

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

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WHOLE NO. 460.

SHARE THE BURDEN.

We ought deliberately to school ourselves not to add, by word or look, to the unhappiness of those who have already enough to bear.—*Exchange.*

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

No, my friend, whatever burdens
We as pilgrims have to bear,
And whatever shadows darken
Life for us, by adding care,
Let us heed the lives of others,
As we journey here below,
Adding not a single burden
To the heart overcharged with woe.

Let us rather, quite forgetting
Hills we hear from day to day,
Here and there seek crumbs of comfort,
Scattered all along the way.
Crumbs of comfort—bits of sunshine,
Pearls of promise, far and wide;
Then, with some poor suffering brother
These sweet gifts we may divide.

Was the sun shut in this morning,
Grudging you a single ray?
After noon the clouds may banish
Far, my neighbor, far away;
But remember though they vanish
Far beyond our mortal ken,
They may in some distant country
Visit the sun from other men.

Thus it is that all hearts suffer;
Thus it is that all hearts rejoice—
"Pain and pleasure," "joy and sorrow,"
Cries the universal voice!
Let us, then, not add a burden
To the shoulders now bent down;
Rather let us aid our brother—
Both are striving for the crown.

"A LEVEL HEAD."

BY BISHOP CLARK.

Nobody knows who invented this phrase, but it has obtained great currency and serves a useful purpose. If I desired to describe a certain style of man, I might say of him that "he is eminent for the soundness of his judgment, not liable to be carried away by temporary excitement or beguiled by any popular delusion; that he is not the victim of prejudice or at all one-sided in his opinions, and has no special hobbies; that he has great self-command, and knows just what he is about when everybody else is going frantic; that he is no weather-cock—changing his opinions with every turn of the wind; that he is a man who carries ballast and is not easily capsized in a storm." But it takes ninety-four words to say all that, which could just as well be condensed into the phrase, which everybody understands, "The man has a level head."

You look round among your acquaintances, and there are certain persons whom you would never think of designating in this way. Of course you would not say of a fool that he has a level head, neither would you say it of every man of genius. Some people who write books and make eloquent speeches and propound the most pretentious theories have a head that is as crooked as a ram's horn. You would not trust them with the management of any transaction that required the exercise of good judgment any more than you would a child.

I think that Washington and Franklin were the two most level-headed men this country has produced. In some respects they were quite unlike. Washington was naturally passionate; Franklin, cool and plegmatic; but, in any crisis, the great general could be as cool as the philosophical printer. Aaron Burr had more of what is called genius than either of them, but he came to naught because he had neither a level head nor a level heart. The swifter an engine moves, the more important becomes the regulating power. It is the want of steadiness which impairs the power of many strong and able men.

A military leader must carry a level head on his shoulders, in order to be successful. To bring order out of confusion; amid the smoke and uproar to decide and carry into effect just what the emergency demands; to infer what the enemy is likely to do by observations which demand the keenest eye and the sharpest logic, to restrain the ardor that would waste itself in superfluous bravery and inspire the timid with courage—this is what makes a great general. Nothing is more bewildering to the eye than the picture of a battle; add to this the bewilderment of dust and smoke, the rattle of musketry, the roar of cannon, the mad rush of cavalry, the incessant changes of position, the groans of the wounded (of which the picture gives you but a feeble conception), and then look at the calm, impassive, collected man, sitting on his horse at the top of yonder hillock, with his glass in his hand, overseeing, directing, controlling, inspiring the tumultuous hosts—what could he do without a level head?

Statesmen and civil officers also have their

battles to fight on another sort of field, and the clamor of contending factions may be as confusing as that of cannon and cavalry. To stand firm when it would be a violation of principle to move, and to go forward when it is demanded by principle, in defiance of the opposition of the statesman's own party, requires more nerve than is needed in defying the bitterest attacks of an avowed opponent. And it is not the flashy or even the eloquent speaker who always makes the best politician; a level head is of more value than the gift of turning periods. The wonder is sometimes expressed that a certain great speaker, upon whose silver words everybody hangs with delight, has never been sent to congress. He would make terrible havoc if he should ever happen to get there. Some of our best legislators are rarely heard from in public debate. When they do speak it has its effect. After the fire-eaters, or rather the *fire-talkers*, have had their say, a few calm words from such a man may settle the question in opposition to them all; one ounce of common sense weighing more than infinite bladders of gas.

Navigators need to have a very level head. In a storm at sea the calmest man on board the ship ought to be the one upon whom the safety of the ship depends. The mistake of a moment may end the voyage and send everything to the bottom of the deep, and no man knows this so well as the man whose business it is to avert the catastrophe, and this keeps him cool. No man with an uncertain head should ever have command of a ship. He may be well versed in the science of navigation, very pleasant with the passengers, and very stern with the crew; but if he has not a level head, alas for him and all concerned when the hour of trial comes. It is not often that the commander of a ship is found wanting in the time of extremity, and the grandest achievements on the battle field are sometimes surpassed by the promptness, energy and intrepidity of the man "who stands alone upon the vessel's deck, when all but him have fled."

Surgeons and physicians ought to have a level head. All the knowledge in the world may be of no avail if the nerves falter or the hand becomes unstrung. To know what they should do, as well as what they are bound to do, and then to act decisively, is all-important in the surgical profession. There is many a one limping through the street whose limb might have been saved, and his life too. There are cases where the most delicate decision must be reached on the instant, or the patient will die. A level-headed doctor is a great blessing to any community, and should be treated accordingly.

In the legal profession level-headedness is indispensable. A good lawyer is never surprised at anything. If his case takes an altogether unexpected turn he conforms to it, as if it were just what he expected from the beginning. There is a story told of a distinguished advocate who, after he had delivered a very able speech, was told by his associate that he had been arguing on the wrong side, when he instantly sprang to his feet, saying: "I have thought it well to anticipate what I presume the opposing counsel will present to your consideration. I shall now proceed to show how utterly untenable are all his positions," and so he won his case.

It is no misfortune for a clergyman to have a level head. He should know when to keep silence, as well as when to speak. He should be able to distinguish between boldness and impertinence. In dealing with plain people he should let the subtleties of metaphysical divinity alone. I lately heard of a man who was called to minister to a congregation of rough miners in the West, and discussed to them for a series of Sundays on the *Filioque* and the *Double Procession*. A clergyman with a level head will adapt himself to the capacity and the wants of his people, and be careful not "to wear out the patience of the saints." He will not interfere in matters that are foreign to his vocation.

Fashions for December.

BONNETS.

As the season advances, it is found that combinations of materials are as universal in bonnets as in dresses. Plush is the most used of any fabric. There are smooth plushes and rough plushes. These differ as greatly as do the fur beavers and the glossy smooth beavers. The novelty of the season is the striped plush, which has the pile indented to form ridges, and sometimes a line of gilt is between each plush stripe; this is especially pretty in white, black and red plush. The striped plushes are used for crowns when the trimming is smooth plush,

or vice versa; it is also very becoming for lining brims, and is used for binding the edges of brims, and also of strings of satin ribbon. In combing materials the only rule is that one color must be preserved, though various shades of that color may be used. The contrasts of color are found in the trimmings.

Feathers are the trimming most used; they surround the crown, or else pass down one side of it, and fall below the back to droop on the nape of the neck. Short ostrich tips droop over the front of brims, and some fall low on the ears. Crowns are made up entirely of feathers; and there are pleasant feathers of natural and artificial shadings. The more carefully the ostrich feathers are posed, the more stylish they are. Heads of birds and breasts admit of richer arrangements, and are made to cling to the seam that joins the brim to the crown.

The beaded trimmings in the way of crowns and laces for brims are very popular. Jet, gold, amber and purple beads are very much used; but the greatest novelty is the large faceted beads in cashmere colors for dark bonnets, while silver and pearl beads cut in facets like diamonds, and of larger size, are used in rows on white and black plush bonnets. Among other new ornaments are serpentine coils of gilt, like the bracelets now worn. Through these are put scarfs of surah or plush. Another novelty is the tiger's claw, with natural-looking fur, and gilt or silver claws. Large hairpins of gilt are stuck about, and there are clusters of smaller pins of gilt, silver or pearl, with oval heads, thrust as if at random in the loops and the knots of the trimming. When plush is used for trimming it is cut in a wide scarf, and laid in fluted folds around the crown, with sometimes a large bow on top or loops on the sides. Ribbons are used in broad widths similarly to the arrangement of the plushes, and the strings may be either ribbon or plush; they are one yard long, and are equally fashioned in front or in one long looped bow in the back falling over the hair. The laces most used are either plain Brussels net, beaded or stitched in in Vermeil patterns with gilt, or else Spanish lace is used in thick and rich designs.

The bonnets are small, but many persons prefer those a trifle larger, with the front raised slightly from the head to disclose the plain but rich lining of plush which extends to the back of the brim. Other bonnets go to the extreme of size and are genuine poke bonnets; they are usually worn by very young ladies. The medium-sized bonnets, with handsomely lined brims, promise to be the most popular. They are worn back on the crown of the head, resting on the low braids of the coiffure, and they show the smoothly parted front hair to becoming advantage. Flat, broad or slightly rounded crowns are on the more youthful looking bonnets, with well-defined hard crowns on those for older ladies; but the latter are made shapely by the graceful trimmings of plush that drape the space between the brim and crown, or else by soft bands of feathers.

The new round hats rival pokes in their quaint shapes, and are confined to very young ladies, as they are worn back on the head, and no longer shade the forehead and protect the eyes. One of the most novel is the Athe hat, a flat, broad, shovel-shaped hat, with low, round crown, and brim rolled up all around, but higher on the sides, and not close enough to the crown to interfere with the scarf and plumes that serve for trimming; this is worn back on the head. Another pretty hat is in the shape of a pastry cook's cap, and is called by some the Polish cap, by others the Scotch cap. Very small Gainsborough hats are shown, and these now have the plumes on the right side instead of near the left side, which is turned up. Most coquettish of all is a flaring hat that has a single indentation in the brim a trifle toward the left side. This is made up in the new tiger plush, and is shaded plush, with the entire bonnet of one fabric, even to the mammoth bow on top. The dark, rough fur beaver hats, with brim rolled up all around, are very becoming, and these, with the small feather turbans, complete the variety in round hats.—*Godley's Lady's Book.*

How Women Vote in Wyoming.

In Wyoming elections, as is well-known, the women are a power which cannot be ignored. When the occasion seems to require it, the better sort of ladies go to the polls as well as the ignorant and vicious. From my own observation I should say that the woman voter, while less familiar with character and principles, is more conscientious, independent and instinctively right than the male voter. They

scratch their tickets a great deal. At the polls, there is nothing objectionable to the lady voter. The law requires a cleared space of fifteen feet square in front of the ballot-box. The utmost quiet prevails, and when a lady walks up to deposit her ballot she meets nothing but deference and politeness from officials and spectators. Usually, they ride up to the polling places in carriages provided by the party managers. The lady, with her vote already prepared, alights from the carriage; the crowd, if any, quietly falls back to open the passage-way, while she walks to the window or opening behind which sit the clerks and election judges, gives her name, drops her vote on the box, and returns. Her age is not inquired into.—*Oheynne Cor. Inter-Ocean.*

Bermuda Females.

N. P. Willis, in one of his letters from Bermuda, says: "Here every female is trained from childhood to carry burdens upon the head. From a teacup to a water-pail, everything is placed on a small cushion at the top of the skull. The absolute correctness of the figure necessary to keep the weight where it can best be supported by the spine, the nice balance of gate to poise it without being steadied by the hands, the throwing forward of the chest with the posture and effort that are demanded, and measured action of the hips, and the deliberateness with which all turning round or looking aside must be done, combine to form an habitual demeanor and gate of peculiar loftiness and stateliness. A prouder looking procession than the market-women, as they go with their baskets on their heads across the square below our veranda, could not be found in the world. They look incapable of being surprised into a quick movement, and are, without exception, queenly of mien, though it come, strangely enough, from carrying the burdens of the slave."

Fretting—Don't Fret!

Of all causes destructive of family comfort hardly any is to be more dreaded than the practice of fretting. Only one person need have the habit to destroy the peace of an entire household.

The habit may arise from mere nervousness or a slight degree of illness. Indeed, it seems often to spring from almost nothing. It increases with indulgence, and becomes chronic. Then it is fret, fret, fret, about something, about anything, about nothing. It is fret in cold, fret in heat, fret in sunshine, fret in storm, fret in the morning, fret at noon, fret at night! There is no ending to it, and scarcely any let up in it.

The habit is contagious. If one member of a family frets, the others are apt, after a while, to get to fretting also. If parents fret, their children will soon learn to fret.

No matter what comforts, what luxuries, what culture fretful people possess, they are most undesirable companions. They are a nuisance of the most disagreeable character.

Royalty and Little Children.

One of the most interesting incidents attending the recent visit of the king and queen of the Belgians to Bruges, in celebration of their silver wedding, was the presentation to their majesties of two bouquets by three little ladies, the eldest of them ten, and the youngest four, years of age. Her majesty, with charming grace, expressed her thanks to the children and their mamma, while the king said a few pleasant words to them. This is the democratic way of doing things; and we are pleased to chronicle it as an indication of the progress of American ideas.

And why should not kings and queens not only associate familiarly with interesting little children, but upon terms of equality with the people from whom their power is derived? The old absurd doctrine of deriving power by right divine is exploded now; and the less the airs put on by those clothed with a little brief authority the more becoming their conduct seems.

A Boston Woman's Duties.

A Boston man besought his wife, he being but three years married, for the privilege of a night-key. "Night-key!" she exclaimed, in tones of amazement; "what use can you have for a night-key when the 'Woman's Emancipation League' meets on Monday night, the 'Ladies' Domestic Mission' Tuesday, the 'Sisters of Jericho' Wednesday, the 'Woman's Science Circle' Thursday, 'Daughters of Nineveh' Friday, and the 'Woman's Progressive Art Association' and the 'Suffrage Band' on alternate Saturday nights? You stay at home and see that the baby doesn't fall out of the cradle." He stays.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Young Folks.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am sorry to see so little interest taken in the "Young Folks' Department," so I thought I would write to help fill out the column. Papa has been away several days, and we are very lonesome without him. We expect him home soon. Papa and mamma take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Department." I must tell you about our adventure with a snake. One day while away visiting our aunt there was a large snake over four feet long got in the window. It climbed to the top of it to the bird-cage, and swallowed the canaries. It got down and crawled around the house. We found it in the night trying to get in bed with us. I will close by sending a riddle: It's in the house and out of the house, and yet it isn't about the house. Yours truly,

MATTIE HOLLINGSWORTH.

PLUMB, KANS., Nov. 19, 1880.

Casper Weitzel, Officer No. 10.

Lancaster, Pa., having been a great sufferer for years with kidney disease, requests us to say that after using Day's Kidney Pad 25 days he feels better than he has before in fifteen years.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1890.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Honley 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. Popone, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Meeting of the Kansas State Grange. BRO. STEVENS:—Please publish the annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing December 21, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the executive committee. W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Farmers' Combinations.

These have always been few and far between. The grange was the greatest and most efficient—I had almost said deficient. At one period it seemed as though it would "fill the bill" and become a powerful agent in bringing about much needed reforms; but weakness, decay, almost dissolution, came over it. The first and only farmers' combination of any note in any country was the grange. Its once powerful existence and partial failure furnish food for reflection. Monopoly hates the very name of grange even now. The pork packers of Chicago had met and decided that "the maximum price of pork for the then ensuing winter was not to exceed \$4 per 100." The grange decided Chicago could not pack granger pork at that price or a lower one, and therefore arranged for packing to be done at Des Moines, Ottumwa, Missouri and other points, and pork for that winter was nearer six cents than four. The patent plow makers decided that shovel plows costing about \$10 ought not to be sold so low as \$30 each, and that 10 per cent. rise was to be made for the ensuing season. The grangers thought \$30 was already too high for a patent plow and that 10 per cent. off the \$30 would be more equitable; and so patent plows were \$27 each for that season instead of \$33. The railroads thought that between 5 and 6 cents per mile passenger fare was moderate for "vested rights" to demand, and freights in proportion. The grangers thought 3 cents a mile and lower freights ought to satisfy "vested rights." A suit was the result, and passenger fares reduced to 3 cents and freights about 20 per cent. But the modesty of the grange and the arrogance of the railroads have let matters revert to near the old figures. Now comes the Farmers' National convention at Chicago, with deputies from granges and alliances, making demands from congress, from politicians, etc. In vain, in vain may farmers call on the old parties in a congress made up of lawyers, bankers, bill discounters and such like. Their committees made up of all except farmers will not entertain any propositions to benefit agriculture.

There was a Cheap Transport association met annually for some years, and furnished very able statistics showing that a bushel of grain then carried at 40 to 50 cents could be carried for 12 1/2 cents at a good profit to New York. But I have not heard of any late meetings. Their able reports fully demonstrated what was wrong in freights, but never obtained what was right. Gen. Weaver stated here the other day that corn sold in this part at 20 cents per bushel is worth 65 cents in New York; that evidence before a congressional committee proved corn can be carried by rail at a profit from Omaha to New York for 6 cents a bushel. If so, what comes of the 45 cents per bushel difference between 20 and 65? "Vested rights" of the "common carrier" takes 45 cents per bushel, and permits the producer 20 cents. A legislature made up of bankers, lawyers, bondholders, capitalists and no farmers may graciously permit a farmer to live, but they will hardly let him thrive.—F. J. Emery, in Iowa Homestead.

The Grange not Sectional.

The grange is a national institution. Its spirit and purposes are alike friendly to every section of the whole country. It seeks to build up no section, class or interest to the exclusion or injury of another, but proposes to benefit the whole country. In doing this it aims in the right direction in attempting to foster and build up the agricultural interest of the country, for upon this all permanent prosperity rests. There is no well-regulated grange in the United States that would refuse to fraternize with a Patron on account of sectional or political differences, and however strong or marked these differences might be they can unite in the laudable objects of the order, and thus cultivated a spirit of fraternity and harmony that greatly softens the bitterness of political feelings and lays the foundation of a national peace and union that cannot fail to promote the public weal. The teachings of the grange are uniform wherever the order exists, and the lessons taught and the ideas gleaned relate in a high degree to facts bearing on our own profession. If in gathering these facts it is discovered that many customs, usages and laws are unfriendly to agriculture, and prevent an equal and just distribution of the profits of labor, while the burdens of government without an adequate share of its benefits fall upon the productive industries of the country, is it strange or is it wrong that a cry should go up for reform, and a fair share of public patronage? These ideas and facts thus gathered from the grange are held in common by the order every-

where, and give back a responsive and stimulating sound, which verberates and reverberates over the whole country. It may be weak and unheeded at first, but like echoes it will roll back and forth until the entire land is startled by the sound. In the meantime the masses are becoming better informed, more liberal and comprehensive in their views, better disciplined in their thought and action, and rapidly acquiring a full and perfect knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship, so that on the forum, at the ballot-box, or wherever duty calls they may be guided by the true spirit of patriotism. That a radical reform is needed in this government is too evident to be denied; that it will take place through the power of the ballot-box is quite certain; and that such desirable results when once achieved will be mainly accorded to the influence the grange movement has exerted in the molding and shaping public opinion is too probable to admit of a doubt.—Texas Farmer.

Corn Trial by Grangers.

In a series of seventeen corn crops raised in Saline county, Missouri, by farmers competing for a grange premium of \$200 for the largest yield, it appears that twelve crops out of the seventeen gave an average yield of over 100 bushels per acre; and this not for one acre only, but for an area of ten acres in each case. Nothing could more clearly show the progress of good farming than this fact. When one man gets a yield of one hundred bushels or over from a single acre it is not very remarkable, because it is getting to be of frequent occurrence. But when a dozen men, each cultivating a field of ten acres, get a product of over 100 bushels per acre for the whole area it may well attract attention.

If twelve fields, aggregating 120 acres, are made to produce 12,000 bushels of grain per annum, together with its 600 tons of clover, what would the yield of the country amount to at the same rate of production, and how much longer shall we remain satisfied with 30 bushels per acre as an average yield for the whole country?

If the above competition is a fair sample of granger enterprise and success, then we say let the Farmers' clubs show the same spirit of progress. Then indeed the new era of husbandry will come in with the new decade and the croakers and doubters will pass away to join the bats and the owls of the buried epoch.—Experiment Record.

The Grange.

The seventy-seven deputies appointed by Worthy Master Piolet, of Pennsylvania, indicates that active and efficient grange work is to be vigorously prosecuted in the Keystone state.

The grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man, demanding his rights; it has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his income; kept his boys and girls on the farm; given him an honored place among men, and is fast securing him just rights. Yes, the grange has a grand influence.

The Bulletin says: "No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the order of Patrons. It has clearly demonstrated the disabilities, shortcomings, losses and enforced low estate of the farmer, and indicated the remedy; and thousands all over the country have profited by the lesson. Through its influence agriculture to-day is more honored and believed in than at any other period. Nor has it been mere idle sentiment, the vain glory of a new-found strength, but the confidence and stability of broader knowledge, a higher farming, a truer and nobler manhood."

Take any neighborhood containing a live, first-class grange, and compare it as it is with what it was before the organization of that grange; it will give you some idea of the influence of the grange. You will know for a certainty that the atmosphere of the grange breeds sturdy independence, intelligent action, and kindly, sympathetic feeling. Before the organization of that grange, who ever heard such talk of the rights of the farmer and prerogatives of the producer, the encroachments of the combinations of capital, or the oppressions of railroad monopolies, as you now hear? Did you ever hear anything of farmers maintaining their just position and gaining their just rights by "united action"? No. Did you ever hear of farmers helping one another in distress and trying to strengthen the bond of common interests that binds them in friendly relations before the grange was organized for that purpose? Did you hear farmers engaging in public speaking, or writing for the press, to advocate some measure for their good and advancement? Very rarely. These and a dozen other things that you cannot fail to notice are but the result of the influence of the grange.

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25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1890

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,869. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000. Net surplus over all, 1,038,427.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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

ORDER!

OUR PRICE LIST NO. 28 FOR FALL AND WINTER 1890 FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

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

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

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

1859. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS 1880. The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

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IN THE

GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

A GOOD ONE.

How a Drummer Served His Boss and How he was Served.

[Leavenworth Press.] Having occasion to visit the Continental hotel this morning on business with the gentlemanly Van Doren, we were amused, and in fact delighted, in listening to about half a dozen commercial travelers (better known as "drummers") giving the history of a well-known Kansas City drummer named Jake, who had been discharged by his employer, old "Growler," about a week ago. The following are the facts in the case:

Jake returned to Kansas City the day after the election from a trip through Kansas, Colorado and portions of New Mexico, and according to his notion, and considering the excitement occasioned by a presidential election, had a very good trip; but his employer thought otherwise. He had spent considerable in buggy rides, attended about half a dozen balls where he thought it would pay, gave an occasional little party where he got some good fat orders, and one thing or another.

He arrived in Kansas City late in the evening, and called on the old man on the following morning. The latter was as mad as a wet hen, when he made his appearance. The first salutation that greeted his ears was: "I believe you makes no efforts to sell goods for me. Ven I was working for oder peoples like you ish for me I was sure to sell to de merchants veder dey wanted 'em or not. I made de acquaintance mit everybody."

Jake was on the point of telling him that it was the bad reputation of the house that prevented him from getting more orders, but he thought better of it, and instead of getting mad he asked:

"I would like to know how you managed to get customers and sell so many goods when you were a drummer?"

"You scoost hold on a little and I will explain all about dat in five minutes. You shoost dake dat chairs, you pees the goontry mersbant, and I pees de drummer."

"You bet," says Jake. "I'll be Sim Motz, of Hays City, and I'll show you how he did."

"Oh, vat a leedle. I don't care von tam for Motz. He no like me."

"Well, Hill P. Wilson or Arthur Larkon, of Ellsworth, or Bob Wright, of Dodge City, or Joe Clarke, of Poggassa Springs, or in fact any merchant you can name."

"Well, dash ish all right." Jake took his seat and pretended to be writing at his desk, and old Growler came up, and advancing in a low smile, scraping manner:

"Goot morning, meister. Can I sells you some goots?"

"Who the h--ll are you?" said Jake, looking up from his book.

"I dravels for de Kansas City house of Growler & Co."

"The h--ll you do. You say you travel for dat infernal thieving, swindling old rookery. Take that, and that, and that." And to further impress upon the old man the difficulties in drumming up a trade for a house having such a bad reputation Jake gave the old man a half dozen hard kicks, besides knocking him over two or three chairs and upsetting a water-bucket over his clothes; told the old man, who was as mad as possible from rage, "It ever you come into this store again while you are in the employ of that old Growler I will break every bone in your body." Suffice it to say that Jake got his walking papers without even time to make an apology to the old man for the rough treatment he had given him.

Crushed by Cars.

[Nickerson Argosy.] Last Friday, near Ridgeway, Billy Conway, head brakeman on Conductor Noland's train, had his leg badly crushed below the knee while attempting to couple the engine to a caboose in front of it while both of them were in motion. The engine on the head train was unable to pull its train over a grade, and the engine of Conductor Noland's train, J. M. Wiles, engineer, was going to help push them up. Mr. Conway was riding on the pilot to make the coupling, and when the trains came together it was with such force that the pilot-bar was broken in two places and the engine ran into the caboose, crushing the unfortunate man's leg between them. Mr. Conway is an old railroad man. His leg will have to be amputated, and it is feared he will lose his life.

Shot in the Head.

[Winfield Telegram.] Just as we go to press we hear of a fatal affair which took place yesterday at a cattle camp just across the state line and near the southeastern portion of this county, in which a Swede by the name of Rotide Reirou, was shot and fatally wounded. It seems that the old man was somewhat afflicted with the mania for stealing little things like, and that when accused of some of his misdoings he got mad and flourished his "pop-gun" in too close proximity to the accuser's face, when the latter quickly drew his weapon and fired, the shot taking effect in the old man's head, from the effects of which he has since been delirious. Our informant says that in all probability he was dead before this.

In Good Spirits.

[Minneapolis Mirror.] We have seldom seen our people in better spirits than this fall. The prospect for an abundant crop next year is just splendid, and although our crop was shortened this year, as it was with a great part of the country east and west, still we have grown a goodly amount of corn and wheat for shipment. Our people as a rule are prosperous and contented; the country is improving steadily, and with good substantial improvements. Parties seeking new homes will find no more favorable locality in which to settle. Come and see.

Death of H. S. Walker—Purse Lost and Found.

[Topeka Commonwealth.] Last Monday, Mr. H. S. Walker, a farmer living in Muddy precinct, fell from a load of hay upon which he was riding, the fall producing paralysis of one side of his body, from which he died soon after. Mr. Walker was an old citizen of the county, having settled here in 1868 or 1869. He was about fifty-eight years old, and leaves two children—a son and daughter, the latter being the wife of Mr. George, of that neighborhood.

A passenger who arrived from the East yesterday, via the Santa Fe road, left his purse containing \$100 in the coach, when he got out for dinner, and did not discover his loss until the train had gone. He then telegraphed to the conductor at Wakarusa, and it was returned on the east-bound train, the news-boy having found it. The stranger found the contents to be as he left them, and left \$5 to be given to the boy who found and returned it.

Burned to Death from an Overset Lamp.

[Iola Independent.] A very sad accident occurred last Friday evening at the residence of Thomas Rutledge, two miles northeast of Iola, resulting fatally to his daughter Belle, aged about fifteen years. The facts as we learn them from the physician called to administer relief are as follows: The morning before the accident occurred the grandparents an aunt of the young lady arrived from the East to make them a visit. Her father and mother with her grandparents went out to spend the evening with some neighbors, leaving Belle and her aunt (also a young girl) at home. The lamp was lighted and placed on the sewing machine, where they were at work. In closing the machine the lamp was knocked off, falling to the floor and bursting. Thinking she could smother it out, she gathered it up in the folds of her dress. But a few seconds elapsed till almost every bit of her clothing was burned off of her. Her corset and a part of the sleeve on her left arm were left. A greater portion of the skin was burned till it would crumble to fine dust between the finger and thumb. She remained conscious the greater part of the night, but died Sunday morning, and was buried in the cemetery west of town on Sunday.

Precautionary Measures Against Fires.

[Topeka Journal.] Chief Wilmarth, of the fire department, is now carrying on a systematic plan of precaution against the possibility of fires occurring. He goes around and investigates about every building, to see that flues are all right and that hot ashes are not thrown into wooden receptacles, and that piles of old paper boxes and rags are not allowed to accumulate in yards and alleys, where they are liable to take fire and ignite buildings. Where such things are found, the parties maintaining them are ordered to clean up without any delay. This is commendable work on the part of the department's chief and will undoubtedly save many blazes and the loss of much property.

Ratifying Garfield's Election.

[Wichita Beacon.] Mrs. Judge Fisher ratified the election of her relative, Gen. Garfield, to the presidency of the United States by giving an elegant supper at her residence on Tuesday night of last week. The supper-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, the national colors, and a life-size likeness of the general, which he presented to Mrs. Fisher's granddaughter, Miss Carrie Fisher, at the time of their visit to Mentor. The table was handsomely set and garnished with dainty dishes. One of the noticeable things on the table was a large cake, coated with white sugar, with the word "Garfield" in red. The supper was an elegant one, both in the dishes and in the excellency of the cuisine.

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.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dullness in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Puffing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and do effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

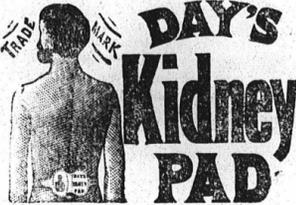
Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHITENESS caused by a GROSS BLEACH by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION

Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, 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. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.



DAY'S KIDNEY PAD

A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT, which supplies a want men of eminent ability have devoted years of study and experiment to find—a Specific for Diseases of the Bladder, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System—and from the time of its discovery has rapidly increased in favor, gaining the approval and confidence of medical men and those who have used it; it has become a favorite with all classes, and wherever introduced has superseded all other treatments. In short, such is its intrinsic merit and superiority that it is now the only recognized reliable remedy.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

are the most prevalent, dangerous and fatal affections that afflict mankind, and so varied and insidious in their character that persons often suffer for a long time before knowing what ails them. The most characteristic symptoms are gradual wasting away of the whole body; pain in the back, side or loins; a weak, feeble, exhausted feeling; loss of appetite and dread of exercise; scanty and painful discharge of variously colored urine; inability to retain or expel the urine; minute shreds or casts in the urine; and when the disease is of long duration there is much emaciation and general nervous prostration.

THE ONLY CURE.

We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the first and only infallible cure for every form of Kidney disease that has ever been discovered for this complaint, and more effective in its operation than any other treatment. By using faithfully and persistently no case will be found so inveterate as not to yield to its powerful remedial virtues.

IS STRONGLY INDORSED.

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it. DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of their price. Regular, \$2; special (for obstinate cases of long standing)—\$3; children's, \$1.50. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O. CAUTION: Owing to the many worthless Kidney Remedies, Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we desire it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other, and you will not be deceived.

A New Kind of a Watch Case.

New 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 case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones: MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878. I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer. R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electroplating is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac simile:



See that you get the Guarantee with each case. Ask your jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE WHITE KING. It is the best... Warranted for five years... WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops, Planos \$125 up Paperfree Ad's D. F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

NEW GROCERY! R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a New Grocery Store AT THE GREEN FRONT, 137 Massachusetts street.

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

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand. NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

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

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

—AND— FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE Extra Choice Butter, or Good Sweet Lard, or Fat Young Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pott-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called St. Complains), proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair. Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, but a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and fed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks, continue to give it, until it will then be necessary to administer the Powder, means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of will 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 COUNTERFEITERS!

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS: FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRATHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Paul, Minn. COLLINS, BRO. & CO., New York, N.Y.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co. WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T. Co.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL.

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

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS

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

Dr. H. W. HOWE, DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1880.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

We publish this week as a matter of news extracts from several Democratic papers on the political situation. As will be seen, quite a number of leading Southern papers are quoted.

[Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appel.]

A few remarks on a single point may not be out of place just now. The election is over and the general results, state and national, pretty well ascertained. While the canvass was in progress it was right and proper to apply every energy to the achievement of success by legitimate means. To arouse the lethargic, reassure the doubtful and to inspire every one with ardor and enthusiasm. These, we say, are not only proper, but necessary before election; but when the struggle is over, and the fight is won, it is surely time for men of sense to regain their composure, and calmly set themselves to other matters. True, there are some men of such ebullient feelings as to require indulgence in this respect, but it is an infallible sign of weakness, and ought to be combated. There is a time for elections, and there is a time for other affairs. We are heartily glad that the time for the presidential election of 1880 has passed, and we would rejoice if another presidential election did not occur until 1890—even if we have to put up with Garfield for ten years. But what we wish to impress is that too many are wasting over an election that is past and gone the time that could be better employed than standing in groups at the corners discussing dead issues, cracking stale jokes, or tantalizing defeated opponents. Don't lose your head if you are successful; don't lose your head if you are defeated. Don't be silly, but attend to your business as usual now, and maybe another election will occur some time when your time and talents may be of use.

[Buffalo Courier.]

We are in favor of probing the alleged election frauds in New York and Brooklyn to the bottom; but whatever the result of a thorough investigation may be, it cannot be supposed that the general result of the presidential election will be affected thereby. And come what may, nothing is more certain than that the Democratic majority in congress will have the electoral votes of all the states counted honestly and constitutionally.

[Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

It is of no use for Democrats to be attempting to place the blame upon anybody. The party did not have enough votes, and that is the long and short of it.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Since the confederate war ended, the National Democratic party has been fighting against the logic of events. It has been a party of obstruction and negation. We grant that it has made some progress. The political legislation based upon the constitutional amendments is no longer branded as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and to this extent the Democracy have bowed to the inevitable. But the bowing came too late. The attitude of opposition was held so long as it could do the party any harm, and the change of front when it tardily came did the party no good. On other important questions the party did not know its own mind. How can intelligent and reasoning people pin their faith to a party which construes the simplest declaration of its platform so as to fit antagonistic and contradictory views, and which is ready to nominate for the highest office in the country just those persons who have most bitterly opposed the party or who know least of the practical work of the government? Such tricks are soon seen through. A political party which cares for nothing but immediate success is on the broad road to ruin.

[Troy (N. Y.) Press.]

If God in his goodness will take Wade Hampton, Robert Toombs, and a few other Southern fools and traitors and deposit them tenderly in Abraham's bosom before four years roll around again, so much the better for the Democratic party.

[Boston Post.]

It will be a happy day for the Democracy when both Tammany and Irving Hall are blown to the four corners of the earth.

[Elmira Free Press.]

The man who doesn't know when he is whipped has obtained some credit among persons of feeble intellect; but he is in reality a good deal of a fool. We beg Mr. Barnum and his compatriots to think of this. The mule business is dead. There are not enough long-eared animals in the country to pull General Hancock through. He is whipped; and as a soldier he knows he is whipped, and calmly accepts the situation.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

On the whole, we should say that the lesson is a wholesome one for us to learn. We have been led from year to year ever since the war to center our hopes upon the eventual triumph of the Democratic party throughout the Union, and we have overlooked the demands for retrenchment and reform

of extravagance and abuses which lay at our very door. We have at last discovered that the only political questions which the Southern Democracy can decide are those which pertain to our state, parochial and municipal governments. In that direction there is a wide field for usefulness.

Lyon County Notes—The Transportation Question—Farmers Must Organize.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Winter has set in tolerably rough for this season of the year. Stock that are not well sheltered and fed are feeling the effects of it.

The horse disease has reached us, and all the horses in the country are affected. However, it seems to be in a mild form. We have heard of none lost from the effects of it so far.

If the winter should be long and hard, feed will be something of an object before spring opens, if we do not miss our guess.

Well, we are to have a meeting of the legislature soon. Do you think they will take hold of the transportation question? I believe there is no senator to elect, and the time must be put in in some way, and why not to work and fix by law freight and passenger rates? As it is, we farmers are at the mercy of transportation companies. Slavery was a great evil, and cost the government a vast amount of blood and treasure to put it down; but we firmly believe that the moneyed corporations of this country are more to be feared than was African slavery. This is, you may think, a bold assertion, but I believe it, and I think time will bear me out.

The agricultural press has been warning the farmers of this country, but they take no heed. They have so much "party" on the brain that they do not, as a class, take and read agricultural papers. They take the county paper. That, you know, is politics, gossip, etc.; very little agricultural reading in it. The editor perhaps, may be postmaster, and he of course is interested in keeping his party in power, or he loses his bread and butter; and so the farmer is made to believe that if he does not stick to his party the country will go to the "devil." Now I can tell you, brother farmers, that by voting a portion of the ticket we will never accomplish anything in the way of securing cheaper transportation, never! We must form farmers' alliances. We must be able to act in unison. I see by the agricultural papers that such an association is in existence; and I want to say right here, Mr. Editor, if you will procure the constitution and by-laws and the object of the farmers' alliance and publish it in THE SPIRIT you will oblige many readers. If we ever expect to accomplish or bring about any reform for our own protection we must set to work ourselves and unite—select our men from our own ranks, or name the men that are to represent us in our halls of legislation; let them know what we want, and insist on and battle for our rights. We are going to organize in Lyon county. Let every county in the state organize, let every state in the Union organize, and we can make our power felt.

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., Nov. 18, 1880.

Constitutions of the National and Subordinate Farmers' Alliances.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I. This body shall be known as the National Farmers' Alliance of the United States, with power to make its own constitution and laws for the government of the entire organization of the country.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. I. The object of the organization shall be to unite the farmers of the United States for their protection against class legislation, and the encroachments of concentrated capital and the tyranny of monopoly; to provide against being imposed upon by swindlers and swindling advertisements in the public prints; to oppose, in our respective political parties, the election of any candidate to office, state or national, who is not thoroughly in sympathy with the farmers' interests; to demand that the existing political parties shall nominate farmers, or those who are in sympathy with them, for all offices within the gift of the people, and to do anything in a legitimate manner that may serve to benefit the producer.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. I. This National Farmers' Alliance shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in October, every year, at such place as may be designated by a vote at the previous meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. I. This National Farmers' Alliance shall be composed of its officers, two representatives from every state alliance, and one representative from every alliance in any state in which no state alliance has been organized; provided, however, that upon the demand of any two members of this alliance, each state delegation

shall be required to vote as a unit. The officers elected upon the adoption of this constitution shall be constituted life members of this alliance.

SEC. 2. State alliances, when they exist, shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in September, every year, and elect representatives to the National Alliance; in those states where no state alliance has been organized, subordinate alliances will elect their delegates at their first meeting in September. Upon the election of delegates by either the state or subordinate alliance, the president and secretary shall certify the names of the representatives to the secretary of the National Alliance, and furnish the representatives with a duplicate certificate.

SEC. 3. Whenever a state alliance shall charter a subordinate alliance, its secretary shall at once notify the secretary of the National Alliance of the fact, the location of the new alliance, and the name and addresses of its president and secretary.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The officers of this National Alliance shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected at any regular meeting upon a majority vote. If more than two candidates shall receive votes, and no choice is made on the first ballot, the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes shall be dropped at every ballot, until only two candidates remain. The voting for candidate shall be by unanimous consent.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but less than that number can call this National Alliance together and adjourn to meet at a future time.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. All state alliances must be chartered from this National Alliance, and bear the signatures of the president and secretary, and the seal of the National Alliance; in those states in which there may be no state alliance, subordinate alliances must be chartered by the National Alliance.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The president shall sign charters and preside at meetings of the National Farmers' Alliance, when present at the meetings. The vice-president, may sign charters as acting president, and shall preside in absence of the president. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting; shall notify state alliances, when they exist, of the proceedings of the National Farmers' Alliance; shall answer any question as to the state of the market or the standing of any individual or firm which upon inquiry or knowledge he may be able to do, and to exert himself when requested by the secretary of any state or local alliance to protect and promote the interests of the members of this organization. The treasurer may hold any funds that may come into his hands, subject to the order of this Alliance.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. Members of any other farmers' society may be admitted to our deliberations. All granges and farmers' clubs who will send delegates to our annual meeting will be members, and entitled to speak and vote upon any question.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be altered and amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting.

SUBORDINATE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Alliance shall be constituted of at least seven members, who shall be practical and operative farmers, and shall be called — Alliance, No. —, of the state of —.

ART. II. This Alliance shall hold regular meetings at least once a month, and not oftener than once a week. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. III. Application for membership shall be made through a member of the Alliance, who shall personally vouch for the applicant as being a farmer and of good moral character. The application shall be referred to a committee of three members, who shall report at the next meeting, unless further time is given. If the committee reports favorably or unfavorably a ballot shall be had, which shall be by depositing a written or printed ticket bearing the word Yes, or bearing the word No—the former admitting to membership, and the latter rejecting. If two-thirds of the members voting shall vote in favor of the reception of the candidate, he shall be declared elected; otherwise he shall be declared rejected. If elected, he shall, to become a member, sign this constitution.

ART. IV. The officers of this Alliance shall be a president, a vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall perform the duties of such officers as prescribed in Cushing's Manual. After the first election, the officers shall be elected at the first regular meetings in July and January—the regular term of office being six months.

ART. V. There shall be a finance committee, composed of three, named by the president, subject to the approval of the Alliance, who shall audit all bills before they are paid, and shall examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, and report as to their condition on the day or night of every election. When the finance committee have indorsed a bill favorably, the treasurer shall pay it, unless objection is made, after the secretary has publicly announced that such a bill has been presented and approved. Then the vote of the Alliance shall be taken upon it.

ART. VI. The objects of this Alliance are, first, to enable the farmers to better, by united effort, protect themselves against hostile legislation, resist the further encroachments of the great railroad combinations, and to endeavor to place the railroads under the control of the United States government as the most practicable way of ending the discriminations; and rings within rings that are robbing the producers and shippers of the country in the interests of a few men. Second, to secure a more equi-

table assessment of taxes so that each property owner will be compelled to pay according to the protection that his property requires. Third, to work for the elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members, which can best be affected by frequent meetings, free discussions, cultivating and developing their best talent for business. By inspection and trial adopt a more rational system of tillage—one guided by the exercise of more brains—and thereby command a return commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production. The Alliance will seek by plans and joint arrangements to obtain higher prices for all the farmer's products, and cheaper prices for all he consumes of others' products. To encourage and practice the cash system in buying and selling, thereby saving heavy expenses incurred in losses, by agencies, officers and interest. To oppose special and class legislation, and rebuke misguided legislation of the past. To endeavor to secure the nomination and election of good men for office, and spurn as dangerous to liberty and economy all professional office seekers. To denounce all political rings, machine candidates, and special privileges to corporations, and frown upon the efforts of all classes of professional men in charging exorbitant, unreasonable and oppressive fees. In this Alliance the largest liberty shall be allowed for the discussion of all questions, religious, political, financial or domestic, which can possibly interest the real farmers. This Alliance is to work for more favorable agricultural legislation—more equitable taxation, equal rights in transportation, lower rates of interest, cheaper administration of the laws, more respect to the true wants of the people, and especially a more thorough representation in the halls of legislation and in congress.

ART. VII. By-laws may be made not conflicting with this constitution.

C. M. GOULD, Orono, Me., says: During more than 20 years' boot and shoe experience, I have paid considerable attention to Tip Goods, and will give it as my opinion that the A. S. T. Co. Tip will in time supersede all others for children's wear.

General News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—The Daily Courier says the American cattle trade, notwithstanding that all the arrivals must be slaughtered where landed, continues to progress from New York, Boston and Baltimore. During the last three months 25,126 head were landed, as against 10,205 for the same period last year.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—The accounts received from various parts of the country by agents for property represent the state of the country still more disturbed and disorganized. The combination against the payment of rents is extending into districts hitherto peaceable, and terrorism, which follows closely in the wake of the Land League, is steadily breaking down the opposition of the law-abiding classes. Tenants who do not pretend to be able to pay their rents meet their landlords defiantly, and refuse to pay more than Griffith's valuation, and in some cases decline to pay at all, or demand an arbitrary abatement.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The financial article of the Transcript to-day states that it has authority for saying that at the meeting of railroad presidents in New York, including Vanderbilt, Coolidge, of the Aitchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and John M. Forbes, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, an alliance was consummated of the interests of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Atlantic and Pacific railroads and the roads first mentioned, forming a community of interests in opposition to the Gould roads and accomplishing one of the most gigantic combinations ever attempted. This statement is not authoritative, but the Transcript considers its information most reliable.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—Gov. James D. Williams died at 12:30 p. m. to-day. He was taken sick on the day of the presidential election, but has not been considered dangerous until within the past three or four days. His disease was inflammation of the bladder, with which he has been afflicted for about fifteen years. His funeral will take place at his farm near Wheatland, in Knox county, where he has resided for forty years. The time for the funeral has not been definitely fixed, but will probably take place on Wednesday. The remains will lie in state tomorrow and Monday. Governor Williams' wife died only a few months ago at his farm home in Knox county. Governor Williams was born in Pickaway county, O. Lieutenant-Governor Gray was telegraphed for this morning, and will arrive to-night and assume the duties of governor until the meeting of the legislature in January.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—The flags on the state-house were placed at half-mast to-day as a token of respect for the late Governor Williams.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—There arrived here to-day in the steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool, Essofally Hiptala, a Bombay merchant prince, who brings with him his four native wives. These were in charge of another woman and a eunuch. The prince says: "Each servant has certain things to do. No servant does two things, and when I get tired and weary I make them amuse me. They are all good musicians. During our trip across they had plenty of opportunity for practice, as in that time some of our most solemn feasts look place. To the last of these we invited all the passengers, and they appeared highly amused. Then I have

also my conjurer, my snake charmer, and my women, who dance for me after dinner. When the prince of Wales visited Bombay some years ago, I entertained him, and on that occasion my wives showed the nautch dance." The prince says he is here just to see the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—At the session to-day of the National Grange, the masters of State granges reported that the study of the elementary principles of agriculture had been adopted, and with success, in the public schools. Mr. Hilbrand, master of the Dominion Grange, of Canada, delivered an address showing the progress of the order.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Public Produce exchange, the largest institution of the kind in Chicago, suspended shortly before 1 o'clock to-day, having been badly crippled by the recent heavy advances in grain, provisions, cotton and stocks, all of which rose so fast to-day that there was a regular jam of bull operators at the counters. This rise in all kinds of speculative articles has caught most of the bucket shops, and several have already suspended. D. A. Loving, of the Chicago Produce exchange, says the concern has paid out over a quarter million of dollars within ten days. It is designed to settle and continue business. The liabilities are not yet known, but are probably over \$100,000.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 22.—For months back a band of outlaws has kept the citizens of Fort Pierre, a town on the east bank of the Missouri river, in terror, until the respectable portion of the community organized a vigilance committee with the determination of ridding the place of roughts. Last week the two opposing forces came together, both strongly armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the killing of Arkansas Joe, the leader of the gang, and the wounding of four others. The vigilants escaped unhurt.

No scrofula can be so deep seated, no sore so stubborn, but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible.

We should not suffer from a cough, when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. Time money, comfort, health—all are saved by it.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

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

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the 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 Park, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout streams and Mineral Springs.

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

Through daylight the greater portion of 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.

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 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.

A Great Paper.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and latest book reviews of any paper in the country; has departments devoted to fine arts, biblical research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), farm and garden, insurance, weekly market reports, cattle market, prices current, dry goods quotations, etc.; in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1880, we will sell 7 pounds of No. 1 Rio Coffee for \$1.00. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

TALK is cheap, but advertising pays; and it will pay you to look through our stock of Cloaks and Dolmans. We have "The Cut," and challenge comparison both in value, style and fit. GEO. INNES & CO.

FIFTY boxes of Bangs Bros.' O. K. Soaps to be sold at 22 bars for \$1.00. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

Boots and Shoes.

Those wanting boots and shoes will find it to their interest to look over my stock, as it is now complete in all lines. Will sell you good custom goods at bottom prices, at HUME'S.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1880, we will sell Hewson's Standard Extract of Lemon, 4-oz. bottles, for 10 cents. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

School Districts.

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

HUME is not particular as to what kind of money you have; will take gold, silver or greenbacks in exchange for boots and shoes.

FRIDAY, November 26, we will sell 11 pounds of "C" Sugar for \$1.00. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

GEORGE INNES & Co. for Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths.

FIFTY boxes of Bangs Bros.' Palm Soaps to be sold at 27 bars for \$1.00. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

DON'T be bulldozed by any one, but go to George Innes & Co.'s and do your trading.

THE finest lot of Cape Cod Cranberries—large and nice. Call and see them, at BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

NOVEMBER 26, 1880, we will sell 12 pounds of a nice article of Orleans Sugar for \$1.00. Terms cash. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

UNFORTUNATE speculators on the late election can make money by buying their Merino and Scarlet all-wool Shirts and Drawers at George Innes & Co.'s.

JUST received, a nice lot of new Raisins of all kinds, from 12c. to 25c. per pound. Terms cash. At BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

COME yourself, and send all your friends, to buy their Christmas Silks, Christmas Handkerchiefs, Christmas Cloaks and all other goods, to Geo. Innes & Co.

10,000 cans of Fruit of all kinds to be closed out at Brunson & Webber's. Terms cash.

BUY where you can have a large stock to select from; where you are sure you will not be charged too much for your goods. The popular trading place for Dry Goods and Carpets, Geo. Innes & Co.'s.

GO to Brunson & Webber's and spend your money, the only place in the city where you can get value for your money; at 81 Massachusetts street.

FREE trade, free speech, free ballot, free country; but when it comes to your buying Silks or any other Dress Goods, Geo. Innes & Co. "take the cake."

MESSRS. Brunson & Webber have made extra preparations to supply the demands of the public to-day. They have everything which can be possibly enter into the condiments of a perfect Thanksgiving dinner.

FLANNEL-LINED shoes and slippers at HUME'S.

The News.

George Innes & Co., the well-known leaders of popular prices, are now receiving their second supply of winter goods, purchased by one of the firm in the Eastern markets at considerably less price than same goods could be bought for in September. They offer the largest and most attractive stock to be found in the state. They call the especial attention of the ladies to their immense stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls; in short, everything in the dry goods line at popular prices. Examination solicited.

GRAND OPENING!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS ON EXHIBITION DAILY.

Our stock is large and fresh, and was bought for cash low. We simply say to buyers of Boots and Shoes, remember the right place to buy for cash. Our motto: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

R. D. MASON, Agent.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

THE fine Dehesin Raisins, at Brunson & Webber's.

ECONOMY is wealth. Buy a pair of our French Hose for children and misses at \$1.50. If they will not prove cheaper to you than buying 50 and 75 cent hose we will refund the money. GEO. INNES & CO.

FRIDAY, November 26, is the day when the prices go down at Brunson & Webber's.

Do not listen to what others tell you, but go where you can save money, and that is at BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

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.

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

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

Dobbins's 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's 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. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future. MRS. E. E. TENNEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way. H. M. CLARKE, Lawrence, Kansas. Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used. 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 their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

New Prices!

The following prices to take effect on Friday, November 26:

"A" SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GRANULATED SUGAR 9 1/2 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

"C" SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

A NICE ARTICLE OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, 12 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

NO. 1 RIO COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GOOD RIO COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

ALSO THE LARGEST SHIPMENT OF EXTRACTS EVER HAULED TO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.

HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 4-OZ. BOTTLES, 10c.

HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 2-OZ. BOTTLES, 5c.

BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP, 22 BARS FOR \$1.00.

BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP, 27 BARS FOR \$1.00.

NO. 1 TEA, FRESH, AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

10,000 CANS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AT CORRESPONDING LOW PRICES.

FIFTY CASES OF CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS, NEW AND FRESH, OF LUSK'S PACKING, WILL BE SOLD AT \$3.40 PER DOZEN.

TERMS CASH. BRUNSON & WEBBER.

A FULL line of rubber goods at HUME'S.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } ss.

Penacook Savings Bank vs. Sarah Shannon et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Sarah Shannon, and Sarah Shannon as of the said Sarah Shannon, and Sarah Shannon as of W. A. Simpson and J. J. Crippen, partners, doing business under the name of the Simpson Bank, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The east seventy-two acres of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13) township twelve (12) range eighteen (18) more particularly described as beginning at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter section, thence north 58 1/2 degrees west 3 37-100 chains, thence north 29 degrees west 3 83-100 chains, thence north 34 degrees west 5 52-100 chains, thence north 24 1/2 degrees west 5 97-100 chains, thence north 14 1/2 degrees west 3 55-100 chains, thence north 25 3/4 degrees west 2 45-100 chains, thence north 88 1/2 degrees west 1 21-100 chains, thence northerly following the line of the Leavenworth road to the north line of said quarter section, thence east to the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence south the place of beginning; also the northwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twelve (12) range nineteen (19); also the southwest quarter of section seven (7), township twelve (12) range nineteen (19), containing three hundred and ninety-two (392) acres. All situated in Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and to be sold subject to said order of sale and James S. Crew, receiver of the Simpson Bank.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } ss.

Lake Village Savings Bank vs. L. B. Houston et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. B. Houston and Ella Houston in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block seven (7) West Lawrence, being part of lot four (4) in section twenty-five (25) in township twelve (12) of range nineteen (19), on Indiana street, being one hundred and fifty feet wide from north to south and three hundred and sixty-nine feet long, and belonging to said tract of land lying and being in the said county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold subject to said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Samuel Battal, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. VERNON H. HARRIS, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Mary M. Nelson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. HASA E. NELSON, Administrator.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Youths and Boys—The Largest and Most Complete Stook can be found at

STEINBERG'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

They have just added 32 feet more to their large room, and it is now 117 feet long, and is by far the largest and most convenient room in the city, also is well lighted by large windows and skylights, so you cannot be deceived in what you buy. Their stock consists of all kinds of Dress Suits, such as French and English Worsteds, German Broadcloths and Doeskin Suits, Scotch and Domestic Cassimere Suits, etc., etc. Also an immense assortment of all kinds of

OVERCOATS

For Men, Youths and Boys at prices to suit the times.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Their stock in HATS AND CAPS is the largest in the city and cannot be excelled, and prices lower than ever. GRAND DISPLAY OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Such as White and Colored Shirts, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, also Knit and Flannel Underwear, Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc. The above have all been bought for CASH, and will be sold with a small advance on cost, as their motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

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USE LEIS' DANDY TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER AND Life giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co. LAWRENCE, KAS. BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED, The Paragon of Beds. FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS. Manufactured and for sale at 151 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans H. H. LANHAM. HOPE FOR THE DEAF THE GREAT Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York, or E. W. Corcoran 6th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Horticultural Department.

November Meeting of Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society at the university last Saturday was not only interesting from a social standpoint, but was characterized by much practical discussion on the relative merits and demerits of the different varieties of apples most commonly found in our Kansas orchards. It is a fact well known by all our orchardists that a very large majority of all the varieties grown in the county are unprofitable, and therefore unworthy of propagation. Out of the one hundred varieties grown here not more than a dozen can lay claims to real merit. If those who now own large orchards had possessed the knowledge of the suitable and unsuitable varieties to our soil and climate they now possess through the past twenty-five years of experience, the list would have been cut down to less than twenty varieties, while the income derived would have been more than quadrupled. The benefits of this experience should be appreciated and appropriated by all who plant orchards in the future. Among the varieties found most successful and profitable are the Red Astrachan, Early Harvest and Red June for summer; the Maiden's Blush and Jonathan for autumn; and Winesap, Genet, Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin for winter.

ORCHARDS.

On the suggestion of Joseph Savage, the members were requested to give their present year's experience with the different varieties of apples.

Mr. T. M. Pierson, being one of the oldest and most successful orchardists in the county, was first called up. Fortunately, the largest portion of his orchard consists of Winesaps, which have borne full this year, the fruit being of large size and of excellent quality. His White Winter Pearmain came next in productiveness, while his Genets bore a light and inferior crop. The tree-cricket worked badly on the Genet and Willow Twig, while the Missouri Pippin for want of a better favor entirely escaped. The Gilpin did well, as also the Baldwin and Gpimes's Golden Pippin. This latter he classes with the fall varieties.

Mr. Colman spoke favorably of the Baldwin, and would advise every young orchardist to plant at least one row of this variety. It bears full alternate years; has firm flesh, tough skin, and is a rich apple, the only drawback being its lateness in coming into bearing. He also strongly recommended Grimes's Golden Pippin, which bears profusely every year. If it is gathered early in the fall and taken proper care of, it may be kept till spring. The Rome Beauty drops badly, which detracts much from its value.

Mr. O. H. Ayer planted the Baldwin eight years ago, from which he gathered a nice crop the past season. His Rome Beauty suffered from blight, and his Rambo was badly injured by the tree-cricket. His White Pippin bore well, and the tree is very thrifty.

Mr. Brackett being called upon said the only benefit in having so many varieties was to suit family and individual tastes. As for the Baldwin it is quite unprofitable, and could not get one vote in its favor out of sixty of our principal horticulturists in the state. He hoped this society would not recommend it for profit. The question which concerns us most is, what shall we plant that will pay best. It appears that the Winesap and Genet approach nearer to our ideal than any and all others, but they have their defects. The Winesap ripens too early and the Genet too late, and the fruit is too small. What we want is a full medium-sized apple, red in color, rich in quality, firm in texture, maturing late in October, and possessing the best of keeping properties. Such is the coming apple. Mr. Brackett considers the Winesap, Ben Davis and Genet the most profitable winter varieties now grown. In considering the tree-cricket, Mr. B. stated that its depredations in his orchards had decreased for the last four years. The present year it had damaged his fruit but very little, if any. He assigns the cause of this immunity to the large number of blackbirds that domicile on his premises.

Mr. Joseph Savage thinks there will be more money made out of this year's experience than we can estimate. He grew quite earnest and eloquent in praise of the Missouri Pippin, and be-

lieves, if it is not the coming apple, it excels for profit all other known varieties. He had the good fortune to plant, several years ago, some five hundred trees of this variety, and this season they all bore full, even down to the three-year-olds. He stated that the secretary of this society in looking through his orchards last spring estimated his crop at 3,000 bushels, and that estimate was about correct, as his bank account would testify.

Dr. Marvin, according to announcement, delivered an address on the PHYSICAL AND MORAL EFFECTS OF HORTICULTURE ON MANKIND.

The following is but a crude and imperfect outline of this able and learned address. He had intended a written lecture, but unexpected aggressions made upon his time had prevented.

After defining the term "horticulture," giving its significance in the various ancient and modern languages, he referred at some length to the Roman and Grecian modes of cultivating and ornamenting patches of ground. By those nations gardening was considered a fine art. Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Less both deserve the thanks of the French nation for the encouragement they gave to horticulture, especially in the beautifying of the gardens of Paris. In this country much attention has been paid for many years past to the decoration of our public grounds and parks. Reference was made to Central park, New York, the Boston common, the public gardens of Philadelphia, Greenwood and other cemeteries. These all show what this fine art is beginning to do for these United States.

In the country, horticulture means much more than decoration. It means vegetables and fruits for the family in all cases, and in many for the market also. In beautifying the plat of family ground the women are in the front rank, always taking the lead in esthetics. Whenever and wherever they can find a safe retreat from the pigs, calves, chickens, etc., flowers increase. The men first become pleased, then interested, and finally give their aid and encouragement.

In gardening, both for pleasure and profit, there must be sympathy with and love for the work. There is somehow sympathy between the heart and the plant. The very soil responds to sympathetic hands and hearts. Without this love and sympathy the work will not only be drudgery, but a complete failure.

HOW VEGETATION CONDUCTS TO HEALTH.

Plants take in, feed and grow upon the carbon and oxygen respired by the animal kingdom, giving back pure oxygen in return. By this mutual and reciprocal arrangement of nature both subsist and flourish in healthful conditions. Even the spontaneous weeds purify the atmosphere by taking up the decomposed animal matter, which, if taken back to the lungs, produces malarial diseases. The very clouds of dust drifting through our streets are messengers of health, carrying away, as they do, the effluvia which might otherwise produce sickness and death in our homes.

Horticulture furnishes

A GREAT FIELD FOR THOUGHT, and hence has an intellectual mission. In fact, there is no other vocation to which there is so wide a field for thought presented. The physiology of vegetation is, as yet, but imperfectly known, and nature's laws but little understood. Every effect in plant life is traceable to some cause, and it is the mission of the horticulturist to discover such cause. This can only be done through the energy of thought. When we delight in the esthetical, and love that which is beautiful, pure and natural, not only are we improved intellectually, but also morally. Let us then, through the study of nature and nature's laws, look up to nature's God.

VOICE OF THANKS.

For this excellent address the society passed a hearty vote of thanks.

HON. T. D. THACHER

being present was called upon for remarks. He was in sympathy with the society and fully appreciated the good work it was doing. He regretted that his business was such that he could not attend the meetings. He had enjoyed listening to Dr. Marvin's excellent address, and was in full sympathy with every sentiment expressed, yet he considered the paramount question for

this society to solve is, how to produce that which will benefit the consumer most and at the same time pay the best. Of late he has traveled extensively over the state, and was struck with the marvelous production of fruit in its eastern and southeastern portions. This industry is destined to increase to wonderful growth.

DELEGATES.

The election of delegates to the state meeting then took place, which resulted in the choice of D. G. Watt, E. A. Colman, O. H. Ayer and S. Reynolds. On motion, several others were afterward added to this delegation.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Wachusett Thornless Blackberry.

Some weeks ago we received an inquiry from Iowa concerning this blackberry. We answered that we had seen nor heard nothing of it. A well-known fruit grower answers the inquiry about it as follows:

Seeing your inquiry about the Wachusett Thornless blackberry, I think I can tell you a good deal about it. Twelve to fifteen years ago I received a blackberry under the name of New Thornless as a very precious thing. I planted it and it grew finely. It has proven entirely hardy and exceedingly productive of flowers and suckers each and every year. The fruit is small, very firm, of a dry and insipid flavor. I then procured the Hoosac Thornless; it proved to be exactly the same. I then procured another under the name (if my memory serves me right) of Wachusett Thornless. This proved the same thing as the others, and I am convinced that there is but one thornless or brierless blackberry, for I have made extended inquiry; and I have known tree peddlers to sell this thing under still another name. The flowers of this blackberry are strongly staminate or male, so much so that it sets but very little fruit. In one place I have it near Needham's White, which is strongly pistillate. The Thornless fertilizes this nicely, causing it to be quite productive of fine fruit. This variety of Needham's White, when planted by itself away from other varieties, is almost barren, only producing a few imperfect berries, and for this reason has been generally discarded. It is the finest flavored of the blackberries. When fully ripe its fruit is a clear, bright, light pink. The plant nearly hardy. Numerous seedlings have sprung up in the vicinity where these two varieties are growing, showing a very curious mixture of the two parents. Their leaves and fruit are like the Thornless, and the canes like Needham's, and with very long, sharp briars.—E., in *Prairie Farmer*.

Sharpless and Crescent Seedling.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says of these varieties of strawberries: "To say that the Sharpless has enormously large foliage, is an unusually strong grower, and the fruit all that a reasonable person ought to ask, is positively true. If it will continue as during the past two seasons, then I say for it, 'go up head.' I feel quite certain that it will not answer for market, but what of that? It is a berry that any one with the slightest care can easily produce, and one that looks and tastes splendidly. I have not been led to these remarks by any 'show' berries, where a single fruit has been grown on a highly manured plant, but from berries grown in the ordinary way, with careful, generous cultivation, such as every gardener should bestow upon his plants, or else go without good fruit. For market, commend me to Crescent Seedling, the most enormous bearer I ever saw, and a variety that produces runners more rapidly than nurseryman ever dreamed of. Some people suppose it to be very large. Not so; as the finest berries are but medium in size—as size is understood in these days of mammoth fruits. In short, it pays; and that invariably covers a multitude of shortcomings."

Plants, like animals, require food for life and growth. A part of the food of plants is supplied from the atmosphere; the remainder is derived from the soil. No ordinary cultivated plant can thrive without a sufficient supply of each of a number of substances needed for its food.

Two parts quicklime, three parts soot and one part coarse refuse salt, used as a top dressing, is said to be destructive to the cut-worm. Refuse salt alone, at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre, in the fall, will destroy the worms.

The Household.

The Family Relation.

NO. IV.

REFORM.

Too much of the farmer's life is absorbed in the cares of this world to afford real happiness to either husband or wife.

A little farm well tilled,
A little wife well willed,
A little house well filled,

are considerations in affording real prerequisites to make home happy. When a man buys more land than he can cultivate well, more stock than he can keep well, and engages in a multiplicity of business that he cannot see to well he only heaps to himself cares and perplexities well calculated to make for himself and family mere slaves to avarice and covetousness; and these vices grow so imperceptibly that they are not noticed till the man is so overwhelmed in them that he and his wife have no time for social conversation, no time to see relatives and friends, no time to write, no time even on the Lord's day to attend christian worship. The shortest sermon, the shortest prayer, the shortest song and the shortest talk are the most appreciated by such perverted tastes. And sometimes too the poor deluded wife is as much to blame for the adoration of the god of mammon as the husband is. The fashion of the day is to worship at the foot of the millionaire. The almighty dollar must be won and adored, and to accomplish these the bow must be continually drawn. Is it any wonder that fretfulness and premature decay of body and mind are engendered, real home and happy associations sacrificed? While it is commendable to obtain a fair share of the good things of this world, it is far from being so to let them absorb all of one's time. It too often transforms kindness into harshness, humility into pride, philanthropy into selfishness, generosity into covetousness, the worship of God into the worship of demons, a good wife into a vain and unhappy one, and otherwise a good husband into an avaricious and selfish one. It may be said that we are too much disposed to look on the dark side of the picture. I wish it was so. But I have seen too much of this world not to know that there are thousands of unhappy homes; a suicide every day, and thousands more contemplating the same end; eighty or ninety executions annually; twenty thousand in our state prisons and a like number in our county jails; fifty thousand more as now educated being now raised for the same unhappy ends. Intemperance is still doing his unhallowed work, stimulating and maddening in many cases by the very parties who once pledged their love and affection each for the other before witnesses and the God of heaven.

When the Son of God was here on earth the injunction was *reform*; the twelve apostles said *reform*; John, the harbinger, said *reform*. We know there are good grounds for saying the same thing to-day. *Reform!* A. V. WONSEVU, Kans.

A True Story for the Household.

BY S. A. ROSER.

Patience is governed by different principles. One is governed by grace through love and reverence for its Maker, being content or reconciled to live and do our best in whatever circumstances we may be placed or whatever be our lot in life; the other arises from indolence, and a natural disposition of good nature. It is the latter subject which I have in view.

Something more than a dozen years since I had a neighbor, which I shall take as my subject. At the time of which I shall write we lived near neighbors, and she was my daily visitor, or caller rather—so much so that I sometimes regarded her almost as a nuisance, though I liked her very well. She was always pleasant as sunshine. But for anybody to make it a point to call every morning before we get our work done isn't always desirable, and I would do my best to get my morning work done before Mrs. ——— would drop in for her morning chat; but in vain. She would always beat me. How do you suppose she managed to get round so early, being the mother of five small children, the eldest perhaps nine years of age? I will tell you. She would get up and get breakfast. Herself and husband would eat while the children slept. The husband would then go up town about his business,

and she leaving breakfast on the table and the children in bed would run off to a neighbor's for a chat, and sit one, two, and sometimes three hours. When the children got ready they would get up and help themselves as best they could. One time specially I wish to mention. She came in quite early, and after sitting for an hour or two nothing would do but I must go home with her and take dinner. At this time she was cook for some half-dozen boarders. Much against my inclination, but to pacify her, I went. Whew! In what plight do you suppose I found her house? The table was in the middle of the kitchen with dishes and the remains of the breakfast; and the flies—well, you all know how they gather where there is something left for them to lick; the baby tumbling round on the bed in his night-clothes, and the house in a general tumble. She offered not a word of apology, but bustled round to set things in order—brushed up the floor, washed up her dishes, and by the time the men came in had quite a respectable dinner upon the table. Nothing seemed to bother her. Nor was she one of those persons that allow dirt about the house to get old and sticky, but gave things a good scrubbing now and then, but worked by jerks. Her mother once remarked to me: "I never saw such a woman as Martha. Nothing under the sun troubles her. Her children are not the least bit of bother to her. I never could do as she does." Her baby was the best-natured child I ever saw; in fact, so good that the neighbors said his mother starved him, for really he was the poorest object I ever saw to be a child of health. He seemed to be perfectly healthy, strong and muscular, yet was nothing but skin, bone and muscle; so lean that his eyes puffed out like soap bubbles. She left him in my care one day while she went graping. I thought him a real curiosity. He knew no want, no care, but would sit on the floor and roll and tumble and cut such capers that I laughed myself almost sick at his pranks. He was, I think, about nine months old; at any rate, he could not quite walk. He would eat when I offered him something, and if I didn't he did not seem to care, and never cried a whimper the livelong day—so unlike most babies.

Ladies, don't think I make it a business of talking about my neighbors. I only wished to show you how easy we might live if we but could be content to let children and kitchens take care of themselves. S. A. ROSER. BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 19, 1880.

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VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
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—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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

Farm and Stock.

How Cattle are Shipped to England.

There are several steamers, not belonging to any regular line, which are chartered as needed by commission merchants in this country to go to any part of Europe. These steamers average generally from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. One firm alone controls no less than thirty such unattached vessels. Besides every passenger steamer for Liverpool, London and Glasgow carries a cargo of cattle, except on two lines. The cattle are shipped to Antwerp, Havre, Glasgow and Deptford, which is about fifteen miles from London. The vessels taking cattle to England also carry general cargoes, which they discharge on the continent after first landing their cattle. The reason of this is that there is a greater demand for small general cargoes on the continent than in England, and vessels are not allowed to carry over their net tonnage on account of the insurance.

Cattle are taken on and under deck in stalls measuring two feet eight inches on vessels sailing from New York, and two feet six inches on those from all other ports of the United States. These stalls are built under the supervision of an insurance inspector. The rate of freight this season has ranged from £4 15s. to £5 10s. a head, in advance. This rate includes covered room for necessary fodder and passage to destination and back for one attendant for every thirty animals. During the summer shippers prefer to ship on deck, as the cattle get more air and come out fresher at the end of the voyage. On deck the steamships carry between 150 and 175 animals, the under deck about 225 head. Drinking water is condensed by steam process on board for their use, the ocean itself proving a never-failing source of supply. The rates are exacted in advance, as cattle are considered not so safe a risk as wheat and other commodities. The cattle are generally put on the steamer in the stream, after it has left the dock, an old ferry-boat usually being used for the purpose. They are shipped at points all along the river front, from Sixty-fifth street to Pier No. 1, and even down the bay, according to convenience. The number of cattle to be taken is regulated by the insurance inspectors, and cattle exporters must pay the entire freight, according to his report, even if they do not ship the entire number.

Sheep and pigs are stowed away in stalls on deck where there is no room for the cattle. Sometimes in the early spring, when the sea is liable to disturbances, some of the cattle get overboard, and then a very lively time ensues in getting them out. The cattle are hoisted on board usually and lowered two at a time by a winch into the hold. The allowance of water is from six to ten gallons a day to each bullock. The amount of fodder averages one ton to each animal. The rates of insurance apparently vary. Some shippers give it as from 3 per cent. in summer to 10 per cent. in winter. There is more risk to the cattle from perils of the sea in the latter season, as a heavy storm may make it necessary to lighten the ship by throwing the entire deck-load of cattle overboard. Shipments in winter are not very heavy, although last year a handsome profit was realized on a selected lot of fine cattle sent to supply the English with their Christmas roast beef. The New York shippers allow more space to the cattle than shippers at other ports. The carrying capacity of the vessels, of course, varies; but the average, as given by an old shipper, may be put safely at 200 head at a shipment, taking large and small vessels into account. On some of the large steamers the number has reached 500, and one Boston steamer has carried as many as 841 head. The largest shipment from New York by one steamer was 650 head.—*Pittsburgh Stockman.*

Mutton Sheep Wanted.

We understand that several orders have been in the market lately for mutton sheep, says the *Farmer's Journal*, for shipment to England, but that sheep of the quality required to fill these orders could not be found in the market here, chiefly for the reason that the great bulk of the sheep that have been raised in the portion of the country tributary to this market have in a very general way been of the scrub kind, and sheep of this kind are not wanted in the English markets at all.

There are no sheep in the world superior as mutton sheep to those usually produced in England. Canada may and probably does produce a good many as good sheep as those raised in England, but they are of the same breeds as those produced in England. Canada has shipped a good many mutton sheep to England, because she produces just the kind of sheep that are wanted in England for mutton. We suppose the true policy for a sheep raiser to pursue is to raise sheep that will make superior mutton sheep and at the same time produce good wool and plenty of it. If a sheep raiser should aim to produce sheep for the wool alone, he would have to calculate that his sheep must be worked at a certain age as mutton sheep, as they cannot be kept with safety or advantage beyond a certain number of years. It would seem to be the true policy for all sheep breeders to raise such sheep as will pass best as mutton sheep in all the best markets of the world and that will at the same time give large and valuable fleeces of wool, and this seems to have been the policy that all the English farmers have for a long time been pursuing.

For a very few years past we have had a strong movement made in the direction of grading up the old breeds of sheep in our country by using sheep of the best English breeds for the purpose, but these grades would hardly pass muster as good mutton sheep in the English markets until they would get up to three-quarters blood at least, as the standard that has been established in these markets for No. 1 mutton sheep is an exceedingly high one. We can without doubt raise as good sheep in this country as can be produced in the world, and we can raise them as cheaply too as it can be done anywhere else; but before this can be done our sheep raisers must obtain the best breeds that are to be found in the world, and this can be done on the part of any one that is so disposed. We have heard it stated by old butchers and dealers in mutton sheep that the cross between the Cotswold and South-down makes about the best mutton sheep that can be produced for size and good quality, and this cross would, of course, produce an excellent quality of wool.

Winter Feed for Cattle.

"It is a great change for cattle or sheep to go from the pasture where they get green food and plenty of exercise to a stable or yard where they are deprived of both. Dry food—hay, oats, corn and meal—produces constipation. The hair shows it; the animal is uneasy, and not likely to be thrifty. As a sanitary measure, people eat coarse food, apples, berries and other fruits. Their value cannot be measured by the amount of fat, or nitrogen, or starch they contain. Just so with green food for all kinds of stock, even to poultry. This is the chief value of mangels, ruta-bagas, carrots and potatoes for domestic animals. Roots in winter keep the bowels loose; they prevent too sudden change from green to dry food. Oil-meal, fed in small quantities, is a very good substitute for roots." I quote an idea to the point from the *National Live-Stock Journal*: "Every dairyman, so far as he can, should supply himself with a pint of oil-meal for each cow per day, or a half pint of flax seed, which should be boiled to jelly and given with her other food. Oil-meal is worth all it costs for food besides being a more excellent preventive of disease. We have never had any trouble with cows at calving when fed a small quantity of oil-meal during winter. The small quantity of oil left in it seems to perform the same office as a little grass, or carrots and beets would to cleanse the bowels." For a similar purpose I know of some prominent men who use linseed in some form or other for their sheep in winter."—*Prof. Beal, in Rural New Yorker.*

Farm and "General Purpose" Horses.

By far the larger number of American horses belong to no distinct breed, nor even are they the product of direct crosses of distinct breeds. Of very many of them it is impossible to give only the briefest of pedigrees; very often "unknown" must be given as the breed of both sire and dam. But the average merit of these horses of mixed or mongrel breeding is as high as is to be found in any other country, and by care in selection and breeding for a few generations several distinct breeds of

much value could be produced which would be well adapted to American farm and road work.

Over most of the United States the horses in most general demand can best be classed as "general purpose" horses. This name is often ridiculed, but it gives a fair idea of the character of the horses usually classed under it. These horses are of medium size, of fair strength and activity, and should be of good appearance and disposition, hardy, sure-footed and free from vice. They have size and strength enough for the plow or drawing any ordinary load on the road, and are also able to draw a carriage or light buggy seven or eight miles an hour on fair roads, and on occasion carry a rider without discomfort or danger.

The best appearing of these horses are often purchased for city carriage work; the largest and strongest for heavy cart work, and occasionally first-class roadsters or even fast trotters can be selected from this class. The type preferred varies much in different parts of the country, but similar variations are to be found to a less degree even in well-established breeds.

The writer believes no one of the foreign draft breeds is as well adapted for American farm use as is a considerable percentage of the "common" horses of the country, and fully believes that only continued intelligent selection is needed to produce one or more breeds which would prove valuable and popular.—*Farmers' Review.*

Age of Breeding Sows.

A brood sow is usually at her best, as a producer, in the number and quality of pigs as well as in the secretion of milk, when she is from two to three years old. The number of pigs dropped at a litter will usually increase with each successive litter to the third or fourth, provided the sow is put to breeding so as to drop her first litter when she is about a year old, as is the custom with most breeders of swine. After the sow reaches four years of age, her powers of gestation usually grow weaker, and she is liable to save the pigs that may be dropped. Like all other general rules, there are exceptions to this, but under ordinary circumstances we would not recommend the keeping of brood sows, by farmers who are raising hogs for the general market, after they reach four years of age. The professional breeder of pure-bred stock may often find it to his interest to keep a favorite sow and give her special attention so long as she will breed at all, because the exceptional value or reputation of her produce will justify him in keeping her for returns in number, with which ordinary stock would not repay the cost of food, but such cases rarely occur with the general farmer who breeds and feeds pigs to make pork.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Our Plan with Poultry.

W. E. Palmer gives the following useful advice in the *Weekly Tribune*: "First, hens to do well must have a warm, dry place, with plenty of sunshine. We always keep a box of ashes for them to wallow in, which should be kept perfectly dry. Every few weeks, and sometimes oftener, the henry is thoroughly dusted with dry ashes, occasionally adding a little sulphur; and once in a while we wet the roosts with kerosene. A spring-bottom oil-can is just the thing for the purpose. Attending to these rules carefully, you need not have lice, which is an important item in keeping poultry. Our chief object is eggs, for which there is generally a ready market and good price. To lay well hens must have plenty to eat, and of the right kind. We generally feed corn, and in the winter let them shell it for themselves, after giving each ear a blow or two with the hammer, or something of that kind, to start the kernels. This gives them exercise, and keeps them from eating too much. One would think they would not get enough to eat in this way; but if kept before them in a clean, dry place, they will keep fat. Give them each morning what they will pick off during the day."

Remedy for Lice.

If your fowls are troubled with lice, we would ask, why do you not get some tarred paper and line your poultry-house with it? It is not expensive; and if put on from the floor three feet high all around, and in the nest-boxes, we will guarantee that you will be relieved of all lice that now make your

fowls droop and die. Many persons think that cholera is among their flocks, when lice are making all the trouble.

In order to decide the cause, pick up one of your sick fowls, raise the feathers just under the tail, and if you find "millions of 'em" don't doctor for cholera, but dust the fowl thoroughly with powdered sulphur, rubbing it into the skin, and clean out your house and put in the paper above mentioned.

If you cannot obtain the paper, there are other things which can be done to help matters. Whitewash the buildings, pour kerosene oil on the roosts, use carbolic acid freely about the houses, and you may keep the lice quiet for a while; but they will come back, and make you "wish you were dead," or out of the chicken business. Many persons think their chickens have no lice upon them; and we think there will be little trouble if the fowl-houses are cleaned often and good dust is furnished for the chickens to roll in, but if the lice get ahead of you there will be very little profit in the business.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

The First Calf.

It is often the case, when a heifer has her first calf, says the *Indiana Farmer*, that the farmer thinks she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in a good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and with their first calf everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to be milked, and think it is all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season and a vicious habit is established that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever submit to be milked quietly, it is evidently under protest. But there is a greater objection than this. The calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk vessels are at no time distended with milk, though the quantity secreted in a given time may be large. But this is the natural time to distend the milk-ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and painful, and the milk leaks from the teats, or more likely nature accommodates the quantity of milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of the cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf.

Veterinary Department.

Shoulder Sprain.

My mare for some reason has become lame in left fore shoulder, or rather in joint next to body. Where the muscles puff out it is swollen. My man claims it is caused by epizootic—says he has seen horses so—and claims it will pass off soon. A part of the road has lately had a good many holes in it, and he says a day or so before she went lame she stepped into one or two of these holes, and I think she has sprained herself. Have taken oats away and am feeding her warm mash, etc. She does not run at nose but coughs a great deal, and her appetite is good. What do you think it is, and what do you recommend for a remedy? If a strain I should bathe with warm water and alcohol; have done so, and have had good results; but if epizootic, I hardly know how to treat the case.

ANSWER.—A malady called purpura hemorrhagica often follows an attack of epizootic, and is characterized by circumscribed swellings where the lymphatic glands are most prominent, but we never knew it to effect the outside of one shoulder and nowhere else. It is usually found in the extremities and exacerbates. We do not believe the trouble, judging from your description of the case, is the result of any constitutional disturbance, and would therefore suggest that you bathe the enlarged parts once a day with a stimulating liniment, and allow the animal at least a month's rest, when we are pretty sure she will come out all right.

Bruised Foot.

I have a mare about ten years old that has been lame for some time. At times she is so bad that she will not put her foot to the ground; then again she will walk very well, showing very little lameness. Her shoulder has been blistered, roweled, and other remedies applied. Her foot was thought to be the seat of the lameness, and was poulticed, etc. I think it is the foot, for she has been very lame for a week. I

cleaned her foot out well, and filled around the frog with pine-tar. The bottom of the foot on either side of the frog breaks or peels off very easily, showing that part to be streaked with red and black. The frog seems to be too full, of a transparent color, and can be easily scraped off with a knife. The mare has been running on a grass pasture for some time, and has been shod most of the time until yesterday, when I had the shoes taken off. She keeps in good order, and has a good appetite. Will you please let me know what to do for her through the columns of your valuable paper?

ANSWER.—You certainly have not given us a very clear description of the symptoms of the case. Notwithstanding, we are inclined to think the trouble is in the foot, and would advise you to have an opening made through the sole between the bars and wall on the side of the foot that shows the greatest transparency, and we think you will succeed in finding a collection of pus, the result of a bruise to the parts. If such proves to be the case, see that it is thoroughly evacuated, and remove as much of the sole as may be undermined by the pus; then dress with oakum, saturated in the following preparation: tincture of aloes eight to pulverized sulphate of copper one ounce, mixed. If, however, our conjecture is incorrect, clip the hair from the coronet and apply a cantharides blister, and give a month's rest.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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Produce Markets. St. Louis, Nov. 23, 1880. Flour—Choice to fancy... \$5.00 @ 5.60. Family... 4.70 @ 4.85. XXX... 4.30 @ 4.55.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... \$1.10 @ 1.12. " " December... 1.11 @ 1.12.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23, 1880. Wheat—No. 1 fall... 95 @ 95 1/2. " " November... 85 @ 85 1/2.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@12c.;

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23, 1880. CATTLE—No market for want of stock. Demand fair and steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 3,300. Slow, packers asking concessions.

SHEEP—In demand. None offered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,520. HOGS—In good demand, and steady for best grades.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23, 1880. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,788; shipments, 946. Supply good.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,993; shipments, 469. Market steady, with an increased firmness on the medium grades.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.;

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