

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1880.

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Weather Report for October, 1880. [From observations taken at Lawrence, Kans., by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.]

The month was remarkably uniform in its meteorological conditions, departing but slightly from the October average in temperature, rainfall, cloudiness, force of wind and humidity.

Mean temperature, 52.52 deg., which is 1.55 deg. below the average October temperature of the twelve preceding years. The highest temperature was 81 deg. (on the 9th); the lowest was 28 deg. (on the 31st). Monthly range, 53 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 46.97 deg.; at 2 p. m., 62.95 deg.; at 9 p. m., 50.53 deg. The first "hard frost" of the season was on the 17th, up to which date tender outdoor vegetation was entirely uninjured by cold.

Rainfall, 2.73 inches, which is 0.25 inch above the average for the twelve preceding Octobers. Rain fell on six days. There were no thunder showers. The first snowflakes of the season occurred on the 15th, not enough to whiten the ground. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1880 now completed has been 27.98 inches, which is only 1.12 inches below the average for the same period in the twelve preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 39.24 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.06 per cent. cloudier than the average. Number of clear days, 17 (entirely clear, 5); half clear, 8; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 4). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 41.93 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 44.19 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 31.61 per cent.

Wind: Southwest, 27 times; northwest, 13 times; south, 12 times; northeast, 9 times; southeast, 7 times; north, 7 times; east, 4 times; west, 3 times; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,745 miles, which is 874 miles above the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 411.13 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17.13 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was 50 miles an hour, from 5 to 10 p. m. on the 15th.

Height of barometer: Mean, 29.179 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.205 in., at 2 p. m. 29.147 in., at 9 p. m. 29.135 in.; maximum, 29.623 in.—on the 18th; minimum, 28.665 in.—on the 15th; monthly range, 0.958 in.

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 66.3—at 7 a. m. 79.5, at 2 p. m. 48.0, at 9 p. m. 71.4; greatest, 97.0—at 9 p. m. on the 2d; least, 26.4—at 2 p. m. on the 24th and 31st.

The following table furnishes a comparison with October of twelve preceding years:

Table with columns for Year, Mean temperature, Mean cloudiness, Mean humidity, and Rainfall. Rows include years from 1868 to 1880.

REV. HENRY ARMS says: "I earnestly believe that Day's Kidney Pad is the only infallible remedy in the world for that prevalent and distressing complaint, 'back ache.'"

LATEST returns from all the towns and precincts in the state show that Brunson & Webber's is the cheapest place to buy groceries.

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

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Douglas County Election Returns.

Large table listing election returns for Douglas County, including names of candidates and their respective vote counts across various districts.

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1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

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Horticultural Department.

Pear Blight.

Some time ago a correspondent set forth in this paper his ideas about pear blight, with the purpose of exciting thought regarding remedies, or rather means of prevention. The subject is considered by a well-known writer who gives his views to the *Prairie Farmer* in an article which we reproduce with pleasure, although his conclusions are not altogether acceptable. The heroic remedy "plant no trees" is poor encouragement to men engaged in pear culture, as many in this state are. They will be persuaded to this course only when they are convinced that blight is utterly incurable, and they have not yet wholly despaired of remedial measures. The article, written by a gentleman who has evidently studied his subject well, is well worth perusal:

I am led into writing a few words on this subject by reading some extracts from the *Husbandman* of an article by Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., and I write this, not with the expectation of saying anything new or valuable, but in the hopes of saving others the trouble, if I can, from going over the ground as Mr. Veeder has, to no good purpose. It appears from his paper that Mr. Veeder investigated the blight on his pear trees pretty thoroughly and intelligently, but he arrives at but one fact or conclusion, namely, that the blight on his trees was not caused by insects. Hundreds of other investigators have arrived at the same conclusion—that the more fatal forms or form of pear blight was not the work of an insect—and published their conclusions. Mr. Veeder describes the disease and its manner of producing death minutely, and for the most part correctly, but he seems to arrive at no conclusion what it is. He seems to think that cells and tissues can be ruptured and destroyed without the action of any force; that living healthy cells can so engorge themselves with sap as to rend themselves asunder, and in that way destroy their own life. Greedy cells!

Now the facts are that we have been told for years, repeatedly, what pear blight is conclusively by eminent vegetable physiologists and cryptogamists. They have given us the name and classification of the peculiar parasitic fungus that is the blight of the pear. Any one who has a little knowledge of fungi (toadstools, mushrooms, rusts, smuts, etc.) with the help of a microscope can study this pear fungus and convince himself that it is the disease. Then we need not longer speculate what pear blight is; we have, many of us, known that for years. Then the next thing in order is what we do want as a prevention and cure. And the questions of to-day are, first, can we in any way prevent pear blight? and second, can we cure a tree or orchard once contaminated? or is the disease in any way controllable?

Science and experience have taught the physician that some cryptogamic diseases are controllable; and others, the great majority, are not in any way yet known to his science. For a few such as fever and ague, remittent and intermittent fevers, bilious fevers, etc., he has found specific remedies in quinine, strychnine, arsenic, etc.; but what can he do in typhoid, typhus, cancer, gangrene, tuberculous consumption, etc.? Simply nothing more than to assist nature in retaining the vitality of the patient until the disease has run its course, or in holding the vital spark as long as possible when he knows there is neither cure nor hope. In a case of true cancer, he may prolong the sufferer's life and stop his pain for a while by removing the visible diseased part, but he knows full well that its germs pervade the patient's entire system, and that sooner or later it will show a new "fruiting head" at some other point, and that death is the only known cure for it.

For one, after having given the subject much study, I have no faith in finding any cure for a cryptogamic parasite that preys upon a vital part of any vegetable, for many and good reasons, among which are these: First, in its inception it is generally entirely hidden from our view. We cannot see it or know of it practically until it is too late to cure. Secondly, it kills and utterly decomposes as it pervades. The most skillful physician in the world cannot cure a man with a disease the

most easily controlled if he does not see him before he is dead; no more can you cure a pear tree with its most vital tissue not only dead but decomposed. Prevention, then, so far as pear blight is concerned, is all we have to study. Can we prevent it? I am confident we can to some extent, both by proper systems of cultivation and medication. These are points I do not wish to treat on at present, but will simply say that if I have learned anything about pear blight correctly many of the things recommended by some in cases of blight—such as cutting off diseased branches and slitting the bark, thereby making fresh wounds—are exactly wrong. My experience is that anything that wounds the bark or weakens the vitality of the tree renders the tree liable to blight. That parasitic vegetable fungi seldom, if ever, attack normal or healthy living tissues is a generally conceded fact. The pear tree, for climatic reasons, cannot form healthy growth or tissue over the greater portion of the United States, therefore it is and will be stricken with disease.

To prevent pear blight in the Western states, plant no pear trees. Plant no pear trees in a malarious or semi-malarious country until quinine becomes cheaper and you have learned how to administer it or its equivalent to their systems. French pear stock and Angers quince roots will prevent their blighting about as much as a black hat would you from "shaking" in the Illinois river bottoms.—D. B. Wier, in *Husbandman*.

Chestnut Tree Planting.

In the growing tendency and taste for generous tree planting on the great prairies of the West, the American chestnut seems to be almost entirely neglected. All admit that it is one of the most desirable trees grown in this country. It is valuable as a growing tree for its beauty and the delicious nuts that it bears, and for cabinet furniture, and many other uses it has no superior. The only reason we know of why the extensive planting of the chestnut has been neglected is the difficulty experienced in transplanting. The nuts if properly preserved grow rapidly when planted, but are found to be quite tender the first winter. If protected while quite young, and transplanted with care and thoroughly mulched, there need be no great loss.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following advice: "Procure one-year-old trees, or two years transplanted, from some nurseryman who makes a business of growing them from seed. They cost but little. If you want but few, they can be sent safely by mail; or, let your nearest nurseryman know your wants in winter or early spring and he will order for you. Plant these small trees on any reasonably dry soil, and cultivate them well, and you will soon be proud of your chestnuts. We have seen them growing finely and producing nuts abundantly on nearly every kind of Western soil. We have seen them this year of six different sizes and ages, on different kinds of soil, all showing a nice crop of nuts; and one lot only six years from the seed, many of them showing nuts, one of them having twenty-one burs with three nuts to the bur. And we can say, after thirty years of experience with the chestnut in Illinois, a well-known horticulturist finds them just as easily grown, healthy and hardy as a cottonwood."

There are some beautiful and very thrifty chestnut trees growing about Des Moines. On the old Kauffman place, now the property of W. E. Andrews, there is a fine grove of chestnut trees, over a hundred in number, varying in height from thirty to forty feet, straight, thrifty and beautiful. They have been bearing chestnuts for several years and appear to be as hardy as white oaks.

Judge Wright also has some vigorous bearing trees, and there is another large grove of chestnuts on a farm near Commerce.

Senator Pattison, of Marshall county, had a large number of chestnut trees in bearing on his farm twenty years ago. Wherever the chestnut has been properly planted and cared for in Iowa, as far as we know, it has succeeded. It is to be hoped that in future tree planting the chestnut may not be neglected. Our state pays out yearly large sums for chestnuts that can just as well be grown by our own citizens at a good profit, and the demand for chestnut

timber will continue to grow larger as the forests of the Eastern states gradually disappear. Plant chestnut trees; they will in a very few years supply the family with chestnuts, and be growing in value for a life-time.—*Iowa Homestead*.

A Fine Grape Hybridization.

We are indebted to President Wilder for specimens of one of Rogers's second crosses of the Massasoit by the Queen of Nice, which possesses great excellence in quality, fully equal to the White Chasselas, and having all the delicacy of texture of the finest foreign sorts. The bunches, full grown, are about six inches long, the berries globular, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, light greenish yellow, translucent, and slightly tinged with amber. The first ripened this year on the 30th of August. The Massasoit, one of the parents (Rogers No. 3), was produced from a native vine from the woods, impregnated with White Chasselas; and this was again crossed with Queen of Nice and gave the grape sent us, which is three-fourths foreign blood. Mr. Wilder informs us that the vine has stood in an unfavorable situation and had been neglected on account of his impaired health till this year. He does not remember that it has ever been mildewed, and like all his vines is always covered for winter, its full hardiness not having been tested. It has proved quite productive.

On the subject of hybridization, Mr. Wilder, who was one of the earliest and most successful experimenters, and who for forty years has urged its advantages, remarks in his letter to us: "These experiments give us an illustration of what hybridization can do. It was but a few years since those of us who advocated its efficiency were looked upon as visionary, or what was worse as interfering with the fixed laws of nature, beyond which it was impossible to pass. But thanks to the enterprise of the age, this error has been exploded, and the field for improvement is boundless. Strange indeed are some of the developments. When I crossed *Gloriosa superba* with *Lilium lancifolium roseum*, it was considered a very doubtful experiment. Now I find in a late number of *Garden*, *er's Chronicle* that the explorers employed by Veitch in China and Japan have brought home a lily possessing so many characteristics of the *Gloriosa* that they have attached the descriptive term of *gloriosoides*. When I reflect on what has been accomplished by hybridization, I long for an extension of my life that I might witness the wonder-working power of nature, aided by man, in the improvement of our fruits and flowers. My interest in this beautiful work is intense, and to verify what has been questioned, I have now large seed pods of *Lilium lancifolium* crossed by *L. tigrinum*, the same that I obtained thirty years ago."—*Country Gentleman*.

Warranting Trees.

The purchasers of fruit trees sometimes ask the nurseryman, or agent, to warrant the trees to be true to their names. It is much better to deal with those only whose character you well know for reliability. A nurseryman was once asked to guarantee his trees to be correct. He agreed to do so only under the following conditions: when the trees were received and set out, two witnesses were to register them, as names are often lost from them. These witnesses were then to keep an eye on the orchard till the trees bore, to see that none died and were replaced from other sources, as often happens. When they bore, a competent pomologist was to be sent for to examine their correctness. The nurseryman was thus particular because he had been charged with selling spurious trees of a kind he never raised, or offered for sale, the owner having forgotten. The purchaser concluded all the trouble would not pay, and gave up the demand. An experienced nurseryman, who is scrupulously careful what he propagates, need not make mistakes. We have known a mixed orchard of a thousand trees set out which, when it bore, proved to be correct in every tree. Purchasers should make it a point to find out such nurserymen, of whom there are not a few.—*Country Gentleman*.

In watering plants, use tepid water and learn the requirements of each, so as to adapt the amount to their need. An Ethiopian lily will rejoice in watering that would kill a cactus.

The Household.

Farewell to October.

October is just bidding us good-by, and sadly we see her pass into the dim vista of the past.

Glorious October! We will long remember the present one for the various excursions we have taken with those who are about to leave us, among them our nutting excursion down on the hills back of Little Santa Fe, Mo., when it seemed as if all nature was in her gala dress. Really, I do not think I ever saw the woods look more grand. And we were in one of our happiest moods, and enjoyed it every bit, from gathering nuts, pennyroyal, crab apples, etc., for ourselves, and laying by an extra handful for "The Household," to running races with the children who should pick the fastest, gathering autumn leaves, and various other things too numerous to mention. We were as much a child as any—just "one of larger growth." But that scenery! I am almost afraid to describe it! One mass of color—from green to brown, from brown to yellow, with here and there a smattering of the deepest red turning from root to branch. I could not help but think that nature had dyed this foliage of a deeper hue in honor of the glorious battles of "Freedom" that had been fought and won along "the line." I called the attention of the accompanying friends to those hills long before we reached them. But beautiful and pleasant things must all come to an end. Farewell, October! Perchance many of us may never see thy beautiful days return; but with a brave front we will turn and welcome gloomy November, the "saddest days of all the year." Again we say farewell!

MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

STANLEY, Kans., Oct. 30, 1880.

Baby's Bow Legs.

These need not cause anxiety in all cases. If the child is healthy, and has good, nourishing food and pure air—the two great essentials for making good blood—it will probably outgrow its bow legs naturally enough as its strength increases. Rubbing the legs with your hand at night and in the morning may help to strengthen and straighten them, holding them straight as you rub them. If the case is pretty bad the two legs may be bound together with comfortable bandages during sleep, rubbing them well before and after binding them. If the child is still quite young it may be kept from standing on its feet for a few months, giving nature time to straighten the crookedness while the limbs are growing stronger. A carriage and a high chair are helps toward carrying out this plan.

All the things that I have mentioned as curative agencies may well be used as preventives. A healthy child, with wholesome food and pure air to breathe, if kept from standing and walking while too young and weak, will not have bow legs. Scrofulous children are more likely to suffer in this way, and those that are very fleshy. Don't take pride in your fat baby. Excess of fat is really a disease, instead of a sign of health. Fatten your pigs as you fancy, but do not deliberately fatten your children. Give them plenty of good growing food and they will be plump enough for symmetry and not too heavy for comfortable activity. It is no wonder that the little legs bend under the heavy weight of some fat little toddlers. Such children should not be encouraged to stand or walk until they have grown strong enough to do so of their own accord, and then should not be allowed to walk too much.

I hear of many cases where quite badly bowed legs have gradually straightened themselves without artificial help. Others think their children would never have outgrown the defect if they had not resorted to bandages or splints. Some have splints fitted to the ankles and bound around them; but I think it can be necessary to resort to this measure only in very confirmed cases. I have heard of one little girl who was very badly bow-legged when three years old, but had entirely lost the defect a few years later. Her mother began to rub and bandage her legs together every night, and kept this up a few months until a cure was wrought. It will not do to put a baby into a jumper too young, nor to let it stay in too long a time. Probably eight or ten months is an early enough age for this

exercise. If the child remains too long in the jumper its legs become weary, and if not strong they bend under its weight.

They grow strong under the exercise, but they are liable to grow crooked also. A safer exercise, though not as neat and pretty, is creeping. This is nature's way, of strengthening the limbs preparatory to walking, and I should be sorry to have it omitted from the list of baby's accomplishments.—*Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist*.

Educational Department.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

More Practical Education Needed.

It does no good to learn by rote everything taught in books if we do not also learn how to make use of the knowledge gained. Our schools and colleges lack in this particular, and it is high time for them to wake up to this important fact. Young men, college bred, pace our streets every day who know so little about the practical things of life that they are unable to set themselves at work. They search diligently for employment, but no opening, no employment, is found. Their fine education, lacking the practical part, is of no use to them. Education has raised them above those occupations wherein they could have carved out a noble success; it has made them dependent upon circumstances over which their school of learning had no control. Hence we see the importance of making that course of education more practical. We do not claim that our colleges are useless, or that what is generally styled a finished education is of no account. Far from it. The world has need of all these, and we need college bred gentlemen in every calling in life. But we say, do not turn these young men out upon the world with false ideas; give them real value, and teach them how to use what they have acquired.—*Kansas City Journal*.

School Management.

The well-organized school is necessarily under law. This law must be definite, fixed and uniform, and must be made known to every pupil, to secure a concert of action and a harmonious working of all in their relations to the school. That order which is "heaven's first law" is the result of law, and could not exist without it. Nor will there be any order or system in a school which has not special and well-defined rules of conduct. Some things must be done, and other things must be omitted, if the school is to be successful. Hence the teacher must early provide for these necessities, and so manage as to prevent the evils of anarchy and confusion. School law has its controlling power and influence while yet unbroken. Indeed, the very object of this law is to prevent what must otherwise be punished. The necessity of discipline as often results from the absence of rigid authority as from any other cause. We cannot be too earnest in urging young teachers to lose no time in establishing their authority as the basis of all laws and regulations. This done, and they are prepared to manage successfully to secure the benefits of law and order.—*National Journal of Education*.

Ignorant of Current History.

Professor Saulsbery, the experienced conductor of normal institutes, says in the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*: "The teachers of Wisconsin, with rare exceptions, do not read nor greatly interest themselves in the history of the present. They know something of Jackson's administration and more of Washington's, but nothing at all of Grant's or Hayes's. Events of a hundred years ago are more familiar to them than those of the past ten or fifteen prolific years. The ancient history of our country, and of the world, is better attended to than the modern or recent. Whatever may be the cause of affairs, the fact itself is lamentable. It indicates such a state of immaturity and mental childhood on the part of those who assume to teach, or such a degree of dead indifference as to the world's on-goings, as ought in either case to startle those who come in contact with it."

Promptness in School Work.

Success demands the doing of little things with exactness and dispatch. When the pupil is allowed to spend an hour upon a lesson, or the solution of a problem that might be easily finished in fifteen minutes, though he may sit with book in hand and be busy enough to be out of mischief, his time is worse than wasted. Such training makes drones, idlers, to sit on dry goods boxes and wait for fortune to come to them. There are too many such people in the world now. Let their race not increase through our neglect, fellow-teachers!—*W. Elden, in Buchanan County Bulletin*.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... Family... XXX... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3 fall, spot... No. 4 fall, spot... Corn—No. 2, spot... No. 3, spot... Oats... Rye... Pork... Lard... Butter—Dairy... Country... Eggs...

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... No. 3 spring, spot... No. 4 spring, spot... Corn—Spot... October... Oats... Pork... Lard...

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2, 1880. Wheat—No. 1 fall... No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

In Kansas City butter sells at 20@21c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 17@18c.; poultry—spring chickens \$1.25@1.75 per doz., old hens \$1.00@1.75, roosters \$1.50; apples, \$1.00@1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 40@55c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$2.50@3.00, turnips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax \$1.08, timothy \$2.25, castor beans \$1.20@1.25 per bu.; hay, \$6.00@7.75 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 15@17c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 9@9 1/2c., calf 10@12 1/2c.

Export Trade. The Michigan Farmer says: "Among the exports for Europe noted for the past week, the most interesting feature is the continued large shipments of apples, which have grown to proportions never before known in our export trade. Indeed, the shipments of American apples is something remarkable; and the steamers, not only from New York, but also from the other ports, are carrying very large amounts. It is said that freight room for 100,000 barrels has been engaged ahead in Boston, while six steamers that sailed from New York Saturday carried nearly 20,000 barrels, of which the Devonia for Antwerp took 6,000 barrels, and the City of Richmond for Liverpool 6,000 barrels. The demand abroad is very brisk, and the crop here being unusually large and the price low the shipments are of course very heavy—more so, the freight agents report, than during any previous year. The Elysia for London had in her refrigerators 1,639 quarters fresh meat, and the Erin for Liverpool 50 tons. The Elysia also carried 50 head of cattle and 200 carcasses of sheep. The cheese shipments were large, as were also grain, the Erin carrying 46,000 bushels wheat and 22,000 bushels corn; the Zealand for Antwerp 46,000 bushels wheat; and the Rhein for Bremen 22,000 bushels rye."

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 300. Strong; some grades higher; supply mostly butchers' grades. Native cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.40; butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.25; light steers, \$4.00@4.50; heavy, \$4.50@5.00; exporters, \$5.10@5.50. HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,600. Active and higher. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.55@4.70; mixed packing, \$4.40@4.75; butchers' to fancy, \$4.50@5.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Unchanged. Butchers' grades, \$3.00@3.75; extra, \$4.00. CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,386. The receipts were fair, and under the moderate demand for upper grades for shipment. The market ruled steady and firm. Prices ranged from \$4.25@5.12 1/2 for fair to choice lots for shipment, and from \$3.00@3.75 for good butchers' cows and steers. There was nothing done in Texan steers up to 11 o'clock; we therefore quote the market nominal for this grade of stock. HOGS—Receipts, 14,450. Owing to receipts of hogs being light, and this being the first day of winter packing, and fresh houses having commenced operations, there was an active market and prices ruled firm and 5@10c. higher. Sales ranged from \$4.60@4.75 for light packing and shipping; \$4.50@4.95 for good to extra heavy packing; and \$4.60@4.90 for fair to choice heavy shipping grades for Philadelphia. Nearly all the offerings were sold at 11 o'clock. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,825; shipments, 948. Values were firm on all grades of stock, including shippers, feeders, stockers and best butchers' stuff. Sealawag lots went low. The demand for feeders was not quite as active on account of purchasers remaining at home for the election. Colorado and Texas stock sold freely and at full former prices. The market closed firm and steady. HOGS—Receipts, 633; shipments, none. Demand active, and prices advanced a good 5c. all around. The offerings were all taken readily at \$4.10 to \$4.17 1/2, the bulk going at \$4.15. Market closed firm with supplies wanted. SHEEP—No sales. Good native muttons, \$3.00@3.50. Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 16c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 4c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; pota-

atoes, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; corn, 23@30c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 8c.; hogs, \$4.00@4.35; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, new, \$6.00 per ton.

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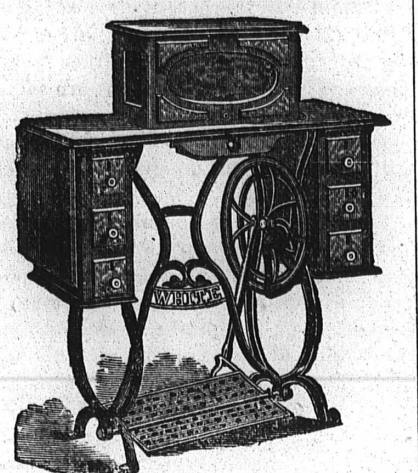
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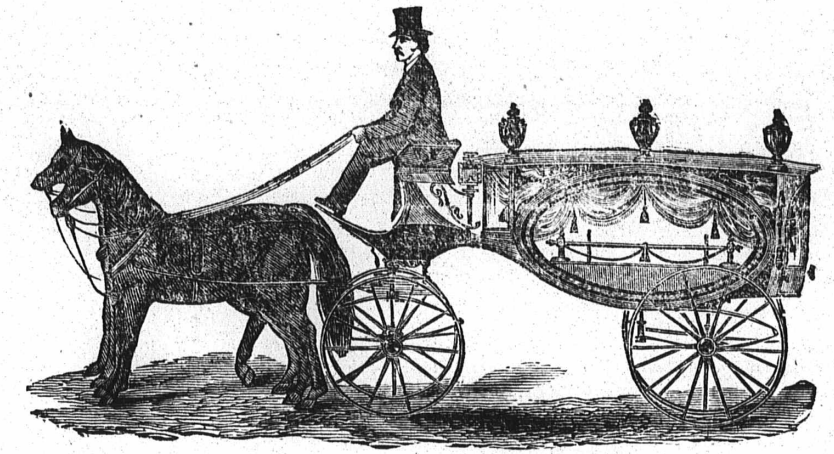
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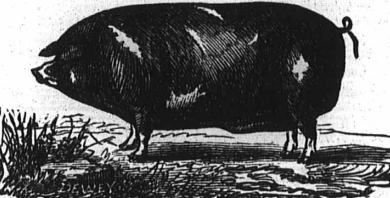
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