what was lately

stated in this journal, viz., that no money spent in the apiary will secure a greater return than what is spent in feeding swarms after being hived. Swarms after being hived are placed at a disadvantage, and have great difficulties to meet at first. Wax has to be secreted for comb building, and foundations for the combs have to be laid. When this work begins, more materials are produced than can be used, and hence the boards of hives become covered with scales of wax during the first three days of comb-building by swarms. As the combs enlarge and broader foundations are laid, more workers can help. The feeding of swarms promotes comb-building and brood rearing to a great extent. After the combs are of some size the bees seldom lose or drop the scales of wax. First swarms have pregnant queens, and hence it is of great importance to encourage comb-building at first in their hives to prevent the loss of eggs. The queens of second swarms do not begin to lay for eight or ten days after swarming. But even in their case it is advisable to feed during inclement weather. Hunger swarms are those that are starved out. Having no food or no brood to attend to, they abandon their hives in despair, and often die of cold and exhaustion.

Some seasons bees swarm more readily than they do in others. The cause of this is unknown. The present season is remarkable for swarming. Bees set queens and swarms before they are fully mature, sometimes before their hives are filled with combs. In four cases this season I have been saved the trouble of swarming artificially by finding the swarms hanging on trees near their hives. Second swarms, too, are yielded as readily as first swarms.

In hot honey seasons, swarms are smaller than they are in worse seasons. This is easily understood, for as bees do not sit on honey their space is contracted by all the honey they gather and store up, and this too contracts the brood combs; hence hives filled with bees and brood instead of honey yield the largest swarms.

The practice of giving swarms second-hand combs (hiving them among combs formerly built and used) I have abandoned. If the second-hand combs are young and clean, they appear to be and are of advantage to the swarms at first, and may in certain seasons be of advantage all the year through; but, generally speaking, swarms that are housed in empty hives and receive a fair start at comb-building succeed better than those which receive combs.

After these commonplaces, let me repeat what I have previously said, that age and experience increases my confidence in the swarming system of management.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Profits of Clover.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives his experience with clover for hogs as follows: On the 20th day of August of this year we sold a lot of hogs, averaging about 190 pounds to the head, for \$454. They were classed as grassers by the shipper, not being at all fat. They lived from the first to the last in a twenty-acre field stocked with clover, red and white in about equal proportions. They consumed during their lives only 428 bushels of corn; the remainder of their subsistence they picked up in the clover field. During May, June and July they had no corn at all. About the first of August we commenced and fed them three weeks on old corn, soaked twenty-four hours before feeding—giving them eighty bushels in this way. At forty cents a bushel the entire amount consumed by them was worth \$170.20. Deducting this from \$454 leaves \$283.80 to be credited to the clover. This is at the rate of \$14.14 per acre for the year's growth of clover, saying nothing about the enrichment of the soil.

Improving the Stock Cheaply.

Many farmers suppose that because they cannot buy a herd or a flock that therefore they must be content with growing scrub stock. On this subject the *Live-Stock Journal* iterates what we have frequently urged, in the following:

"It doesn't require a section of land, nor a big bank account, to make a beginning. You need not go to England, nor even to a sister state, to get the 'blood' which is sure to 'tell.' Good, reliable breeders of Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc., are scat-

tered all through the states, and will supply, at reasonable cost, a young bull or a few cows, or whatever may be desired. A pure-blooded bull calf can be bought all the way from fifty dollars upward, and bred to native cows will give half-blooded animals which, when grown, will sell readily at high figures when the 'scrubs' are not wanted at any price. If any farmer says he hasn't fifty dollars to spare, let him join his neighbor, and own the animal in common. From this point of view the 'can't-afford-it' plea disappears; for if necessary, a pool of five dollars each can be formed. In just that way the breeders of Madison, Clinton and other counties in Ohio, in early days, formed their associations for importing Short-horns from England, and the great results accomplished point the way for the common farmers of today."

Handle Dairy Stock Kindly.

Mr. Parcell, in the report of the New Jersey Agricultural society, says: "It is important that dairy stock from the young calf to the old cow that is being fed for beef should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly, and becomes wild and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect the same; but if handled carefully and treated with kindness, when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if when milking a cow hoists her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain), such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kicks back, and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk-pail out of your hand and sometimes upset and knock you, but be kind and gentle with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but will do a great deal of harm."

Black Teeth in Swine.

Sometimes in pigs the shedding of the temporary or milk teeth is delayed, from some irregularity in their position, or from other causes. Thus, they may get wedged in between the permanent teeth, or between these and the jaw bone. As such retained milk teeth do not receive any nourishment, they ultimately decay, and like all decaying bony structure they become of a dark or brown color. Such teeth should be removed, as by their presence they may be of considerable annoyance to the animal, and may cause the neighboring permanent teeth to assume irregular positions, and thus interfere with the act of mastication. When hogs are fed on strongly acidulated food for some time their teeth may become discolored, but it is a question whether the teeth at the same time are materially injured. So long as no decay or diminution of their substance can be noticed, and while the appetite and chewing facilities of the animal do not appear interrupted, no interference will be necessary. Black teeth, so called, in swine, is sometimes also caused by mechanical injury to the teeth, received by chewing the dry and hard kernels of corn. The ailment consists in a state of decay of the teeth.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Supply of Cattle.

It seems to be the opinion of those who have examined this matter pretty thoroughly that a considerable decrease will be found in the stock of the United States and territories after this year's shipments are over. We are of the opinion that this may be the case in regard to such as are sufficiently well bred for shipment to foreign markets, but as to inferior stock we question as to whether much if any deficiency will be found. Yet in any event there will unquestionably be a considerable advance in the price of cattle in another year, as well as in sheep and swine. There are two reasons why this may be so—the first of which is the greatly increased tide of immigrants to our country this season, who will be consumers instead of producers for a twelvemonth to come; and the second reason is, so numerous are the losses sustained in Great Britain and Ireland during the

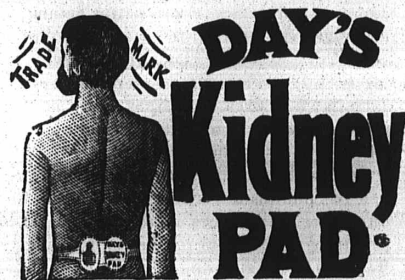
past eighteen months of domestic animals that their wants for this year will doubtless be larger than the past has been.—*Price Current.*

Veterinary Department.

Excited Salivary Glands.

Please inform me what will prevent horses from slobbering caused by eating clover hay. This is the second year I have cut the clover, which has timothy mixed with it. It was very rank, and causes my horses to slobber badly. It is of the first cutting, and not of the second or seed crop. The hay was well cured and stowed away in my barn about June 1. It caused no slobbering last year.

ANSWER.—This question has come up before, and various reasons assigned for it. We find some close observers contending that it is never produced except by the second crop of red-top clover of the same season, and there is some constituent part of that grass that tends to irritate the salivary glands. But our own observations have convinced us that that theory is defective, as we have often known it to be produced by the first crop, and your experience certainly strengthens our position. There is a plant called lobelia which grows in nearly all parts where red-top clover is common, and when given to horses produces an effect similar to that which you have described. The tendency of this plant is to start late in the season, while the clover will start early and result in keeping it back, consequently the crop of grass is harvested and the herb does not appear in it; but as soon as the grass has been removed the plant starts and grows equally as well as the second crop, and is of course harvested or eaten with it. In your case we suspect the grass was not thick enough in the bottom to prevent its growth. You will, therefore, upon examination, we believe, find a sufficient quantity of the plant mixed with the hay to produce the result complained of. *Treatment:* Common salt, if taken in liberal quantities, usually alleviates the trouble to some extent, or sponging the mouth with vinegar twice a day; a decoction made of white oak bark and elm, or one drachm of muriate of ammonia twice a day—either will, if persevered with, have the desired result.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS.

BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS BY ABSORBING all humors, every trace of disease, and forcing into the system through the pores of the skin nourishing and strengthening vegetable tonic, giving it WONDERFUL POWER to cure all

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

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY,
and in fact any disease of these great organs, whether contracted by overwork, strain, excessive drink, the abuse of nature, or otherwise.

It supercedes entirely the inconveniences and troubles of taking nauseous and poisonous internal medicines.

It is worn exactly where needed—next to the body, and immediately over the kidneys.

It is comfortable to the patient, safe, pleasant and reliable in its effects, but POWERFUL IN ITS ACTION.
It can be worn at all times, in any climate, and is equally good for
MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

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

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

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774.
LIABILITIES.
Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000
Net surplus over all, 1,038,407
The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.
JOHN CHARLTON.
Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... \$4.95 @ 5.60. Family... 4.70 @ 4.85. XXX... 4.30 @ 4.65.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... \$1.00 @ 1.00 1/2. November... 1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2. December... 1.00 1/2 @ 1.01 1/2.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26, 1880. Wheat—No. 1 fall... 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2. " " October... 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2. " " November... 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2.

In Kansas City butter sells at 20@23c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 18@19c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.25@2.00 per doz., old hens \$1.75@2.00.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 750. Supply pretty liberal, but altogether grass and wintered Texans, which were speedily taken by canners, local speculators and interior shippers.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 3,500. Slow and lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.15 @ 4.20; mixed packing, \$4.00 @ 4.30; butchers to fancy, \$4.35 @ 4.50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,180. Receipts fair, and as the New York market was reported steady and unchanged, there was better feeling here.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,500. Dull, and 5c. to 10c. per 100 pounds lower, owing mainly to liberal offerings. Sales were at \$4.35 @ 4.50 for light packing; \$4.20 @ 4.45 for heavy packing; and \$4.50 @ 4.55 for smooth, heavy shipping lots.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,368; shipments, 682. The receipts were made up largely of Colorado and Texas stock, with some of the different classes of natives, though nothing that could be classed as "tops."

HOGS—Receipts, 912; shipments, 154. Market opened weak, and prices lower. The predictions of several dealers that values would decline to \$3.50 seem likely to be fulfilled.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 15c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50 @ 1.75 per doz., dressed 8c. per lb; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 23@30c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 8c.; hogs, \$4.00 @ 4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$5.00 per ton.

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

\$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.

E. P. CHESTER,

DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

PURE DRUGS

-AND-

MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON. WEBB, WITHERS. 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

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

CORN SHELLERS

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FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

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WHEN YOU HAVE

Extra Choice Butter, or Good Sweet Lard, or Fat Young Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

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I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware. My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, E. E. GOOD.

USE OF GEORGE LEIS'S CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Magnims or Glaucoma, etc. LEIS'S FOWL DISEASE ERADICATOR cures these diseases. In severe attacks, a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and fed twice a day.

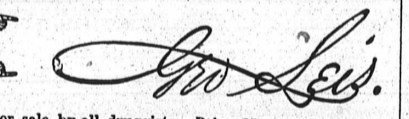


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen must be aware of the fact that by judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved.

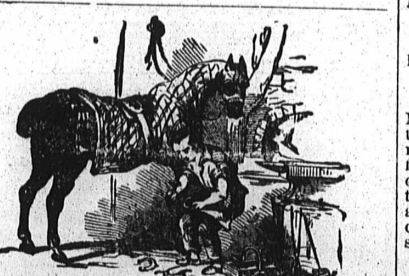


Leis's Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis's Condition Powder. For Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, etc., 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.

B-EWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. I protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations. Observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBB & COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.



DR. W. S. RILEY'S Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

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MR. E. T. VERNON, of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

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

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A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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Now because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones:

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