

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 463.

"I MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE KIND."

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

There came a letter from over the sea,
Only a little letter.
And a young man, weeping, cried, "Ah, me!
Would that I had done better!
Now that the mother I loved is dead,
I see how much I have left unsaid,
Alas! for the days forever fled,
I might have been more kind!"

There came a letter out of the West:
There never would come another;
It said, "I have tried to do my best,
Pardon a dying brother."
Oh! then in remorse a head was bowed,
Heart-breaking thoughts to memory crowd,
"Brother! Oh, brother!" one cries aloud,
"Would I had been more kind!"

A man sat musing in sorrow and pain,
Musing—though he was hurried—
"Poor Frank! I never shall see him again,
Down in the deep sea buried!
He was my friend, both loving and strong,
Naught of my friendship he asked that was
wrong.
Would I had helped the dear fellow along!
Would I had been more kind!"

A soldier stood over a lonely grave,
White in the wintry weather:
"He was my enemy, cool and brave,
Oh, we have fought together,
Now but a handful of dust and clay,
Where is my scorn and anger to-day?
Oh! in the days that have passed away,
Would I had been more kind!"

"Would I had been more kind to my wife!"
"Would I had helped my brother!"
"Oh! to-day I could bring back to life,
Just for one hour—My mother!"
"Oh, for my father!"—"My lover!"—"My
friend!"

"Ah! it is bitter such longings to send
After a love that has come to an end,
After a wrong no sorrow can mend—
Would I had been more kind!"

LENA DAWSON.

The day was bitterly cold in Virginia City, as winter days most generally are in that Alpine town, and though the sun was bright, its rays were as cheerless and chill almost as the moonbeams. Wild gusts whistled through the streets, breathing icicles and frost in their furious course, and driving every living thing away to seek shelter from its biting, penetrating breath. And yet not every one was housed and sheltered from the pitiless gale, for he who had work to do or business to transact was summoned by inexorable duty to come forth to his post, or else, when the day of reckoning came, abide by the consequences; but with such exceptions as these the male population generally sought the warm and friendly atmosphere of the drinking saloons, where, with "hot Scotch" and a glowing furnace, they managed to keep themselves from freezing. Of these luckless exceptions, Abe Denning, the baker, was one. In sunshine or storm, hail, rain or snow, people must eat; eat, in fact, all the more voraciously because it does hail or snow, as if to perpetrate an unreasonable joke upon the baker, who, especially in appetizing weather, must see to it that his customers' larders be properly stored with the rarest and best productions of his oven.

Even such cold weather as this did not deter Mr. Denning from attending to the wants of his customers with the assiduity and attention characteristic of his class. While disappearing into a customer's house with an armful of bread, a girl of some fifteen years of age emerged from a miner's cabin close by, and first casting wild and hurried glances around her rushed to the baker's cart, and had just abstracted therefrom three loaves of bread and was carrying them off when the baker returned and caught her in the act.

Unfortunately, an officer was passing just at the time, and the baker, on the spur of the moment, and without giving the case that consideration which he otherwise might, gave her in custody on a charge of theft. The girl, without any attempt at expostulation or explanation, burst into an agony of tears—a sufficient evidence, perhaps, that she was but a novice, after all, in the art of stealing.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "don't take me in this way. Let me wrap a shawl round my head, or the people will know me."

The officer, consenting, accompanied her into the cabin, while the baker drove away, telling the policeman he would be in court next day to prefer the charge before the police judge.

The officer, on entering, found no one in the cabin but three children—the youngest about three years old, and the eldest six. The hut was cold and cheerless; there was no fire. The two elder children, alarmed at the presence of the officer, exhibited discolored eyes and faces,

which bore evidence of suffering and recent tears; while little Willie, the youngest, was crying and inappetent, moping aimlessly around the cabin, looking into the empty closet, and putting his little hands mechanically into the empty dishes on the table.

"What made you steal the bread, my girl?" asked the officer.

At the mention of the word "bread," little Willie looked tearfully and piteously in the man's face. The girl hugged the little fellow frantically in her arms, covering him with tears and kisses.

"Oh, my poor little brother!" she cried, bitterly. "What will become of you now?" This man is going to take your Lena away with him!"

Here the child threw his arms around her neck, as if to detain her by force, while the other children screamed fit to break their hearts.

The officer, suspecting the actual state of affairs, began to cough convulsively; but instead of applying his hand to his chest or throat, as people usually do on such occasions, he applied his handkerchief to his eyes.

"Is there no coal, or nothing at all to eat in the house?" asked he, in a gurgling sort of voice.

"No coal, no bread, nothing to eat!" replied the girl, wringing her hands; "and poor Willie and the rest of us have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning."

Here the officer had another hard fit of coughing, and went away, saying he would be back again in a short time.

"Is the man gone for bread?" asked the oldest of the children.

"Hush, Mollie dear!" said Lena. "I don't know what he is gone for. He's not a bad man anyhow, for he hasn't arrested me, as I thought he would."

In a very few moments the officer returned with his arms full of bread and groceries, not forgetting some cakes and condiments for the smallest children; while a man at his heels carried a big sack of coal on his back.

At sight of the bread the children screamed with delight, while the officer saw laughing, now coughed, and frequently applied his handkerchief to his face to wipe off the perspiration as it were.

While Lena cut up large slices of bread and helped the children and herself, the two men set to work and made a large fire in the stove, the glow of which soon diffused warmth and comfort through the cabin. Then they cooked the meat, and made tea, and spread a steaming meal on the table for the four orphans, while they carved and attended to their wants until they were fully satisfied.

Happy, happy childhood whose prerogatives are innocence, mirth and joy! The children, after their dinner, didn't look like the same children at all. Their faces were bright and joyous, happy and handsome. In a few minutes they were playing and laughing and romping, as happy as if they had never felt the pangs of hunger.

"And now," said the officer, delighted at seeing the children so happy, "sit down, Lena, and answer me a few questions. Have you no father or mother?"

"We have no mother," was Lena's reply. "She died about a year ago, and father went away to Eureka to work about eight months ago, and we haven't seen him ever since."

"What is your father's name?"

"Dawson—Jim Dawson."

"And he has sent you no money—nothing?"

"Nothing. Never heard of him since he went away. But when he was going he left us a bag of flour, and lots of groceries and things—as much as would last us for six months; and he'd be sure and be back before the provisions were all out."

"And you got no letter from him at all?"

"Not one," replied Lena, with a deep sigh. Poor Dawson had written to his children, however, but postal communication being at that time very irregular and uncertain in the silver state, the children did not receive his letters.

"Well, I must go now," said the officer, after a pause; "but I will call for you to-morrow, and you'll have to accompany me to the police-office, for I must do my duty you know. Good-by." And Lena Dawson was left alone with her little brothers and sisters. She felt sad and lonesome after the departure of her kind benefactor; but the buoyancy of childhood soon gained the ascendancy, and before bedtime the orphans were as happy as any group of children in Virginia City.

Meantime, the report about the stealing of bread and the destitute condition of the children got abroad. Jim Dawson, a miner himself, was well-known and popular among the miners, and the case created such sympathy, and elicited so many reminiscences and commentaries, that quite a crowd was attracted next day to the police court. Judge Moses presided. The judge bore the name of being upright and honest, kind and benevolent, and if fault he had at all, it was thought to be a somewhat uncompromising rigor in the discharge of his official duties. It was hard to say how the case would go. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the case was called. The baker swore to the stealing of the bread, and identified the defendant as the thief. The officer testified to the famishing condition in which he found the children, but said not a syllable about what he had done to relieve them. Poor Lena stood trembling before the judge. Thereupon a miner rushed through the crowd and stood before the bench, eyeing the judge with a deprecating look. "I declare to the Almighty, judge," said he, "I never knew the state of Jim Dawson's children, and if I did—" He dropped a twenty into Lena's trembling hand.

"You jest knowed as much about it as other folks," exclaimed another miner, excitedly, walking up and putting another twenty into the girl's hand with an indignant air that flung back any latent suspicion that he knew anything of the children's distress any more than anybody else.

Here Long Alec, a miner—so called on account of his height and size—slid timidly and bashfully up to Lena's side. "Leeny," he said, in a half-whisper, "hold yer pinatore;" and he slipped two twenties into her apron and then slid back behind the crowd into a corner, and holding his hat to his face glanced timidly around to see that he was completely out of sight.

Then came Wabbling Joe, who was far more bashful than even Long Alec, but put on a bold face, and laughed and talked loud to make believe he was not bashful at all.

"Judge," said Wabbling Joe, laughing and nodding familiarly to the court, to disarm the functionary of possible rigor in the trial of the case in hand—"judge, let the girl slide. She aint done nothing but what you or I would do if we was hungry." And poor Lena was once more the recipient of another present.

The court held down its head and smiled gravely at Wabbling Joe's defense of the accused; but immediately recovering his gravity, said:

"Gentlemen, I appreciate your liberality and generous sympathy for the young offender, and I am particularly impressed with the ingenious defense made by my friend, Wabbling Joe." Here a good-natured laugh escaped the whole crowd, as if to put the judge in good humor.

"But," continued his honor, "whatever may be the sympathy of the court for the sad condition of the accused, there is a public duty to be performed, and the case must therefore proceed."

"What is your name, my girl?" asked the court.

"They call me Lena Dawson, sir," was the reply.

Philosophy of Education.

NO. III.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

Understanding is the power that analyzes and synthesizes, differentiates and integrates, works by induction or by deduction, as the nature of its subject demands. It gives talent, ability, judgment, sound sense. It makes the good scientist, engineer, manager, teacher, lawyer, doctor, editor, mechanic, builder, architect, farmer or business man.

Seventh—Reason. This is the great crowning power of all. It naturally and necessarily comes after understanding, because it is not only the last and highest mental power, but is the sum total of all the psychological faculties. It is the mind, the whole mentality, in harmonious, self-conscious, energetic action.

Reason is defined by Kant, the great German metaphysician and philosopher, as follows: "The faculty that furnishes the principles of cognition a priori"—that is, from itself alone, and not from sense or experience. Hamilton also calls it the no-etic power because it knows by itself and within itself alone. Mill, Comte and Locke, however, hold that it knows through perception and induction, and not otherwise. If my definition is correct, that reason is simply the sum total of mentality, then it must know as indicated by the last-named philosophers. Without the senses, without observation, experience or induction, reason could never act, could never posit or reach "first principles." "All that is in the intellect was first in the senses," intellect and all, because the senses are simply a part of the intellect.

THREE PRIMITIVE IDEAS.

These are truth, beauty and goodness. In this triad all knowledge is contained, and in the final synthesis these three ideas may be reduced to one, namely, truth. Whatever is in harmony with everything else is true. This is the test of the true.

From the primitive ideas come philosophy, esthetics, ethics, or the sciences of the true, the beautiful, the good, in their essential natures.

In search of these primitive ideas, reason penetrates through phenomena to noumena, from the seeming to the real, from the objective to the subjective, into which all may be resolved.

THE THEMES OF REASON.

These are, of course, being, existence, space, time, order, law, harmony. Clear concepts of these themes constitute first principles or axioms. This, too, is the genesis of knowledge philosophically considered. Abstract being is all that is. Existence is but a developed form of being. Space, time, order, law, harmony are but forms or accidents of existence. They are not entities.

Reason builds philosophies, cosmogonies; seeks to find the absolute, the infinite, the eternal.

Plato posited pure reason (*logos*) as one of the three co-eternal, uncreated principles, matter and idea (*plan*) being the other two. John, in the beginning of his gospel, adopted this concept of pure reason; called it *théos*, the eternal all-creating power, and then labored to identify it with the Messianic concept (*christos*), which he and all subsequent theologians have failed to do.

THE MIND A UNIT.

It must not be inferred that the lower faculties become extinct as the higher ones are developed. The degrees of mental growth are not distinct, but continuous and cumulative, thus forming a true and gradual evolution from the lowest to the highest, according to laws which govern man as an inseparable, indivisible, eternal part of the one infinite whole.

HOW TO DEVELOP PERCEPTION.

I shall now take up each mental power in the order of development I have laid down, and show how to develop it. I hope to make this practically useful to the educator.

Passing over sensation, which stage belongs rather to the mother and the nurse than to the teacher, I will first take up perception. Schelling and Hegel have shown that the subjective and the objective are in reality one and the same; that the seeming objective is but the real subjective; that the ego and the non-ego constitute but one whole. Wherever perception acts, the mind is, because the mind cannot go out of itself, nor perceive where it is not. The *I* and the *all* are one. We recognize the external, then, in the same way that we do the internal. We know outward things in the same way that we know our thoughts and feelings. We know nothing of either until they become parts of our consciousness. To this, all knowledge must be reduced. What

we are not conscious of we cannot have any knowledge of.

THE LAW OF DEVELOPMENT.

A faculty can be developed only by exercising it. This is the unvarying, immutable law.

Our Littleness in the Universe.

Sir John Herschel gives the following illustration of the size and distance of the planets: "Choose," he says, "any well-leveled field. On it place a globe two feet in diameter. This will represent the sun. Mercury will be represented by a grain of mustard seed on the circumference of a circle 164 feet in diameter for its orbit; Venus, a pea in a circle of 284 feet in diameter; the earth, also a pea on a circle of 430 feet; Mars, a rather large pin's head in a circle of 654 feet; Jupiter, a moderate-sized orange in a circle nearly half a mile across; Saturn, a smaller orange on a circle of four-fifths of a mile; Uranus, a full-sized cherry on the circumference of a circle more than a mile and a half; and Neptune, a good-sized plum on a circle two and a half miles in diameter."

The Telephone.

Experiments have been made recently with ordinary telegraph lines in order to test the actual capabilities of the telephone. The distance was 410 miles, and although there were a few interruptions owing to the swinging of the wires in the wind, conversation was carried on with ease, the enunciation of the words being perfectly distinct. The experiments were made at a time when few if any messages were passing on wires in close proximity, and they established the fact clearly that for all practical purposes the telephone will soon supersede the ordinary telegraph instruments on lines of moderate length, and possibly altogether in cases where it is possible to isolate the wires throughout the whole circuit.

An old landmark removed: "What does your oldest inhabitant think of this weather?" asked a stranger of a Galveston man. "We haven't got an oldest inhabitant. He died of the yellow fever in 1867."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Department," as I have nothing else to do this evening. I have been thinking of writing for some time, but have delayed so long I hardly know what to write. It has been very cold here for the last two or three weeks. My sister Effie and I go to school this winter; we have a good teacher; her name is Miss Farnham; school commenced the 1st of November. Our two little brothers are not going to school this winter; we teach them at home; they are nearly through the First Reader. Charlie is further advanced in reading than Willie, but Willie is up with him in arithmetic. Papa and mama took my sister and I to a lyceum that was held at our school-house; we enjoyed ourselves ever so much; all of our little playmates and our teacher was there. The Friday night before that there was a dance at Mr. Logan's, one of our neighbors; we were invited; we had a good time; the house was crowded with people; they had a splendid supper. We intended to come home right after supper, but got so interested in seeing them dance that we did not get home until nearly 3 o'clock, and we slept till 9 o'clock in the morning. Papa and mama have gone to the grange this evening, and left us children with grandmas. I am going to be a granger as soon as I am old enough; I am twelve years old now; I only have four more years to wait. Papa sold twenty-two hogs last week and has twenty-seven left. This evening we all took a walk down to the river and saw that the ice was frozen hard enough to hold papa up; so we thought that it would hold us too, so we all went across; papa showed us his saw logs, he has about eighteen cut and twelve that he has not cut yet. We came back and skated awhile, then we came home. Now little boys and girls let us try and keep our column filled. The editor is so kind to give us room for all the letters that we will write; so that we ought to write more than we do. There has not been but one letter for some time, and that was from Mattie Hollingsworth, and now Mattie let us write anyhow if the boys and girls don't help us; we will fill the column as much as we can. I am afraid my letter is getting too long. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing, and as I can't think of anything more I will close. Good-by. From your friend,
MAMIE HYDE.

EMPORIA, Kans., Dec. 5, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Economy Grange, Woodson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—For fear that the Patrons might forget us, we will call their attention to the fact that we still live and will have our representative in the State Grange.

I like the many way the National Grange is taking the bull by the horns. Respectfully petition has been the rule heretofore, but we have found by experience that that is too thin.

Economy Grange had a grand feast on December 4, partly to wind up some fourth degrees and particularly to celebrate the birth-day of the order.

YATES CENTER, Kans., Dec. 8, 1880.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Session, at Washington, D. C. [Special Correspondence Grange Bulletin.] SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A very interesting feature of this day's work was the experience meeting, during which each state master as the roll was called gave the condition of the order in his state.

Colorado.—Bro. Booth—This last year has been a severe one on the Patrons and farmers of our state. The weather caused many farmers to leave their farms temporarily and go to mining.

Delaware.—Bro. Ross—Can report the order in a good, flourishing condition. After the meeting of our State Grange next month we propose a vigorous campaign, and expect to make still more progress.

Florida.—Bro. Wilson—Circumstances have been against us in Florida. The condition of the finances of our State Grange has continued to keep us down.

Georgia.—Bro. Smith—I am gratified to state that the order with us is in a better condition than one year ago. Think all the granges we now have will last.

Illinois.—Bro. Forsyth—I have but little to say of the order in our state. During the last year we have received more new members than for several years.

members we now have in Illinois don't propose to give up.

Indiana.—Bro. Jones—We are not so large in membership as at one time. Have had several backsets. An expensive and unsuccessful state agency absorbed our funds, and in going down hurt the order.

Iowa.—Bro. Jones—Our situation has been very like the man who went into partnership with another—the first contributed the money, the other the experience; after a few months the second had all the money and the first had the experience.

Kansas.—Bro. Lewis—When called upon a year ago for a statement of their condition, he had been compelled to say it was not good, but hoped we would do better.

Kentucky.—Bro. Smith—Eleven months ago I accepted the position of master of the State Grange with more reluctance than any other office in my life, but have done what I could, and we are in a better condition.

Maine.—Bro. Thing—Our earnest, live membership is now stronger than at any past day in our history. I have no doubt our next quarterly report to National Grange will show encouraging gains.

Maryland.—Bro. Devries—Can say that the organization is a success. The order now has a prestige and standing better than ever before.

Massachusetts.—Bro. Draper presented a most excellent paper, giving in full the condition of the order in his state. This excellent plan of the order in his state.

Michigan.—Bro. Woodman—Many suppose by looking upon the map we have a large state for grange work, but such is not the case.

Mississippi.—Bro. Darden—A few years ago it looked as if the order would go out of existence in our state. We had fallen behind.

on our legislature induced them to build an agricultural college, which was opened in September with 200 scholars, and the Grange is receiving the credit for it.

Missouri.—Bro. Esbaugh—I said last year in the National Grange that we were on the grade. We have reinstated more members than ever before.

New Hampshire.—Bro. Watson—In our state we never went into the order with the enthusiasm and the haste that characterized its growth in many places.

New Jersey.—Bro. Nicholson—I can say that New Jersey has more to contend with than perhaps any other state of the same size.

New York.—Bro. Armstrong—As an evidence of the condition of the order in our state, I will point to 230 representative Patrons now in this city and come to attend this meeting.

THE only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds, and skillfully combining them by chemical processes.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alternative.

SOME PEOPLE WONDER AND TALK ABOUT BRUNSON SELLING GOODS SO CHEAP, AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY HE CAN DO SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER MERCHANTS.

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

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

SEND IN YOUR NAME EARLY, AS ORDERS ARE FILLED IN TURN. ADDRESS MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

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MRS. GARDNER & CO.

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No. 117 Massachusetts Street.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

Now is the time to get up clubs. The long winter evenings are with us, and the farmers will have ample time to read. We will furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to clubs of seven or more at one dollar to each subscriber. We also make the following offer: In clubs of seven or more, we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the American Agriculturist one year for the small sum of two dollars for both. Old subscribers can renew their subscriptions and be counted in the clubs. We will also send five dollars in cash to those sending us the largest club by the 20th of January next.

Farmers of Kansas, here is an opportunity to get two good agricultural journals for the year 1881 for only two dollars. We ask our friends everywhere to take an interest in our propositions. Get your neighbors interested, and let us see if we cannot have an agricultural journal in Kansas that we can all feel proud of.

Send the names along as fast as you get them. We will send papers to any post-office desired.

The first club that comes shall receive an extra copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We ask our friends to take this matter in hand at once, and we will do our part to make a paper that all will be glad to receive.

THE WESTERN MONEY SUPPLY.

The receipts of live hogs at the Chicago stock-yards for the month of November aggregated 1,111,997 head, averaging 262 pounds per head, making a total of 291,843,214, valued at \$13,538,794.65, making over half a million of dollars paid out for each business day of the month.

The disbursements for cattle, grain, flour and other farm products were of an equal value, making over \$27,000,000 for the month.

These figures go far to explain the cause of the heavy drain of money from the East to the West—a matter which is just now attracting so much attention in financial circles. That it has not returned to the former, after performing its functions as a factor in moving the annual products of the latter, as has heretofore been the case, is mainly due to two causes, namely: First, the Western farmers and people generally are in a better position than ever before, hence they are no longer compelled to send the money received for their products to the East for the purpose of liquidating their indebtedness to that section. Second, when Western bankers first commenced drawing down their Eastern balances for the purpose of procuring funds with which to move the current year's grain and other crops, they were informed by New York and other bankers in the seaboard cities that, owing to the scarcity of "greenbacks" and national bank notes, they must take their pay in gold and silver. As the rates charged by the express companies for transporting coin was more than twice as great as the cost of carrying paper money, the extra expense was a serious item to Western bankers; but they were compelled to submit to the tax in order to procure necessary funds. This course is still persisted in by the first-named bankers. As there has been no diminution of the supply of paper money in circulation, it is not supposable that there was any real scarcity of such funds in the financial centers at the seaboard; but bankers there evidently found coin an inconvenient article with which to make their home exchange, and sought to relieve themselves of it by paying their indebtedness to other parts of the country. The trick, however, has reacted to their disadvantage, for instead of Western and Southern bankers returning their surplus funds to the East as soon as they began to accumulate, as was the case in former years, they are prevented from doing so by the extra cost of transporting the coin. The country bankers are also keeping smaller accounts in Chicago for the same reason.

But this is a matter of small consequence to Chicago bankers, as it is not an easy matter to loan daily balances here on call as is done in New York; therefore the country deposits are of little or no value to our city bankers. But while the New York financiers have been beat at their own game, the West has obtained a better money circulation than it ever had before. The retention of the funds here will also have a good effect, as it will lessen the supply of money at the chief centers, and thereby restrict speculation, which is demoralizing society, defrauding labor of its just reward, and proving a curse to the whole country by robbing one class and enriching another.

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THE RIGHTS OF RAILROADS.

A short time since the Chamber of Commerce of New York issued a circular letter on the right of the railroads to regulate rates. Judge Jeremiah S. Black replies to the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

The movement is in favor of legal measures to compel the railroads to perform their duties to the public on proper terms and not to violate the sacred, vested rights of property. On this question there is much misunderstanding among railroad men, who believe that the railroads belong to the companies which run them, which is an error and the parent of much false argument. A public highway cannot be private, and a railroad laid out and built by the authority of the state for the purpose of commerce is as much a public highway as a turnpike road, canal or navigable river. The state has the right to promote internal commerce by building within its borders the most suitable road for that purpose, and to that end it can condemn property and levy taxes. The state can do this directly by its own officers or can delegate the power to do so to a corporation or to a natural person; but in either case the road is under the direct and exclusive control of the state, to be used by all the people on complying with the proper regulations and paying the required tax. The companies have no proprietary right whatever in their roads, but a mere franchise exercisable thereon. The companies are but the agents of the state in the performance of a public duty, and in case of the lapse or forfeiture of their franchise the roads are managed by the state, the outgoing companies and their agents having no more title in them than the collector of a port has in the property of the custom-house after his term of office has expired.

For its own purposes the state authorizes that roads be constructed and operated, and to reimburse themselves for outlay the agents of the state—the railroad companies—are permitted to charge certain rates, but these charges must be just and reasonable and are not a matter of bargain between the roads and the public, but are to be fixed by the lawful authority; for if the roads could charge what they pleased they would not be public roads. Such being the case it is absurd to assume that the state cannot protect its citizens from partiality and extortion at the hands of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disarm itself by any action of its legislative, judicial or executive branches. But the companies have vested rights in their franchise property—the right to collect reasonable and uniform toll. Any charter giving them the right to do more than this is void. The dilemma is, either the state owns the roads or the roads own the state, and can at will deliver it over to sack and pillage.

That charter is inoperative which allows a company to fix a toll so high as to prevent the people from using their own road. In the granger cases from Wisconsin and Iowa the roads pleaded that it was in their contracts with the state to fix their own rates; but the United States supreme court decided that a subsequent law requiring that the rates be reasonable was valid, and that making the toll too high was as inoperative as having no limitation at all. The conclusion that the state can and must regulate the charges on railroads is not drawn alone from the fact that the roads are public highways. If the companies really owned the road and rolling stock and appurtenances as they pretend they do, they would still, as common carriers, be under state control and compelled to behave justly to all customers and to submit to regulations for the public good. This was un-

swerably decided by Chief Justice Waite in the case of Munn vs. Illinois. The reasonableness of the toll will depend on the original cost of the road and the cost of running and repairing it. In making this calculation the watered stock and other artificial inflation of value are to be ruled out, and the calculations of a competent engineer as to what such a road honestly built should cost made the basis of the estimate.

The outrageousness of excessive charges reaches the extreme limit in the case of certain Western roads that were built from the proceeds of bonds and lands donated by the United States. In the case of some of these roads the donations was sufficient to pay the cost of building the roads five times over; yet this fact does not prevent the companies from charging such reasonable rates as would be proper in case the work was done at the expense of the stockholders instead of the public. Though it does not belong to them legally, they have usurped the power to levy on the proceeds of all industry, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, and to take from them, as they boldly express it, what the traffic will bear. This means that they will take from every man's business what they can without exactly compelling him to quit it. The enormity, inequality and oppressiveness of such taxation exceed anything previously experienced under the sun. It is the habit of the railroads to change their rates, often suddenly, and to make them ruinously high without notice. The farmers of the West have made a good crop this season, which would yield a profit even at the high rates of last summer, but suddenly the tariff is raised five cents a hundred, which will be equivalent to an export tax of \$75,000,000. This action is no more and no less than highway robbery. The discriminations and rebates are the worst features of railway robbery. By getting special rates on freight one flour-mill can quadruple its profits while ruining the business of several others that have all the means of doing a good business except a secret and villainous arrangement with a railroad. One oil refinery, situated on Long island, got rebates amounting to over \$10,000,000 in eighteen months, and built up an immense business at the expense of seventy-nine houses that were ruined. The creditors of the Reading railroad made discriminations in favor of their coal, which not only drove all competitors out of the business, but organized a system of robbery in the price of coal in the Philadelphia market which impoverished the poor and crippled productive industry. Aside from the right of property, the roads are so imperious in their attitude and general effect that no well-governed state will stand them. The roads and transportation companies so connect themselves with everything that the rights, safety and prosperity of all classes call aloud for some system of management that will compel them to do their duty faithfully and justly.

The laws for this purpose are not difficult to frame. The constitution of Pennsylvania, as amended in 1873, contains all the necessary organic provisions. It is only necessary to make these provisions perform their proper function. All the individual states possess these rights inherent and inalienable, and congress has authority to regulate commerce between the states. Granting the power to regulate would involve the right to prevent extortionate and discriminative charges. Public opinion will justify the movement to establish control of railroad and other corporate monopoly. But those people have means of offense and defense which render them practically invincible. Some of the state legislatures are entirely subservient to them. What are corn stalks against cannon, or truth against money? In regard to regulations by the agency of commissioners, the plan has been a complete success in England, but a dead failure in California.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

SMART WEED and belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Back-sache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

General News.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Col. Kersey Coates, H. J. Lathan, and Mr. McDonald, representatives of the Missouri Valley Transportation company, organized in Kansas City last Monday, were here to-day, and purchased from Capt. Poe the towboat "Fearless" and three barges, which will be taken to Kansas City on the resumption of navigation, and will form a part of the bulk grain barge line between that city and St. Louis. Another towboat and several more barges will be bought between now and spring, so that the line will commence business with two powerful towboats and a dozen or more barges. Col. Coates and his associates left for home to-night fully convinced that their project has a most favorable beginning, and that its success is beyond any question.

HUNNEWELL, Kans., Dec. 11.—The Oklahoma settlers broke camp on Bitter creek at 10 o'clock this morning and followed the state line to Hunnewell, where they are now encamped. The settlers were closely followed by federal cavalry under the command of Col. Cappinger who has superseded Lieutenant Mason, and the blue coats have pitched their tents in the Indian territory. The colonists are but a few hundred yards distant on the opposite bank of Sheo Fly creek. Before breaking camp this morning, Col. Cappinger and Lieutenant Mason visited the Oklahoma headquarters for a conference with the colony officers. Capt. Payne, Maj. Maitt and staff were present. The former announced that the military command of the settlers had been transferred to Maj. Maitt. Col. Cappinger then requested information as to the designs of the settlers, and whether they intended to enter the Indian territory in the face of the president's proclamation and military resistance. Maj. Maitt replied that the settlers were thoroughly organized and exercised in military form, and he would assemble their company officers for consultation. The captains of the eight companies were accordingly summoned to headquarters, and unanimously expressed their intention of moving into the public lands of Oklahoma at any hazard unless forbidden by congress. This ended the conference, and the settlers and troops at once broke camp and resumed their march along the territory line, reaching Hunnewell about 2 o'clock p. m. Probably the settlers will remain at their present camp until Monday. Arrangements have been made for a religious service to-morrow conducted by the colony chaplain. Recruits are constantly pouring in. Large accessions are expected to-morrow. Most of the new-comers are from the droughty regions of Western Kansas, where settlers have been literally starved out. For several years the southern border has also been almost a barren waste, the farmers being unable to raise sufficient seed for the next planting. The women and children came in to-day, following their meager outfit, and presenting a pitiful and destitute condition. Families with barely sufficient means to provide a month's subsistence for themselves and stock have joined the colony in the hope of getting a fresh start on the prolific lands of Oklahoma. During the last three days twenty-five teams have crossed the line at this point and moved into the promised land. Fifty teams also moved down from Caldwell. A large number of settlers also crossed the Aakansas line, and a strong body is also moving up from Texas. It is estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 white settlers are already on the public lands in the territory, and a majority of those who have been expelled have retraced their steps as soon as discharged from custody. The settlers in camp here are resolute, not to say desperate. They know not what to do or where to go if not permitted to move upon the ceded lands. If it were not for persuasion and restraint exercised by the officers of the colony they would have crossed the line in the face of the soldiers twenty-four hours ago. The situation is critical, and the officers of the colony hope to receive assurances from Washington before they move from this point that will avert the threatened conflict.

The Toledo Weekly Blade says they are personally acquainted with the managers of the Day Kidney Pad Co., whom they know to be responsible and reliable men.

PARENTS will find the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip not objectionable like the metal, while it will wear as well. By asking for it in their children's shoes, they can reduce shoe bills one-half.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and BROUKE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

1881.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR. Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

- HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year.....10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, one year..... 1 50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising all volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of \$2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3. Cloth cases, for binding, 8 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1881. THE 1881.

Globe-Democrat PROSPECTUS.

In issuing its prospectus for 1881, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT can make no promise for the future that is not reasonably sure of fulfillment, judging from its history in the past. In the presidential contest just closed it was recognized as the leading champion of the Republican cause in the West, advocating the men and the principles of the great party of freedom and nationality, and always the exponent of its advanced thought. We shall continue that course unflinchingly in the future, so long as the Republican party remains true to the mission on which it set forth twenty years ago.

The election of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur as president and vice-president of the United States, by an unquestioned majority of the electoral votes, secures peace and prosperity to the country for four years. We believe the new administration will soon gain, and will steadily hold, the confidence, not only of the Republican party, but of the nation, by its wisdom and integrity, as well as by its loyalty to the principles of the organization which placed it in power. The GLOBE-DEMOCRAT firmly hopes to be able to give to President Garfield a cordial and earnest support. It believes that he will do the right as he sees it, and that he will bring to the discharge of his presidential duties a clear head, an honest heart and a determination to serve his country to the best of his ability. Certain it is that no man ever entered the White-house better fitted than he by nature, education and experience to furnish all that we expect from a good president.

While national rather than local in its conduct and purpose, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT will devote special attention to the subject of immigration, doing its best to invite the thrifty farmers and mechanics of the East and of Europe to settle on the fertile lands of the Southwest, and especially of the state of Missouri. This subject has engaged our attention in the past, and now that we are four years ahead of us from the turmoil and excitement of a national political contest, we shall be enabled to give it additional thought and energy. There is room in the territory tributary to the great city of St. Louis for millions of new inhabitants, and there is land enough now untilled to feed the world if cultivated to its capacity. To facts capable of being shown on this subject shall be one of the special aims and features of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

No newspaper East or West is better equipped than the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT for the collection and publication of news from all parts of the world. Our list of special correspondents covers all the news centers in this country and in Europe, and they are all instructed to spare no labor or expense in procuring the latest and most reliable information, and transmitting it promptly by telegraph. Our special telegraph service has been greatly increased and improved in the past year, and it ranks among the most liberal in the West, and is our intention to continue in this direction, availing ourselves of every opportunity to improve this journal as an impartial record of current events throughout the world over. Our Weekly readers will get the full benefit of this service in selections from the most important of the dispatches sent to the Daily GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

- DAILY. Including Sunday, per year.....\$12 00
Without Sunday, per year..... 11 00
Including Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 11 00
Without Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 10 00
TRI-WEEKLY. Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, per year..... 5 00
In clubs of five and upward..... 4 50
SEMI-WEEKLY. Tuesdays and Fridays..... 3 00
In clubs of five and upward..... 2 50
WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Payable in advance. Special rates to agents. Remittances should be made by United States post-office money orders, bank drafts, or registered letters, whenever it can be done. Directions should be made plainly, giving name of post-office, county and state. Address all letters GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

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

City and Vicinity.

Horticultural.

The regular annual meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the university on Saturday, the 18th inst., when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

A Christmas or New Years Present.

If you desire to make your wife or daughter happy, go to J. Howell's and buy a Domestic or a Light-Running Davis sewing machine and give it as a Christmas or New Years present.

The Mendelssohn Piano Company.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the grand holiday offer of the Mendelssohn Piano company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

These pianos, including grand, square and upright, made one of the finest displays at the Centennial exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the diploma of honor and medal of merit.

The Mendelssohn Piano Co. is the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers.

Wax Candles, Holders and Christmas-tree ornaments at Wiedemann's.

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

At the Two Elm Trees.

Any subscriber of this paper, or anybody else that calls for it, will receive a sample bottle of Chester's Velvetine, an unexcelled remedy for chapped hands, sore lips, etc.

H. B. RAY, Druggist, 59 Massachusetts street.

THE CASH SYSTEM WILL BE LIVED UP TO STRICTLY IN EVERY INSTANCE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880.

DRUMS, Doll Carriages, Velocipedes, Express Wagons, Trunks, Hobby Horses, Sleighs, Rocking-chairs and everything kept at a first-class toy-house, to be found at Wiedemann's.

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

Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE IT BY PAYING \$1. IT IS 10 LBS. OF "A" SUGAR AT T.G. BRUNSON'S.

Notice. All persons indebted to the firm of Brunson & Webber will please call and settle.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE 7 LBS. OF GOOD RIO COFFEE FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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.

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

TWO-OUNCE LEMON EXTRACTS FOR 5 CENTS AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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 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.

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.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES! 1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY. Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

PATRONIZE home manufactory by buying your Candies at Wm. Wiedemann's.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880, T. G. BRUNSON WILL SELL GOODS FOR CASH ONLY, AND IN NO INSTANCE WILL THIS RULE BE DEVIATED.

THE Largest assortment of toys ever brought to the city at Wm. Wiedemann's.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

THE CASH SYSTEM WILL BE LIVED UP TO IN EVERY INSTANCE AT T. G. BRUNSON'S ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880.

THE sign of the Elephant. ECONOMY is wealth. Buy a pair of our French Hose for children and misses at \$1.50.

Wax Dolls, all sizes and prices, from 15 cents up at Wiedemann's.

FRESH ORLEANS MOLASSES AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

JUST received at Wiedemann's—fresh and sweet Oranges, Lemons, Peas, Malaga Grapes, and a full assortment of all kinds of Nuts.

REMEMBER THAT T. G. BRUNSON DOES A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880.

CHRISTMAS Trees at Wm. Wiedemann's. FOR Confectionery, go to Wiedemann's.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880, GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY, AND IN NO INSTANCE WILL THIS RULE BE DEVIATED.

WHEN you want Candies, go to Wiedemann's, as he makes them himself and knows them to be pure.

THE CASH SYSTEM WILL BE LIVED UP TO IN EVERY INSTANCE AT BRUNSON'S ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880.

If you want to make the young folks happy, go to Wiedemann's.

REMEMBER THAT BRUNSON WILL DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880.

TALK is cheap, but advertising pays; and it will pay you to look through our stock of Cloaks and Dolmans.

To All Our Friends. Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors and on a gold background.

We have therefore been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder: No more of the gilt Shakspeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbin's Electric Soap, with price paid for same.

The soap or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards.

ANY ONE CAN HAVE 7 LBS. OF GOOD RIO COFFEE FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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.

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

TWO-OUNCE LEMON EXTRACTS FOR 5 CENTS AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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.

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Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE 9 1/2 LBS. OF GRANULATED SUGAR BY PAYING \$1 T. G. BRUNSON'S.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

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

New York Observer

The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

Send for Sample Copy—Free. NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS

FURNITURE DEALERS

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

Undertaking a Specialty. Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } 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, at the court-house, in the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), township twelve (12), range eighteen (18), more particularly described as beginning at the north corner of said north-east quarter section, thence north 40 degrees west 27-100 chains, thence north 29 degrees west 52-100 chains, thence north 34 1-2 degrees west 97-100 chains, thence north 14 1-2 degrees west 55-100 chains, thence north 25 3-4 degrees west 45-100 chains, thence north 38 1-2 degrees west 121-100 chains, thence northerly following Lawrence and Leecompton road to the north line of said quarter section, thence east to the north-east corner of said quarter section, thence south to the place of beginning; also the northwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19), also the southwest quarter of range seven (7), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19), containing three hundred and ninety-two (392) acres. All situated in Douglas county, Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy 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. BARRETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } 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, and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block seven (7) of range nineteen (19), 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 from east to west, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; said tract of land lying and being in the said county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy 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. BARRETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Youths and Boys—The Largest and Most Complete Stock 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.

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.

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.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

67 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.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Will make, for the Next Sixty Days Only, a Grand Offer of PIANOS AND ORGANS.

\$850 Square Grand Piano for only \$245.

STYLE 3

Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 8 strings, 7-1/3 Octaves full patent cantate agraffes, our new patent overstrung, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy molding round case, full iron frame, French Grand action, grand hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with one piano cover, stool and book, only \$245.00. Please send reference if you do not send money with order.

PIANOS sold at wholesale factory prices. These pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the highest honors.

Our Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ, style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains five octaves, five sets of reeds, four of 2 1/2 octaves each, and one of three octaves.

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.

Lost-Take Notice. All persons are warned against purchasing or negotiating Douglas County Elevator storage receipts No. 55 and No. 56, dated July 7, 1880, and payable to my order, as the same have been canceled.

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

DECEMBER 1, 1880.

A FULL assortment of tops at Wiedemann's.

Horticultural Department.

Chinese Pears.

While the subject of pear blight is before us, we wish to say a few words on the Chinese pears. For many years we have had in fruit two varieties of these trees very nearly alike, received from different sources—the one known as the "Chinese pear," the other "Chinese Sand pear." These, so far, have not been stricken with what we would call pear blight. Their fruit is large and handsome, but appears to be of no value except for cooking. The wood of these has been badly injured by each cold winter, and the severe winter of 1877-78 well nigh finished them all. Four years ago we received clons of six other varieties of Chinese pears, newly imported. These were top-grafted on hardy, healthy trees. They grew finely, and this season they nearly all fruited. They were also severely injured by cold. None of the fruit was eatable. The present season all of these, as well as the two older varieties, have shown more or less blight. But this appears to be the form of blight that we have on the Siberian crabs and common apples, and not the regular pear blight. This apple and crab blight has been very prevalent in Northern Illinois for the past five years, destroying some varieties almost entirely, and badly crippling many others. It does not appear to be the same as what is generally known as "fire blight of the pear," Prof. Burrill to the contrary notwithstanding, but appears to be a native fungus attacking the apple, Siberian crab, pear, thorns, wild crabs, and other trees of the *Rosacea* family. We admit there is some guesswork about this, but we shall consider it good guessing. At any rate, the fact remains that they blighted.

These Chinese and Japanese pear trees are queer-looking things. They have large, thick leaves, and coarse, long-pointed wood, with pointed buds closely resembling the young shoots of our common aspen (*P. grandidentata*). We have for years been greatly interested in the Chinese pears for the reason that if we found any pears that would live and thrive in these Western states we should look for them in climates similar to that of these states. Western China and Central Russia have continental climates very similar to ours, except in not being so malarious. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, has great hopes from varieties of pears found near Moscow and Central Russia.

Now a word of warning. Because a pear is a variety from China, Japan or Russia, or because it is a so-called "hybrid" between any of these, or the "Chinese Sand pear," or because any of these or any other pears have thrived and remained entirely healthy in Georgia, New Jersey, Massachusetts or anywhere else, this is no reason that it will live, bear fruit and remain healthy in these Western states.

We have a few varieties of pears that have remained almost if not quite healthy in the regions where pear blight has been the most prevalent and deadly for years. In the progeny of these we should look for a race of healthy trees for our climate, and not untried foreigners; yet it is well enough for those who have the time and means to test them all.

We do not wish this to be taken as throwing slurs at Kieffer's Hybrid Chinese Sand pear or anybody else's pear, be it blight-proof or not blight-proof, but simply to give facts as we have found them.

To sum all up, the only hopes we have left for growing pears in the Mississippi valley is that the few varieties that we have found free from blight may remain so; and the blight on the Chinese varieties this season is not the genuine pear blight, but only a periodical scourge now prevalent that will soon pass away, as the same thing did here over thirty years ago. We do not expect to give up the Dominion, Rawles Genet and other choice apples because they are now scourged by a disease. Nearly all very fatal diseases as well as insect troubles are periodical, devastating for a period and then disappearing. —D. B. Wier, in *Prarie Farmer*.

Van Wyck's Sweet Siberian Crab Apple.

All crab apples are designated as Siberian; whereas we have but two varieties which originated in that country, and these are supposed to be hybrids from varieties of the common apple. These crab apples are, we think,

more ornamental than useful, although they make a tolerable jelly, but they make still better preserves. The general custom is to prepare them whole.

There are quite a number of American varieties, perhaps ten or a dozen, and some of these equal to a great many standard apples for dessert. There is one known as the American or Sweet-scented crab, a native of the southern part of the Alleghenies. The tree is small, with broad leaves and white flowers, which become purple before they drop off. They have a powerful odor, resembling that of violets. We deem this variety much more valuable for its beauty and perfume than for the utility of its fruit, which is very acid. It is sometimes made into cider, and occasionally into preserves.

The best of all crabs is Van Wyck Sweet crab. It is a seedling that originated from some old crab trees growing upon the estate of Van Wyck, which had dropped their fruit; the seeds of some germinated, and the young trees were carefully transplanted and cultivated. Among the number was one which was very much admired for its beauty, size and the sweetness of its flavor. It was as handsome as a finely colored pear, with a delicate bloom upon it which resembled a plum. It had the appearance of a crab, and yet it was sweet as honey. Its general appearance and characteristics gave rise to a discussion among pomologists as to whether it was a crab or an apple. In fact, the idea generally prevailed that the crab, being in the first instance a hybrid from the apple, had gone back to its origin. Among the number who claimed it as a crab was Mr. Fuller and Mr. Charles Downing, both deciding it to be a crab. But Van Wyck's crab apple would be just the same fruit if the word crab was omitted and it was called an apple. It lacks the acid flavor which we have already considered essential to the crab, although it retains the long, slender stem. —*American Cultivator*.

Pruning Grape Vines.

No great art is required except to cut away as much of the old growth as you well can, and leave one-sixth to one-quarter of the last year's growth in good shape for bearing. To get the grapes high enough from the ground, some old wood must be retained. The shoots which strike from near the roots are of little value for fruiting, and should not be allowed to grow unless they are wished to renew the vine. A long, straight shoot of last year's growth is not strong enough to bear fruit along its entire length. At every bud there will be a new shoot with two or three bunches of grapes. To save a branch eight or ten feet long with the expectation that it will fruit along its entire length is absurd. The upper end will have a few strong, fruitful shoots, and these will rob all those below. If all are permitted to grow, the lower part of the vine will become an interminable maze of vine before July, and the fruit will probably mildew. As a rule I do not care to leave more than five or six buds on one of last year's shoots, and I only leave this number because after the shoot starts I expect to rub out one-half or more of the weakest and divert the strength of the vine to the others. My training is not artistic. Because of the chickens I do not try to grow grapes near the ground. Besides, I think that I get better grapes well up on the trellis than I could get lower down, and they are certainly more easily kept from the depredation of fowls. —*Cor. Country Gentleman*.

The Market Garden.

Celery while in trenches for the winter should not be allowed to freeze hard. A moderate freezing does no harm. The hay or straw for covering should be at hand when needed. As soon as the winter fairly sets in, the covering, which until then was slight, should be made about one foot in thickness. Celery in boxes in the cellar is more apt to suffer from heat than cold. The boxes, about nine inches wide, are made of old stuff, and as long as convenient. Set the celery in them as in trenches. The boxes should be placed their own width apart, thus avoiding a solid mass of celery, which would heat and decay. The cellar should be as near freezing point as possible.

Cold frames will now need daily attention. The plants kept in them are not to grow, and should they start they would be ruined. The sashes are to be

kept continuously closed only during the coldest winter weather. At all other times, especially during the day, they must be lifted. When the temperature of the atmosphere is above freezing, the sashes should be off altogether.

Cellars where roots are stored need to be kept cool, otherwise the roots will shrivel or start into growth and be injured. Roots for table use, if kept in earth or sand, are fresher and better than others.

Parsnips left in the ground are improved in sweetness by freezing. They can be dug during a thaw.

Salsify is also hardy, and may be left in the ground with the same treatment as parsnips. —*American Agriculturist*.

Girdling Apple Trees.

A correspondent of the *Prarie Farmer*, an exclusive nurseryman, living at Springfield, Ills., furnishes that paper a brief account of his series of experiments in girdling apple trees to induce bearing. He had an excellent opportunity for performing these experiments, having about 14,000 trees in his orchard, most of which are set thirty feet apart, the trees fifteen feet in the row, every alternate one to be removed as they become older and require more space. On these alternate ones the experiments were made, and standing thus side by side with the un-girdled trees the results could be easily and accurately compared. The conclusion reached from these trials, now of several years' standing, is that very thrifty trees, growing in the rich soils of the West, are made to bear sooner or more abundantly by girdling or cutting out a ring of bark from a fourth to half an inch wide, and that the tree is not at all lessened in longevity. The time for performing the operation must vary with the age and condition of the trees. On those over fifteen years of age the work should be performed in April; on younger trees of more recovering power it may be even as late as June. The experiments have been so successful that large additions are made to the orchards with a view of bringing them into early bearing by this process.

The Fruit Garden.

There is but little to be done in the work and go into winter quarters. Mild days will give an opportunity to fruit garden, except to finish up fall finish pruning currants, grape vines, etc., at the same time saving any of the wood that may be needed for propagation.

Many plants are killed by too much protection. For example, strawberries are hardy, and the covering of straw, marsh hay, etc., that is recommended for them is not so much to shield from cold as to prevent frequent freezing and thawing of the soil. The covering should be mainly around and not upon the plants.

Shrubs that are not quite hardy do not require bundling up, as was thought necessary not many years ago, when more plants were smothered than benefited by the covering. A little brush, or better, some evergreen boughs, placed close to the shrub will ward off the severe winds, modify sudden changes of temperature, and be a sufficient protection. Tender raspberries must be bent down and covered with earth before freezing prevents it.

Coarse manure may be applied around currants, gooseberries, blackberries, etc.; in the spring rake off the straw and fork in the rest. —*American Agriculturist*.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only costs fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

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The Household.

The Family Relation. NO. VII. FAMILY PERFECTION.

In one of my last articles I noticed christian perfection, and stated that it was attainable in this life. In this number I shall go further, and affirm that there is such a state as a family perfection.

This to some may seem an impossibility. But when husband and wife are well educated, and I mean by this well raised and instructed in the christian system as to observe the true courtesies of a christian life, they will scorn at all times to be less than a true gentleman or lady, in company or alone, at home or abroad. There will be no need of affectation or uncalled-for excuses. Each member will, as a good soldier in the camp or field, always be in the right place at the right time; always lending a brotherly, helping hand.

The rising hour is always scrupulously observed. All know the hour. Their very natures were so acclimated to it that all felt uneasy any other way. But let this rule be broken a few times and see how soon nature yields to indolent habits, and hurry, bluster and fret follow with all their attendant ills to mental, social, physical and religious growth! Indeed, longevity itself is retarded. In one of "the best regulated families" that I ever knew there was but rarely any calling up of husband, wife or children. All were anxious always to be on time without a call. They had learned to esteem it ill manners on their part to be called out of bed.

Before breakfast all were quietly rested. The husband read a chapter from "the old family Bible;" then all quietly kneeling, he offered prayer. The wife gave thanks at the breakfast-table; the husband at dinner and supper. The wife read and offered family prayer before retiring at night. Often, too, morning and evening songs were sung before the reading of the Word. It may be said that this is too much of a cross, and takes too much time in the mornings and evenings. From ten to fifteen minutes is time enough for reading, singing and prayer, and that family is to be pitied indeed that cannot enjoy thanksgiving and the reading of the Scriptures that much every day.

When the husband and wife read the Scriptures daily they are more likely to take them for their rule of faith and practice than when they do not. A wife need have no fears of her husband ever becoming a bad, unkind, swearing spendthrift or drunkard if he reads and takes God's Word for his teacher. No husband need have any doubt as to his having "a helpmeet" in every sense of the word if she does the same. More christian conversation and true brotherly kindness would be enjoyed by men. Wives would not so often save all their confessions till they see the priest or meet in the class-room. Not only would there be less fault-finding among neighbors, but there would be none of it if God's Word was obeyed. Life would increase, happiness abound and universal brotherhood be the great, grand result. A. V.

WONSEVU, Kans.

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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.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation 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, Fluttering at the Heart, Dozes 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, one dose effecting a change of feeling as to astound 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 one and 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.
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They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their gentle Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR ON WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a simple 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.



DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.

A discovery which cures by the natural process, ABSORPTION, all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System, when nothing else can be done. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its effects, and the first cure for those painful and much dreaded affections.

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickdust, Nervous, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Deposit Weakness and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing.

DELICATE FEMALES, or victims of wasted or prostrated energies, caused by irregular habits, the abuse of nature and mental or physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and restores the vigor of health.

PAIN IN THE BACK. We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the only certain and permanent cure for every form of this prevalent and distressing complaint.

YOUNG MEN suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business or work, may be restored and manhood regained.

Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken in to the system by way of the stomach. It is an old treatment well tried and proven inefficient; though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint they sow the seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The price of our Pad brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail free of postage on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, 25¢; Children's, 15¢; Special (extra size), 35¢. 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. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless kidney pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other.

Farm and Stock.

Honey is Money.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—If a farmer don't believe there is money in honey, let him go to a store and price some of the product of the honey bee. He will find that he has to pay the price of a bushel of corn for a pound of native sweetness. If he don't believe there is money to be made in raising bees, he will at least agree with us that honey is money when you have it to sell.

Let us investigate the subject of profit in bee raising for a moment, and see what can be done. A colony of bees will quadruple their number the first two years, and every year thereafter they may be counted on to double their numbers.

The first season two years after setting up the first swarm a bee-keeper would have three swarms; next year they would number six; the third year they would number twelve, and in five years he would possess forty-eight colonies.

Now forty-eight colonies might be more than the average farm would support without feeding, and that never pays. We will then base our calculations on twenty-four swarms, and find how they pay. A good, strong colony will furnish in a good year at the lowest calculation fifty pounds of honey for sale or consumption. This is twelve hundred pounds of choice honey for the market from the twenty-four colonies, after allowing each colony to retain at least fifty pounds for the winter and breeding season. Now twelve hundred pounds of choice honey will fetch in the market at wholesale rates fifteen cents per pound, or \$180—the value of six hundred bushels of corn at thirty cents. One hundred and eighty dollars added to the income of every farmer in the country would render them one and all the most independent, and, if realized from honey, the most amiable and sweet-tempered citizens in all the land.

Now as to the expense. When run in a small way it amounts to a trifle. Any handy man can make a good hive. There are numberless unpatented hives as good as the best patented. Two or three acres of buckwheat in connection with the Alsike, red and white clovers, a blackberry and raspberry patch, and such flowers as grow in great profusion all over our prairies, will insure a rich harvest of sweets. A little care, a cheap shelter from storms and the direct rays of our fervid summer sun are all that is necessary to insure a farmer a profitable harvest of the most delicious sweet found in all the realms of science. And another consideration presents itself. The women and the children soon take kindly to the care of the little busy brown workers, more especially when they are insured a share in the profits for their private purse.

There seems to be no danger of our overstocking the market with honey. No one ever heard of such a thing. So that men need not fear no market for their surplus sweetness. They can always sell at remunerative prices.

When our merchants have to send clear to California for honey, it is about time our people were waking up to the necessity for bee culture.

We hope to hear of a wakening interest in this direction next season, and shall be pleased to hear from any readers of THE SPIRIT upon the subject.

B. A. BAILEY.

An Earnest Word to Western Dairy-men.

Knowing the great interest taken in the dairy products of the West I would like to lay before you some facts which may be of benefit to dairymen, and in fact to all those who are interested in the butter and cheese trade of the Western states.

The great competition among the cheese factories, each of them trying to outdo the other in making large dividends to their patrons, leads to some deplorable results. Every year they skim their milk more and more, and many of them in attempting to replace in some way the richness thus taken from the cheese manage to work in some low grade of butter or anti-huff to give the cheese a fair appearance, which lasts, however, but ten to fifteen days. Up to this age the appearance of the cheese is good and the flavor fair, but as they get old they begin to change in both appearance and flavor,

and when two or three months old they are rancid and bitter and not fit for use.

I have been in the cheese trade in Chicago for twenty-two years, and this season is the first that such cheese came under my notice. It has caused the dealers considerable trouble and loss, and if the practice is persisted in must necessarily result in great injury to the reputation of our Western cheese.

If the factories that have creameries attached to them should skim not to exceed 1-4 to 1-2 pounds of butter to the 100 pounds of milk, they could run the milk each day and make a good flat cheese, say 35 pounds, suitable for the Southern trade, or 50 to 55 pounds Cheddar shape, that would sell readily for second grade of export cheese, either of which would fetch here to-day 10-12 to 11 cents, or within 1 to 1-2 cents per pound of the best full-cream cheese. This price, with butter at 30 cents, will pay a better dividend than where the cheese is skimmed down so close as to make it difficult to effect sales at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Those cheese factories that have not skimmed at all during the past three years, from April 1 to December 1, made a better dividend than most of those that skimmed hard, besides helping to maintain the reputation the West is justly entitled to in cheese as well as in creamery butter.

In Ohio, some years ago, the cheese factories skimmed as close as could be, consequently the Southern trade gave the preference to the Western cheese, as we were not then skimming much. Now, after several years' experience of this kind, they have concluded to skim less, and are working hard to regain their lost trade and reputation. Surely this example should suffice to convince our Western dairymen that their true interest lies in making full-cream cheese in summer months and skimming lightly in the winter, if they skim at all.

I am happy to be able to state that in one section of the West at least (I refer to Wisconsin) they are making full-cream cheese that will compare most favorably with York state or Canada make. We handle the product of a great many factories from Northern Wisconsin, and our foreign as well as our home trade are well pleased with them.

The defects I have pointed out in our Western cheese making, and the loss suffered by the West every year owing to the large amounts of streaked and rancid butter sent to market, principally from the small dairies, where but little care is taken, entails a loss of several cents a pound on their product. The animal heat should be taken out of the milk before setting, so as to have the cream in proper condition before it is churned; then salted with say one ounce of the best fine salt to the pound of butter, and put up in uniform ash or oak tubs, filled water measure; a fine butter cloth put on top and sprinkled over with a little salt, the cover soaked in brine before being put on, with three small tin straps lapping over about one inch on cover—these directions being carefully observed will leave the package in good shape for shipment to any market in this country or in Europe.

If our Western dairymen would but look into this and make their butter and cheese so that they would be saleable in the markets of Europe as well as of this country, they could build up and maintain a reputation for the Western dairy products that would be of great benefit to them in the future and would save them many millions of dollars yearly.

I am prompted to speak thus earnestly from my personal experience on a trip through the principal European markets in August and September last, during which I learned from their leading butter and cheese dealers how great an injury is being inflicted upon our American dairy trade abroad by this poor butter and cheese.—P. Moran, in Farmers' Review.

Scab in Sheep.

It is necessary, in order to effect a permanent cure of scab in sheep, in the first place, that the sheep be dipped and redipped in some curative, a medicant which will completely destroy both the acari and their eggs; and in the second place, that the sheep which have been thus thoroughly dressed should either be immediately removed to a clear run or that such a thorough and lasting disinfectant (a preservation against reinfection) should be used

with the curative as would insure the protection of the sheep from the acari existing on the infected runs for a period beyond that during which the insect could possibly live in any other situation than on the sheep.

When a country becomes so thickly stocked as to render it impracticable to find fresh pasturage for such sheep on their being dressed, the other alternative, the employment of a lasting disinfectant with the curative, becomes necessary. Among other specifics for this purpose sulphur was tried, but with such fluctuating success that its qualities as a disinfectant of sufficient duration to outlive the insect were for some time doubted. It was not until 1854 that Mr. John Ruthford, of Yarra Wonga, Victoria, Australia, by properly apportioning the qualities of tobacco and sulphur, viz., one pound of each to four gallons of water, and by dipping the sheep twice, at an interval of about fourteen days, in a careful and systematic manner, fairly established the character of sulphur as a lasting "disinfectant," which he at the same time confirmed the belief in tobacco as a most effective curative, which although very destructive to insect life is comparatively innocuous to that of animals. Since Mr. Ruthford discovered this cure, he dressed on his own station 52,000 sheep that had been three years diseased and thought to be perfectly incurable. This he accomplished by two dressings without destroying a single hurdle or corral or removing any of the sheep from the old runs.

Since then millions of scabby sheep have been permanently cured in Victoria and New South Wales. In fact, this dressing has the credit of having eradicated scab from the flocks of both these colonies. And there are good grounds for ascertaining that had the remedy not been known and used, neither colonies would be as they are—perfectly free from the scourge.

In New Zealand in 1866 I had part of my flock, consisting of 100,000 sheep, condemned for scab, and under the above treatment I had my clean certificate from the government in six weeks. I dipped twice, the second time fourteen days from the first.

In the colonies we have laws, and we have to abide by them. If my neighbor in that country allowed a scabby sheep to get among mine, from that moment the government inspector would take possession of my flock and put my sheep through their two dressings, whether they were diseased or not, and charge said neighbor with all expense, no matter whether it ruined him or not. After they were dressed they would again be handed over to me. "That's business." Why should an industrious, careful flockmaster suffer by a worthless neighbor? It would be well for American sheep owners were the laws as stringent here.—Cor. Breeders' Journal.

Wintering Bees.

There is no question that so deeply concerns bee-keepers as to how to winter bees successfully. If a man does not get much honey, or does not get a good price for it, but has his bees left, he can try again, with the hope of doing better next time; but if his bees die in wintering he would naturally feel a little discouraged. We have reason to believe that there are more bees lost every year in wintering than from all other causes combined.

Experience proves very clearly that very severe cold, even for two or three weeks, is dangerous to bees. This may work evil in two ways—they feel the chill, essay to move, and drop from the cluster and perish; with more activity, they eat more and thus may use up the honey where the bees are clustered, and the surrounding honey being chilled and inaccessible, the bees actually starve. Extremes of heat and cold are also detrimental, especially if the bees are prevented from flying. With either heat or cold the bees become uneasy, eat more, and unless they can fly become diseased and die. Excessive moisture in and about the hive is also a source of danger to the bees as dampness and warmth always promote the development of fungus growth, which may not only affect the bee through the air which it consumes, but also by contaminating its food.

Now to secure the best result from our bees they must be properly wintered, and to do this they must be kept free from dampness and at a uniform temperature; and we can best do this

by having the hives so constructed that they may be packed on every side with sawdust or chaff. The bottom should also be double and packed; and we also want something over the bees to absorb the moisture and for ventilation. We can do this by laying a sheet of duck over the frames and covering it with a thin chaff cushion, or six or eight inches of chaff or dry sawdust, which should be kept dry by a tight cover, and left on their summer stands, with the entrance to the hive left open, so the bees may go out and in at their leisure; and if the hive contains a good strong stock of bees and plenty of honey they should stand over very severe winters and come through in good condition. The packing should be left on till the first of June next year. After your bees are put into winter quarters, do not disturb them; the quieter they are kept the better.—Farmer's Advocate.

Disease in American Cattle.

There is much speculation on this subject—much that has no reason in it. The trouble and charges have their origin in the way that cattle are handled more than in anything else. As to the question of pleuro-pneumonia in the West, there is none; but of our cattle that go from the West to Europe, many are driven until overheated, and then put into exposed pens and kept there until they become chilled, then crowded into cars and overheated again. This same process is repeated three or four times before reaching the seaboard; then they are thrust upon the steamer's deck to become chilled again, or sweated under deck, and by the time they reach Liverpool, Bristol or Deptford a portion of them must show pneumonia. If a good veterinary inspection could be had at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, and another at the seaboard, to detect those that have got out of condition by the process named, we should hear less of pleuro-pneumonia. Then again, the cattle that are sent to Europe are the best fatted and are the least able to stand the treatment they get. Good covered sheds to protect them from heat at their feeding station in summer and from cold in winter would be another move by which they would be kept in their healthy condition.—Breeders' Journal.

Veterinary Department.

Lymphangitis.

Please prescribe for my mare. She is in the pasture in the morning apparently well; in the afternoon she is so lame in the left hind leg or foot that she cannot touch it to the ground; in two days her leg is swollen and inflamed to the knee joint, and a watery discharge oozes out all around the coronet. She suffers terribly. Stands on three legs all the time. Some say it is grease heel.

ANSWER.—From the suddenness of the attack we are inclined to think you have a case of acute lymphangitis, and the inflammation has existed to such a degree as to cause the tissues to slough. It is liable to extend to other parts of the body, and if such proves to be the case it is doubtful if she will recover.

Treatment: Wash the parts with warm water and castile soap. Apply a poultice of linseed meal for two days, with laudanum in it to allay the pain; afterward bathe three times a day with tincture of opium and Goulard's extract, of each three, hamamelis four, water ten ounces; mix, and touch the raw surface daily with chloride of zinc one, to water twelve parts, mixed; give twenty-four ounces of linseed oil in a drench and encourage it to act by rectile injections of warm water and soap. Give two ounces of sulphate of magnesia three times a day, and if the pain is very acute half an ounce of chloral hydrate morning and night. Give laxative feed, and keep in a loose box.

Influenza.

My colt had the distemper last spring, and he appears about to have it again. He has been very dull and spiritless ever since. He is now running at the nose a thin, watery discharge a little whitish in appearance. The glands are enlarged. There is a little swelling in the throat. The glands are about the size of hens' eggs, and he has a peculiar wheezing sound when he breathes as though there was something loose in his throat. He is very low in flesh. Has been a good feeder until lately. It takes him one hour and a half to eat his feed now, when he would eat it before in fifteen minutes. If you can do anything to help him you will greatly oblige a reader of your paper.

ANSWER.—You have a case of influenza, the result of having contracted a

cold. Treatment: If the hair is long at the throat, clip it off and apply a liberal dressing of acetate of cantharides, and if you do not succeed in getting a blister in twelve hours, repeat the dressing. Steam his head by placing some oats in a bag, that into a bucket, and pour boiling water into the bucket; then encompass his nose in the nozzle of the bag and allow him to inhale the steam for twenty minutes; then clothe him and place into a warm box, where no drafts can reach him. Give soft feed and one of the following powders night and morning: take carbonate of iron and muriate of ammonia, of each two; gentian root, pulverized, four drachms; mix and make into sixteen powders.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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