

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 465.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

BY GEO. W. HOWS.

The bright, crisp snow is falling,
And the earth is robed in white,
While a solemn, church-like stillness
Pervades the quiet night.
Save when some noisy reveler
His bacchanal trolleys out
And breaks upon the midnight air
With rude and boisterous shout.

The street-lamps glare and flicker,
As the snow goes hurrying past,
And the sad old year of blighted hopes
Is breathing out its last.
Yes, dying there at midnight,
And the snow which covers all
Will be unto the parting one
A pure and spotless pall.

Out in the dimly-lighted street,
Where the night winds go and come,
A woman, worn and heartsick,
Is sadly trudging home.
Home—ah! how false and hollow
That word to her appears,
As she thinks with heart of longing
On the home of bygone years.

The cottage bright and sunny,
With its ivy-covered wall,
And the odor, as of violets,
That is stealing over all,
The little sparkling brooklet,
And the hedge of wild flowers rare,
That throw a perfumed fragrance
Out on the summer air.

With hurried, falling footsteps
She presses through the throng,
While out from gayly lighted homes
She hears the merry song
Of blithe and happy children,
Who, with laughter ringing o'er,
Beckon to her from the broken heart
That is sighing at the door.

She pauses for an instant,
With a longing, saddened gaze,
And sees once more the happy home
She knew in former days.
She sees the dear old mother
Whom she never more shall meet,
For the woman, sick and lonely,
Is dying in the street.

And now some reckless roysterer
Or rade and boisterous churl,
Looks up with eyes of insult
On the fair and lovely girl.
Then speaks to her harsh words of shame—
"Poor soul! she can but groan
And press with hurried footsteps
To her garret drear and lone."

The sad old year is dying,
The snow has turned to rain,
And there the woman lonely sits
With throbbing heart and brain.
Another moment and the bells
From out the steeple toll
"This cough again! O God! O God!
To thee I yield my soul!"

"I thought I might have lived, alas,
Till the merry spring should come,
And see once more, with laughing eye,
My childhood's happy home;
Might clasp my dear old mother
To this aching, broken heart—
Ah! sad it is and desolate
Without her kiss to part!"

I see thee now, dear mother,
With thy kindly, tender smile,
And little brother Willie, too,
Is standing there the while.
I see thee still, dear mother—
Ah! a film comes o'er my eyes,
O mother, Willie! Pray for me!
And with that prayer she dies.

The long, long night is ended,
And the morning sun shines out,
While the bright New Year is welcomed
With many a glad shout.
The New Year's morn is breaking,
And the sky is rosy red,
That speaks a happier life beyond
For the cold and silent dead.

1880—RETROSPECTIVE.

BY BISHOP CLARK.

Another year is numbered with the past.
We naturally stop, at this stage in the journey
of time, to look back and review what has hap-
pened during the twelve months that have
come to a close.

As a nation, we have abundant cause for
gratitude.

The ravages of pestilence have not visited
us. Do we comprehend how much this means?
To hear the death-carr rumbling at midnight
through the silent street; whole families cut
off at a single stroke; the atmosphere charged
with mephitic vapors; all business suspended;
property made valueless; affrighted crowds
blocking every avenue of egress from the place;
famine treading close upon the heels of disease;
crime intensified by desperation; panic freez-
ing up the fountains of natural affection; hope-
less despair written on every countenance—
this is what we have been spared during the
last year, all through the length and breadth of
the land.

It has also been a year of peace. Our strong
men have not been cut down in battle, our

towns depopulated, fields desolated, homes and
shops and temples burned to ashes, precious
works of art destroyed, commerce swept from
the seas, currency depreciated, the common
forms of justice suspended, internal passions
let loose—from all this we have been delivered.
Dr. Franklin said: "There never was a good
war or a bad peace." What he meant was, not
that there might not be an inevitable war, or a
righteous war, but no war that is good in it-
self—that is, in its processes; and if it is possi-
ble for a nation to preserve its honor and integ-
rity, "the inglorious arts of peace" are to be
preferred to the pomp and circumstance, the
triumphs and the miseries of war.

It has been a year of singular fertility. The
soil has brought forth abundantly, furnishing
enough for our own use and a large surplus to
be sent to foreign lands. No man, woman or
child in these United States needs to suffer for
want of food. None would suffer if all the abed-
dled were willing to work and the greediness
of monopolists could be abated. There is no
poverty in this nation for which the laws of
nature are responsible. Neither is there any
for which the laws of the state are responsible.
Taxation falls lightly upon the poorer classes.
There are no lords of the manor who must
have their double tithes of the fruits of the
earth, whether the laborer can give his children
bread or not.

It has been a year not only of abundant pro-
duction, but also of great business activity.
For a time, although products were never
more plentiful, the wheels of trade almost
ceased to move. Now they are whirling again,
and "the winter of our discontent" is over.
Many who thought they were poor or fast be-
coming so when the year opened are now con-
templating the balance in their accounts with
a smiling face. What it was that broke the
spell it may not be easy to say; but it is broken,
and if we are willing to learn something from
experience, and do not try to multiply the dol-
lar too rapidly, and extend credit until it is too
thin to hold anything, and live beyond our
means, spending what we have not earned—if
we can only manage to retain a fair modicum
of common sense and keep from going crazy
again—a career of solid prosperity awaits the
nation, such as perhaps has had no parallel in
the history of the world.

There is still another and a special cause for
gratitude. Once in every four years the or-
ganic structure of our government is subjected
to a peculiar strain. It is no slight thing for
the people of a republic, made up of so many
separate states, covering an area that stretches
from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with all their
varied interests and local prejudices and sec-
tional feelings, to be called upon, in the space
of twelve hours, to determine, by the simple
act of dropping a bit of paper in a box, who is
to rule over them. To have this accomplished
fairly and honestly, without undue constraint
or riotous outbreak, and when it is done to
have the defeated minority, especially when
they tread closely upon the heels of the ma-
jority, acquiesce in the result loyally and un-
murmuringly, accepting the issue without
thought of remonstrance, is something which
would once have proved to be impossible, and
would to-day be impossible in most of the na-
tions of the earth. France has accomplished it
at last; but through what struggles and death-
throes and awful convulsions! It is always a
relief when one of these elections is over—and
although many of our citizens would have pre-
ferred another man, I presume that we may
all congratulate ourselves upon the reasonable
prospect that he whom the people have chosen
for their ruler will try to deal justly with all
sections of the land; will do nothing to aggra-
vate the fear of imperialism which has taken
possession of certain minds, and discourage
every measure that is likely to derange the
business of the country, or impair the honest
currency, upon which anything like true pros-
perity is so dependent.

This is the general retrospect of the year now
closing. But in looking over the route that we
have been traveling we have to recall our own
personal experiences, some of which we may
have occasion to regret, and others to be thank-
ful for. You may have sometimes stumbled in
the way, or strolled off into forbidden paths, or
slumbered when you ought to have been wide
awake and on your feet; you may have yielded
to temptation, and done things which you ought
not to have done, as well as left undone other
things which you ought to have done. If so,
there is a year now opening before you in
which, if you will, you may do something to
redeem that which is lost.

You may have more pleasant remembrances.

You have seen the work of your hands prosper;
you are stronger than you were a year ago; you
have grown somewhat older, but you have also
grown somewhat wiser; you have had some
cloudy days, but more of sunshine; you have
been pricked by some sharp thorns, but you
have also gathered many fragrant flowers; and
now you feel that you have cause to be thank-
ful for the cloud as well as the sun, for the
thorn as well as the flower. Or it may be that
in the retrospect the shadows seem to have
prevailed. At this close of the year there is a
vacant place in your household; there is a fa-
miliar step that is heard no more on the stair-
case; the voice that was once so cheering
greeted you no more in the morning. In yonder
garden of the dead there is one little green
mound more precious than all the world beside.
But then the breaking of these earthly bonds
has enabled you to soar nearer heaven.

"Who ne'er the mournful midnight hour
Weeping upon his bed has sat,
He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers."

Philosophy of Education.

NO. V.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

In teaching spelling the perceptive powers
should be continually used. Here, imitation,
which is dependent upon perception, and which
is so active in the child, should be employed
to its fullest extent. The eye and the hand,
which are the instruments of imitation, should
be constantly used by the child in copying
words, in the same characters found in the
book, whether Roman, Italic, or script. That is
the child should be required to print, or write
the words perceived by the eye.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THIS.

By thus dwelling upon the words, their form
or image becomes indelibly photographed, as it
were, on the brain. This is the reason why
proof-readers instantly determine whether a
word is spelled right, simply by its look, with-
out separating it into its literal elements.

Words, therefore, should be learned as
wholes. The old way of pronouncing the syl-
lables of a word separately, as it is spelled, is
both unphilosophical and detrimental.

In teaching penmanship, perception and imi-
tation must be continually employed. The
hand must trace on paper the image of the let-
ter or word formed in the mind. An expert in
penmanship who has seen a person write, forms
and retains in his mind an image or picture of
the letters or words he saw written. By com-
paring this mental image or picture with a given
piece of writing, he determines whether it is
false or genuine. This is one of the cases
where science comes in to the aid of justice.

The child learns words in the same way that
the expert does. Indeed, there is no other
way. Percepts come only by exercising percep-
tion.

DRAWING FIRST.

Philosophically the elements of drawing
should be taught before penmanship, because
they are more simple, more concrete, appeal
more strongly to the eye, and hence are more
easily learned and executed.

There being nothing but straight lines and
plain curves in elementary drawing, the child,
by practicing it in a pleasant and attractive
way, readily learns all the necessary principles
of penmanship, because the latter is nothing
but a system of lines and curves. Then, by
means of charts and copies, through imitation,
the formation of letters and words becomes
easy.

NUMBERS.

In teaching numbers to beginners perception
can be very beneficially used. By means of
short sticks, corns, beans, numerical frames,
or marks upon the slate or blackboard, the
ideas of numbers may be conveyed to the
young mind, when the abstract method would
entirely fail. The abstract can be reached only
through the concrete.

Number is always abstract. There is no such
thing as concrete number. Still concrete things
may be used to represent numbers. Some of
the arithmetic-makers, in treating of numbers,
have made a jumble of nonsense. For exam-
ple, they say the multiplicand may be a con-
crete number, but the multiplier must always
be abstract. Just as though it made any differ-
ence which factor was named the multiplicand
or the multiplier!

As concrete things may be used to represent
numbers, so numbers may be used to represent
concrete things. No one pretends that horses
can be multiplied by dollars, nor horses by
horses. But a number representing horses or
dollars can be multiplied by a number repre-
senting dollars or horses. This is all you do,

or can do, if you say you multiply ten horses
by fifty dollars. This latter expression is just
as correct as to say you multiply ten horses by
fifty, which the arithmetic-makers would say
is correct. Neither is correct.

Discard at once and forever the false and un-
philosophical notion of concrete numbers.

GEOGRAPHY.

In this branch, above most others, perception
should be employed. First, as far as possible
in actually viewing the surface of the earth.
Secondly, by globes, charts, maps and outlines,
because these truly represent the earth's sur-
face, and because they can be seen.

There is no branch, from the lowest to the
highest, in which perception is not necessarily
employed. But I cannot here point out all the
methods of developing it that will occur to the
skillful and experienced teacher.

In the perceptive stage, do not require nor
expect any reasoning. This is unphilosophical.
You cannot reverse nature's order. Your
whole work in this stage is to cultivate and de-
velop perception.

Errands of Mercy in Connecticut.

A peculiar case has lately been decided in
the supreme court in Norwich, involving some
interesting points of law and some pretty fine
questions of definition. In brief, the facts are
these: A Mrs. Denison, while driving in
Colchester more than a year ago one Sunday,
was very seriously injured by reason of a de-
fective highway. She is still so badly hurt
that she cannot leave her bed, and may be a
life cripple. She sued the town for \$10,000
damages, and recovered a judgment for \$50
instead. The court decided that the highway
was defective owing to the town's negligence,
but ruled that the burden of proof was upon
the plaintiff, who was traveling on Sunday, to
show that she was on an errand of mercy at
the precise time of the accident. The Sunday
law, which stands to-day upon our statute
books, reads: "Every person who shall travel,
or do any secular business or labor except
works of necessity or mercy, or keep open any
shop, warehouse, or manufacturing or me-
chanical establishment, or expose any property
for sale, or engage in any sport or recreation on
Sunday, between sunrise and sunset, shall be
fined not more than \$4 nor less than \$1." If
Mrs. Denison were disobeying this law, then
the town would be relieved of its responsi-
bility. The testimony developed the fact that
she was on her way to visit a sister-in-law who
was in feeble health, and she so thoroughly
stuck to that apparently merciful intention,
that she refused to get out at a friend's house
that she passed; but the fatal fact also came
out that she stopped there a moment and asked
if they had seen her lost dog. The dog settled
the business, and it was decided that she was
not on an "errand of mercy."—*Hartford Cour-*

nant.

An old man in Xenia, Ohio, killed himself a
few days ago because he had sold his farm-
out! Recently Jesse E. Marshall had been a
large land-owner in the western part of the
county, and last February he sold the old
homestead where he had lived from childhood,
to Wm. Moore, with the intention of removing
with his family to the South or West. During
the summer he made two trips, but found no
place to his liking and returned very much dis-
couraged, and seemed to deplore the fact that
he had parted with the "old home." After
the sale of the farm he moved with his family
to town, where they have since lived, and since
his return from the West, utterly discouraged
with his prospects, he seemed to be more and
more unhappy about parting with the old farm.
He became subject to melancholy moods, and
at times the family feared that he might be-
come hopelessly insane. In the end he shot
himself.

The greatest natural curiosity in the country
is an architect who does business in Detroit.
A man said to him some time ago: "Draw me
the plans of a residence; I am willing to pay
\$500 if they suit." The plans were drawn and
they suited, yet the architect said that \$200
was enough. He estimated the cost at \$12,000,
and it amounted to only \$10,550. He estimated
the time in building at twelve weeks, and the
house was finished in nine.

A doctor in Scotland made a nerve and bone
all-healing salve, and thought he would ex-
periment a little with it. He at first cut off
his dog's tail, and applied some of the salve to
the stump. A new tail grew out immediately.
He then applied some to the tail which he cut
off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know
which dog was which.

FAREWELL TO THE YEAR.

BY CLARA B. HEATH.

Old year, farewell! Thy wintry breath
Is like the clasp of some cold hand;
Thy early days were like a band
Of mourners that had met with death.

And wan and pale thy spring-time came,
So full of weary, listless days
That lacked their need of joy and praise,
And much of all their former fame.

The autumn brought some days of rest,
Some harvest days were days of gold,
And Christmas more than all was blest.

Thou art one more in that long chain
The aged count with fingers white,
And dim eyes longing for the light
That will not come to them again.

How short thou wert to those who stood
'Twas youth and age in currents strong,
Breasting the tide that swept along,
Freighted with stores they counted good!

How long to those in life's fair morn,
Who walk with smiling lip and brow,
Who wish the great To be were now,
And they were out beyond the dawn.

From out the hopes that thou didst blight
Rose many a purpose true and strong;
We put behind us fear and wrong,
And shut the errors from our sight.

We listen to thy funeral knell,
Borne on the bitter winter wind;
Thy joys and griefs we leave behind,
And look above. Old Year, farewell!

—*Poetry's American Monthly.*

Can You?

Can you tell why men who cannot pay small
bills can always find money to buy liquor and
treat when among friends?

Can any one tell how young men who are
always behind with the landlords can play
billiards night and day, and always be ready
for a game of cards when money is at stake?

Can any one tell how men live and support
their families, who have no income and no
work, when others, who are industrious are
half starved?

Can any one tell why four-fifths of the young
ladies prefer a brainless top, under a plug hat,
with tight pants and a short coat, to a man
with brains?

Can any one tell why it is that some mothers
are always ready to sew for the distant heath-
en when their own children are ragged and
dirty?

Can any one tell why a man who is always
complaining that he cannot afford to subscribe
for the local newspaper, and every week bor-
rows it from his neighbor, can afford to attend
every traveling show that comes into town.

His Pleasant Home.

A gentleman made up his mind that he
would give his wife a pleasant surprise by
spending the evening at home. After supper
he settled himself down for a cozy time in
the bosom of his family. He had no more than
comfortably fixed himself when his wife ab-
ruptly asked him if his friends didn't want him
any longer. Then his mother-in-law asked
him if he had exhausted his credit. The ser-
vants asked him if he was ill. One of the
neighbors wanted to know if he had any trouble
and was afraid of the law. All of which
occurred in twenty minutes, for in exactly half
an hour he was beyond questioning range in
his club.

"Dar am 'utbin' werry sing'lar of some of
dese cases of sunstroke," thoughtfully replied
the president. "I have seen 'em where you
couldn't tell which struck the hardest—de sun
or de whisky. Until de committee investi-
gates an' makes suah if de disease 'isn't half
sun and half whisky, no turder axshun will be
taken. It an' now time to adjourn, an' I would
cashun you all dat de stars an' glittin' most too
old fur anybody to go down two steps at once.
Let de tri-ang'le be stricken an' de meetin' be
snuffed out."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Young Folks.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you
a few lines this evening. I am sorry that the
young folks have forgotten to keep their col-
umn full. I go to school most of the time, and
study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography
and grammar. My teacher's name is Miss Sim-
mons. I like her very much. I go to Sunday-
school most of the time. We have 21 head of
cattle and about 50 head of hogs. Well, I must
close for this time.

LIZZIE MARSHALL.

PLEASANT GROVE, KANS., Dec. 23, 1880.

The popular vote for president this year, foote
up 9,192,595, an increase of 777,701 since 1876.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Session, at Washington, D. C. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DORMANT GRANGES.

Worthy Master, and Members of the National Grange:—Your committee on dormant granges beg leave to make the following report: There is no subject of more importance to the members of our order than the one under consideration, for it affects the existence of the State and National Granges.

It is right and proper, indeed, it is imperative, that something be done to arouse the sleeping members of our order and restore life and energy to the granges which now lie in a dormant condition. The committee which had under consideration this same subject at the last annual meeting of this body, composed, as it was, of some of the ablest and most experienced members in our order, prepared a most excellent report, in which was set forth the causes which had produced the unhappy condition of very many of our granges, and suggested some remedies which would likely cure the evils and bring about a healthy state in the same.

That there is much of truth in the statements made and conclusions arrived at, there can be no doubt; and that the conditions which are presumed to have produced such deplorable and wide-spread results are confined to no section or locality, must be evident to every intelligent individual. The very interesting and instructive, and we may say, cheering reports, made by the various masters of the State Granges to this body, in reference to the condition of the order in their several states, showed too plainly that the same causes were at work in all; and since it is a settled principle that like causes under like circumstances will, in all localities, produce like results, we were not surprised to learn that in all the states there were very many dormant granges.

When we trace the history of other organizations, we find that they, too, have been subjected to like causes, and have passed through just such periods of depression and lukewarmness, and sometimes it would appear that life was almost extinct, and even the strong and faithful began to lose confidence in their success. But when we remember that the principles of right and justice are eternal, and call to mind the fact that our order is founded upon these principles, there is really nothing so very discouraging in the situation. We may rest confident that the order will never die so long as the principles remain, and the necessities which called it into existence shall continue. True, the members may, at times, become discouraged, and in some degree lose interest. Subordinate granges may fall asleep and become dormant, but if the grange principle be once fully understood and sincerely adopted—if the State and National Granges will extend to them a fostering care, and manifest an interest in their welfare—life and energy will again be infused, and the dying embers upon their altars will be rekindled, and the fires will burn with a steadier and more brilliant flame.

It is a great and fearful mistake to regard dormant granges as necessarily dead. We should rather look upon them as being sick and in need of a physician. It is a wise principle in the practice of the healing art, that for the relief of the sick and suffering the first thing needful to be done is to remove the cause, and then apply the proper remedies for the restoration of health. In regard to dormant or sick granges the same course of treatment will result most favorably.

The time for ministering to these sick members has arrived, and the circumstances by which we are surrounded urge us forward in the work of relief, and give promise of good results. The time is auspicious, and we should avail ourselves of the opportunity. The novelty and excitement which attended the organization of granges in the earlier days of the order, have given place to sober thought and calm judgment, and the farming people all over the country begin to realize the fact that they do not receive their proper share of the values created by their toil and labor, and wherever the principles and purposes of the order are

plainly and intelligently presented, they stand ready to join in the forward move.

Indeed, the causes which have wrought such fearful work in our ranks, and so greatly reduced the number of active, working granges, might, with great propriety, be all classed under one head—ignorance of the principles, the objects and purposes of our order, and the means devised for carrying them out.

When it is once fully understood that this is an organization of farmers, it will be plain to all that none but farmers are eligible as members, and none but farmers will be admitted within our gates, and that all improper material will be excluded. This is an important matter, and it would be well in the future to profit by past experience, and avoid the bad consequences which will always follow whenever we open our gates too wide.

When once it shall be made plain to our farmers that for any organization to be worked successfully it must have officers, competent, capable, and faithful, and that the grange can be no exception to the rule, we shall hear no more of improper persons filling the important positions, and using them to defeat the grand objects we have in view. When our people shall become fully instructed and educated in the principles of the order, and are made to comprehend the beautiful and impressive lessons conveyed in the ritualistic work—when our members shall fully understand that the success of all our business enterprises depends upon co-operation and the observance of the cash system—when good patrons shall realize the fact that this is a great fraternal, non-partisan organization, uniting all its members by the common tie of agriculture, we shall hear no more of disregard to law and usage, we will witness no more failures in business enterprises carried on in the name of the grange, nor will we be called upon to mourn over the sad consequences resulting from personal differences and the indulgence of partisan feelings and prejudices.

If our people, our class, can only be thoroughly educated in all matters pertaining to our order and their own interests, we shall have no fears as to the living or dormant granges. The necessities of the times demand an organization of the farmers. The politico-economic condition of affairs in this country invite the formation of just such an association, holding just such views and advocating just such measures as are held and advocated in the grange—and the political animosities and partisan prejudices which every few years tear open afresh the wounds not yet healed, and array in hostile parties the great sections of our country, call loudly for just such a national, fraternal organization as is this body, which has done so much in the matter of pacification, and must go forward until it shall have fulfilled its high destiny.

It is only necessary that the farmers be educated, that our members be instructed, and dormant granges will be revived, and living, active ones will be cheered and encouraged, and our great order will march forward on the road of advancement and reform.

The great question to solve is, how shall the masses be educated in the principles of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and how shall they be made to fully understand the aims and purposes, and the proper way of effecting them?

There are but two ways in which this can be done; by the living speaker and the press—by lectures and grange literature. When the financial condition of State Granges is such as will permit them to use funds for both of these purposes, it will be best to have both, but when only one can be supported, your committee would recommend that the funds be used to disseminate grange literature among dormant granges; and when once the attention can be directed to the great work in which the grange is now engaged, and the efforts which are being made to relieve the agricultural class of the burdens and oppressions under which they groan, shall be fully understood, we may reasonably expect that the dormant granges will arouse from their slumbers, and will come forward and take their places in the ranks, and our order will march forward in an unbroken column to battle in the cause of right, and will never ground arms until a glorious victory be achieved.

J. M. BLANTON, D. W. JONES, ANNA E. WILSON, LEVI BOOTH, MAGGIE W. JONES.

Unanimously adopted.

THERE are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them. Sold by Barber Bros.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

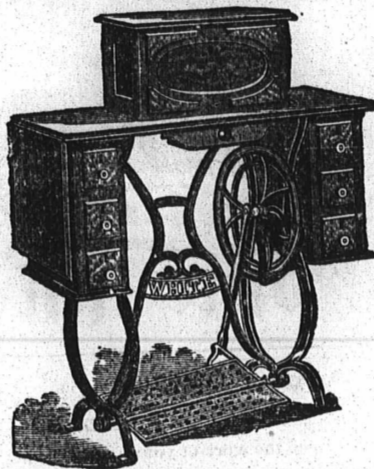
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

SOME PEOPLE WONDER AND TALK ABOUT BRUNSON SELLING GOODS SO CHEAP, AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY HE CAN DO SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER MERCHANTS, BUT THE REASON IS HE SELLS FOR CASH AND BUYS GOODS VERY LOW.

HELP Yourself by making money. There is always a golden chance in offering your goods at a low price. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not usually remain in poverty. We want to prove such chances remain in poverty. We want to prove such chances remain in poverty. We want to prove such chances remain in poverty.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines. NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHY, Agent, Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

Advertisement for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman.

Advertisement for Buckingham's Dye for Whiskers, featuring an illustration of a man's face.

Advertisement for The American Popular Dictionary, \$1 Only, featuring an illustration of the dictionary book.

ORDER!

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.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above. THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

The West Wing of the State House—The Upper Story.

A visit to the upper stories of the building at present reveals a busy scene, in which is mingled carpenters, masons, steam-fitters, plumbers and gas-fitters, all busy as bees, putting in the temporary fittings and furnishings, to be in readiness for the legislature by the 10th of January.

The hall is 34 feet high, and has a coved and paneled ceiling, the panels being separated by deep and wide beams, to be finished with enriched stucco work, although the legislators of the coming session will have but the naked laths to add their imaginations as to what the finished work will be like, as it was found to be impossible on account of the cold weather and the shortness of time to get any portion of the plastering done and get the temporary fittings completed in due time.

At the east end is the gentleman's gallery, containing five ranges of seats, extending the entire width of the building. Under the gallery is the cloak room, a committee room, lobbies and the principal stairway. Over the cloak room is a members' dressing room, containing water closets, urinals and wash basins. At the west end and on a level with the hall floor, are two large committee rooms, and two rooms for the speaker and chief clerk, with a dressing-room adjoining, and also the private stair-case, over the committee rooms, and in the angles of the building are two other rooms which may be used as committee rooms and also serve as cosy and retired places from which invited guests of members may witness the proceedings of the House. It might not be well to hint that these places are not private places, as that would smack of opera-house parlance, but that is what they look mightily like, as they are separated from the hall by broad, open arches, in which it is proposed to place drapery when the inmates for state, or other purposes retire on their privacy.

The West Wing of the Insane Asylum

The brick work on the west wing of the insane asylum was completed at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, and now will very soon be inclosed entire and ere long be finished. When it is all done and receives its recruit of three hundred additional patients we shall see what we shall see.

Trouble in the School Law.

It is claimed that there is trouble in the school law, for the reason that the district clerks do not know the amount of funds handled by the school district treasurer. The law is clear that the district clerk and director must sign an order on the county treasury for all sums drawn out. This law has been almost entirely ignored in this county heretofore, and the clerk cannot tell anything about the funds on hand or available. It is suggested that the county treasurer take duplicate receipts from the district treasurer and send one to the district clerk.

Destroyed His Property.

A man by the name of John S. Sherman, living near the Hodgson school-house, southwest of Eureka, became deranged last Saturday and deliberately shot his horses and cattle and burned his house and stable to the ground. It is said that he was wounded in the head by a cannon ball or piece of a shell during the war and has been subject to these attacks ever since. Mr. F. E. Noyes informs us that Sherman has been living in this county about three years. He was a member of the tenth regiment of United States infantry. He has been subject to fits of derangement ever since he was wounded. His stock was all mortgaged, and as his creditors were urging him to pay,

he seemed to think the only way to save himself was by destroying the property. He was arrested on an order issued by Judge Little last Monday, and on examination before him last Tuesday was found by a jury to be of unsound mind, in consequence of which he is in charge of the sheriff to be taken to the asylum.

T. G. BRUNSON WILL DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1889, AND BY SELLING FOR CASH I CAN BUY FOR CASH, AND SELL FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY FIRM WHO SELL ON TIME. A SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1. GRANULATED SUGAR, 9 1/2 LBS. FOR \$1. C SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1. ORLEANS SUGAR, 12 LBS. FOR \$1. NO. 1 COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1. A GOOD COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1. CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS OF THE BEST PACKERS, \$3.40 PER DOZEN. GOOD TEA AT 35c. WORTH 60c. THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR CASH, T. G. BRUNSON, NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

Beatty's organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 stops, stool, book and music are now offered for \$38. New and beautiful styles as low as \$20, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Pianos fully guaranteed for six years. Besides, they are shipped on test trial. No money required until they are examined at your own home and found just as represented. An endless variety of new styles are now being offered for the holiday season. Read Mr. Beatty's new advertisement, and send to Washington, N. J., for his latest illustrated catalogue just issued with a beautiful steel plate engraving sent free to all who apply.

New Prices! The following prices to take effect on Friday, November 26: "A" SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GRANULATED SUGAR 9 1/2 LBS. FOR \$1.00. "C" SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1.00. A NICE ARTICLE OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, 12 LBS. FOR \$1.00. NO. 1 RIO COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GOOD R'O COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.00. ALSO THE LARGEST SHIPMENT OF EXTRACTS EVER HAULED TO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE. HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 4 OZ. BOTTLES, 10c. HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 2-OZ BOTTLES, 5c. BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP, 22 BARS FOR \$1.00. BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP, 27 BARS FOR \$1.00. NO. 1 TEA, FRESH, AT 40 CENTS PER POUND. 10,000 CANS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AT CORRESPONDING LOW PRICES. FIFTY CASES OF CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS, NEW AND FRESH, OF LUNK'S PACKING, WILL BE SOLD AT \$3.40 PER DOZEN. TERMS CASH. T. G. BRUNSON.

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

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1890

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS, NERVOUS and DYSPEPTIC MEN AND WOMEN.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for those who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used alone or in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in either case will give most prompt and grateful relief.

Bailey, Smith & Co., UNDERTAKERS - AND - 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. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A New Kind of a Watch Case.

New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new.

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



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

THE BEST Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON, of Lawrence, is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

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

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED, FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 15 1/2 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM. \$10 outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in.

COFFEE OR TEA

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.

My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence. E. B. GOOD.

Thompson, Payne & Co., James H. Payne.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO. Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE GREEN FRONT, 137 Massachusetts street.

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

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

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

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

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

Farmers, Attention!

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET.

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

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

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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pot-Evil, Hile-Sound, Inward Strains, Scarcities, Mange, X-c-wr Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Faltine from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvellous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. These diseases, which eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, not a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and fed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throats, or mixing powder with dough to form pills.

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

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

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\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co. WARRANT THEIR A. S. T. Co. BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL. When introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used. They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

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

Dr. H. W. Howe. DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 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 will be glad to receive.

All communications and reports for the secretary of the State Grange should be addressed to Grange Block, Olathe, Johnson county. Patrons should take notice of the change made in the secretary's office and govern themselves accordingly.

JENNINGS'S STOCK BOOK.

J. E. Waite, state manager of Kansas, is located in Lawrence, from which point he will send out an able corps of solicitors to introduce "Jennings's Stock Book."

This book should be in the hands of every farmer and stock raiser, as it treats of the diseases of all kinds of stock, and gives the remedy. We have carefully examined the work, and give it as our judgment that it is one of the best works on the diseases of stock ever published.

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas State Grange held its eighth annual session at Olathe last week. The following is a list of the delegates present:

S. J. Barnard, Allen and Woodson counties; H. B. Hart, Bourbon; T. D. Grow, Butler; A. Roser, Coffey; J. W. Adams, Cowley; A. Sharpe, Crawford; John Wallace, Davis; Geo. Macey, Cloud and Clay; T. B. Petefish, Douglas; W. R. Phenix, Greenwood; James McLellan, Jackson; R. L. Gilbert, Jefferson and Atchison; George Black, Mand H. Black and W. H. Toothaker, Johnson; E. F. Williams, Labette; W. B. Scott, Linn; A. A. Hickox, Lyon; Wm. Thompson, Marshall; W. J. Ellis, Miami; John Rehrig, Osage; H. H. Hoffman, Republic; E. St. John, Riley; Fred. R. Smith, Rush; Thos. White, Shawnee; G. E. Jackson, Wilson.

The reports from a large number of the delegates in regard to the prospects of the order in their counties were not the most encouraging, but in every county where co-operation had been tried and proved successful the order was reported in a thriving condition and the membership rapidly increasing. The State Grange dues were raised to ten cents a quarter per member. We hardly think by the work accomplished that the delegates fully appreciated the situation.

A clause was added to the constitution establishing a publishing company with the master and executive committee as directors of the company. The object of the company is to get stock taken sufficient to start a paper to be conducted as a grange organ.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing two years: Master, Wm. Sims, Topeka; Overseer, J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county; Lecturer, S. J. Barnard, Hum-

boldt; Steward, E. St. John, Manhattan; Assistant Steward, John Rehrig, Osage county; Chaplain, L. D. Grow, Butler county; Treasurer, Thomas White, Topeka; Secretary, Geo. Black, Olathe; Gate-keeper, J. W. Junkins, Lawrence; Ceres, Mrs. M. A. Sims, Topeka; Pomona, Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan; Flora, Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. V. Willits, Grove City. Executive committee: First district, W. H. Jones, Holton; Second district, W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction; Third district, P. B. Maxson, Emporia.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

DELIVERED BY T. N. HANCOCK, OF STANLEY, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the Kansas State Grange:—In behalf of a thousand Patrons of Johnson county, I bid you welcome.

Your able executive committee has seen fit, for the second time in succession, to select this as the place of holding your annual meeting. We duly appreciate the compliment of having the Legislature of the Patrons of this state hold their sessions in our midst on the threshold of the state.

Our order is not perhaps in point of numbers what it once was, but in unity and strength far greater. Yet our watchword is hailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the head-waters of the great lakes to the wild forests of Canada; and from the everglades of Florida, and the Texas plains whose shores are washed by the Gulf of Mexico.

Our banners are unfurled not only to a nation, but to a continent. The grange is still but a youth with its best powers; but the stripling David has cast the stone that smote the Goliath monopoly in the forehead, and wiped out the principle of corporate vested rights in this the grandest government on earth. Pardon me for trespassing on grounds that more properly belong to our worthy master.

The Johnson County Co-operative Society in all its branches and departments bids you a hearty welcome. Brothers Livermore, Nichols and their numerous efficient subordinates of the grange store below, bid you welcome. John M. Burton and Stephen Barker the able managers of our branch stores at Stanley and Edgerton, send you greeting.

And now, wishing you a pleasant stay among us, and that your labors may be effective in promoting the welfare of the order and mankind generally, we all with one accord bid you welcome, welcome, thrice, welcome!

THE GRANGE STORE AT OLATHE.

The above store has become known all over the country as the most successful and best paying co-operative store in the United States. The question naturally arises, how came this institution to so far outstrip all other co-operative stores in the race for success? We have watched carefully the growth of this institution from its beginning, and feel fully warranted in saying that to H. C. Livermore, its energetic manager, this institution is largely indebted for its eminent success. Mr. Livermore from the beginning displayed a high order of business tact and capability. He is untiring in his industry and vigilant in his watchful care over all the little details of the large business intrusted to his care. We would not detract in the least from the Patrons of Johnson county, who have so nobly worked for and sustained their several business enterprises, but congratulate them on their wonderful success and on their being so fortunate in employing so honest and capable a manager as Bro. Livermore.

Four years ago this institution commenced business on a capital of \$884; sold goods the first year to the amount of \$41,598.86. They now have a capital of \$12,000, with two branch stores, and doing a business of \$300,000 per annum; and they have to this date paid dividends to their customers to the amount of \$27,000.

Thus Johnson county, Kansas, has demonstrated the fact that with a first-class business manager, and earnest, intelligent Patrons to sustain him, co-operation can and has been made a grand success.

No Proof More Convincing

Could be produced to satisfy us that there is true merit in Day's Kidney Pad than the fact that it is being imitated. Already several worthless kidney pads are seeking a sale on the good reputation of this original and excellent pad.

Shall the Railroads be Transferred to the Control of the General Government?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The evils which exist in our railroad transportation has given rise to a great many different opinions in regard to the best method to deal with the question.

For several years past we have occasionally read an article advocating a total change in our railroad system by placing the control of all railroads in the United States into the hands of the general government; others favor state legislation.

In measures of such vast importance it is well to refer to the actual working of such a system before the people undertake a measure of this kind. We are not altogether without some statistics which give us a little light on this experiment; for in Europe the same subject has been for years under discussion, and a few of the European governments have partially adopted it by purchase and control of railroads. The following table gives the proportion of expenses to receipts, as shown by the railways when under private or state management:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Private (Per cent.), State (Per cent.). Rows include France, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Germany, Luxembourg.

The Farmers' Review in a late number has this to say on the probable workings of such a measure in our country where universal suffrage is the law: "Imagine the condition of this country during a heated political contest, like the recent campaign for instance, where the railroads were under the absolute control of the party in power. We have no data at hand showing the number of persons employed by the railroads, but it does not take very much reflection to satisfy us, from our own personal observation, that the number must be so large that no one could contemplate for a moment without the greatest anxiety the transfer of this enormous patronage to the hands of the government. In 1878 the gross earnings of the railroads in the United States amounted to over \$490,000,000, and the working expenses to \$302,500,000, of which a very large proportion must have been paid in wages; while the net earnings amounted to \$187,575,000—a very tidy sum to work up political booms with, or to absorb by an extravagant state administration, including, doubtless, among other items, the support of an army of useless political pensioners, who could be transported free of expense to any point in the country where their electioneering talents could be rendered most available to the party in power. Indeed, we do not believe the American citizen lives who, after a careful consideration of the subject, would favor a solution of the difficulties presented by the railroad question by their purchase and entire control by the state."

It might be proper to state that in France and other European governments this movement of placing the railroads under the control of the government is warmly supported by the Socialists and those who embrace their theory, as it is also in the United States. As a movement to advance their peculiar theory, it would doubtless be an important step toward that direction. John Stuart Mill, in his chapters on Socialism, remarks: "Their scheme is the management of the whole productive resources of the country by one central authority, the general government."

There are various other difficulties in the way, which the reader, on reflection, will readily see, but the popular question of receipts and expenses will engage the attention of the great agricultural interest of our country. It is a subject of vast importance, and it is only proper that every property-holder and taxpayer should give the question proper consideration.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, Kans., Dec. 27, 1880.

Alliance Convention.

The convention in Chicago which organized the National Farmers' Alliance of the United States has attracted much attention, both from railroads and their organs, and from producers who see in the movement some hope of an early release from their troubles. The convention has naturally awakened a howl of indignation from the brass collar brigade of the country. They immediately began their old tactics of

endeavoring to blacken the character of its members, and assailed them and their followers as grangers and communists who dared to rise their voice against the rights of "aggregated capital." People were informed that railroads had made the West and changed a desert into a garden. They were told that the "railroads alone render the products of the soil of tangible value," providing a market for produce and avenues of trade for business men. A half truth is often more dangerous than an open falsehood. While no one will deny that railroads have been of immense advantage to the producers, most men will insist on looking on the other side of the question. The producers have brought the railroads into existence, in many cases built the roads by bonds levied on their own property and now support it by their produce, travel and traffic. To some thinkers it may also appear that products of the grangers' lands alone render the railroads of tangible value in many cases, and the fact may also be suggested that nothing has such an important influence on railroad securities as the semi-annual crop report. The railroads must look at the issue from both sides. They cannot afford any longer to ignore the mutuality of benefits which exists between them and the producers. The people are beginning to awaken to the urgent necessity of legislative action. It is not alone the grangers who are foremost in agitating the subject. The merchants of New York are making the question of freight tariffs and railroad discriminations an important issue in the present campaign. The slander and calumny of the railroad organs will predispose no honorably minded person to cast his influence on the side of the extortionate monopolies. The abuse of the brass-collared brigade is levied too indiscriminately on honest grangers, journalists and reputable merchants not to disgust the mass of thinkers. The railroads are no respecters of persons. The Farmers' Alliance and the grangers of the West are denounced by the very same parties who called the New York Chamber of Commerce "communistic" because they protested against the freight discrimination practiced by the New York Central, and one who dares to raise his voice against the oppression, robbery and extortion of the giant monopolies may expect to be deluged with the mud and filth of the hireling machines of the corrupt corporations.—Omaha Bee.

AYER'S Pills contain no croton oil, calomel or mineral. They are compounded of pure vegetable extracts, which have positive virtues and always cure, where cures are possible.

Entertaining Druggists.

Messrs. Barber Bros., the live druggists of the town, are always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of their many customers. They have just received a supply of that wonderful remedy that is astonishing the world by its many cures, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, phthisis, croup, whooping cough, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, hoarseness or any affection of the throat and lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size bottle for one dollar. As you value your life give it a trial and be convinced, as thousands already have been.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE 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.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of AMERICAN NEWS are given the telegraphic dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS.

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT.

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cattle, poultry, grains, trees, vegetables, etc., etc., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME.

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR.

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, crops, merchandise, etc. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald (in a weekly form), One Dollar a Year. Address: NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

1881. THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT PROSPECTUS. 1881.

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, attracting 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 surely 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.

The Republican party is now more thoroughly united and harmonious than it has been in many years. There are no rival "wings" to it and no opposing factions in it. The campaign that was just closed welded it together in a solid mass against the common foe, and there are now no signs of possible division. We believe this unity and harmony will continue throughout Garfield's administration, and will result in a long-continued lease of power to it. The Democratic party is broken and demoralized—defeat under the best candidate it has had in twenty years, and not likely ever again to present the opposition front which the Republican party had to meet on the 3d of November, 1880. While national rather than local in its conduct and purpose, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT will devote special attention to the subject of immigration, and its best to invite the most liberal and sane emigration 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 there are four years ahead of us free 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 unfilled to feed the world cultivated to its capacity. To invite those in pursuit of homes in the West to the 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 country. 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 until it ranks among the most liberal in the West, and it is our intention to continue in this direction, availing ourselves of every opportunity to improve this journal as an impartial record of current events around 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.

In its commercial reports the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has always been unrivaled among its contemporaries. So journal in the West pays so much attention to fulness and accuracy in giving a faithful reflex of the markets from day to day and from week to week. In this department we shall also keep pace with the growing demands of St. Louis and the West in all that is to be expected from a great newspaper published in the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley. We shall aim, in addition to a weekly record of current events, to present our readers with a newspaper for the Farm, the Family and the Fireside. Special attention will be given to these several departments, which have been conspicuous features of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT in the past.

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. Address all letters GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1880.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

BUCKINGHAM'S Dye for the whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap, and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it!

The Popular Science Monthly for January, 1881.

The January Popular Science Monthly is brimful of interest. The editorial department is unusually varied and full in all its divisions; and if the promise of the present number is maintained, the Popular Science Monthly for 1881 will excel even the high order of excellence that it has attained in the past.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls.

THE A. S. T. Co. Black Tip for children's shoes should be called for by parents, not only upon heavy shoes, in place of the metal—as it wears as well—but upon all fine shoes, as it looks neat and doubles their value.

Christmas Festival.

On Saturday evening last a Christmas festival was held at the school-house in Kennedy valley, on the Wakarusa.

The tree, a beautiful evergreen pine, was loaded with presents. Many of these were tokens of parental, filial, brotherly and sisterly affection. Others were put on by the library association. Though the building was crowded to its utmost, many being present from the surrounding districts, everything went off smoothly.

The most interesting part was the voting of an album to the handsomest lady, and a cane to the homeliest man.

The candidates for the album were Miss Millie Stone, Miss Belle Kennedy and a young lady from Washington Creek, all beautiful and accomplished. The contest, however, soon became one between the friends of the two first-named young ladies.

The contest for the cane was between Mr. O. P. Kennedy and a Mr. Deming from near Lawrence (outside of the district). After a spirited contest the cane was awarded to Mr. Deming.

To find the handsomest lady it was not necessary to go outside the district, but the homeliest man had to be sought elsewhere. The net proceeds, amounting to \$100, go to the library. There is not in the state a more intelligent and public spirited people than those of Kennedy valley.

Delicate Women. Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

The News.

George Innes & Co., the well-known leaders of popular prices, are now receiving their second supply of winter goods, purchased by one of the firm in the Eastern markets at considerably less price than same goods could be bought for in September.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

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. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

General Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Desiring to close out my stock of winter goods I will, during the next thirty-days, make a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods sold. As my goods are marked in plain figures, there is no chance for humbug. Remember the place—125 Massachusetts street.

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

Lawrence Business College, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Send for College Journal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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, in the very highest degree of art, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., 116 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

A. H. ANDERSON, (Successor to J. B. Suttill)

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measures for suits.

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

63 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE.

USE LEIS' BLOOD PURIFIER. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Life Giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co. LAWRENCE, KAS.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Douglas County, ss. Penacook Savings Bank vs. Sarah Shannon et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Sarah Shannon, and Sarah Shannon as executrix of the last will and estate of Wilson Shannon, deceased, and James S. Crew as receiver of W. A. Simpson and J. J. Creppen, partners, doing business under the name of the Simpson Banking and Trust Company, of the following described lands and tenements, to wit:

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Douglas County, ss. Lake Village Savings Bank vs. L. B. Houston et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. B. Houston and Ella Houston in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block seventeen (17) West Lawrence, being part of lot four (4) in section twenty-five (25) in township twelve (12) of range nineteen (19), on Indiana street, being one hundred and fifty feet wide from north to south and three hundred and sixty-nine feet long from east to west, with the appurtenances hereunto 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 24th day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. Pianos \$125 up. Paper free Ad's. D'F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

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.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

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

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

77 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, 3 strings, 7 1/3 Octaves, full legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moldings round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, grand hammer, 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 fine piano cover, stool and book, only \$245.00.

PIANOS \$145 to \$400 (with stool, cover and book). All strictly first-class and best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome illustrated and descriptive catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c stamp. Every piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest five sets of reeds—four of 2 1/2 octaves each, and one of three octaves. Thirteen stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand-Organ and Grand-Swell Knoc-Stops. Height, 74 in.; length, 43 in.; width, 24 in.; weight, boxed, 269 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, etc., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$285. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all organs on 15 days' test trial, and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles—8-stop organ only \$85; 9 stops, \$85; 14 stops, \$115. Over 32,000 sold, and every organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and warehouses, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

SHEET MUSIC catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day, and every variety of musical composition by the best authors. Address

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2,058, New York City.

Agents and Canvassers

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. N. E. WADZ.

The sign of the Elephant.

School Districts

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

TALK is cheap, but advertising pays; and it will pay you to look through our stock of Cloaks and Dolmans. We beat them all on stylish garments this year. We have "The Cut," and challenge comparison in value, style and fit. Geo. INNES & Co.

A FULL assortment of toys at Wiedemann's.

Horticultural Department.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of E. A. Coleman, Chairman of Committee on Small Fruits.

[Advance Sheet of State Horticultural Report for 1880.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:—In presenting this report as chairman of the committee on small fruits for the past year, I propose to take a retrospective view as far as I have any knowledge from others, as well as give to you my own experience and experiments upon growing small fruits on my own grounds, also the different varieties and different modes of culture; and in doing so I beg your patient indulgence, even though I may differ world-wide with the members of this society.

Small fruit growers, like every other profession, when first starting out, not having any experience in growing fruit of any kind, not knowing even the first principle of the art and science of fruit growing, have high anticipations of certain success. The result in nine cases out of every ten is naught but disappointment. The consequence is that they let every effort that has been made go by the board, and give up in despair. That, I think, no man or woman can afford to do in a fruit country like this, where a little knowledge and experience will put upon their table from the first of May until the middle of August the most luscious fruits that are grown in any part of the world.

The art of small fruit growing can only be acquired by close attention and observation, as well as diligence and perseverance. Very many think all they have to do is to set out a few vines and they will have fruit, never cultivating or looking after them from the time they are set until the fruit season rolls round, when to their disappointment they find they have no fruit. The weeds have overgrown them and sapped all the moisture from the earth that the plant needed to sustain its life, and the plant is dead. Then on being asked about their fruit they tell you that their location was a bad one, that their vines had done no good; while another man will say that he made a bad selection as to varieties. The real facts are their location and varieties are identical with their neighbor's, who has gathered an abundant crop. It is true that location has much to do with setting a plot of small fruits, and without a proper location there can be no hope of success. The same is true as to varieties. And yet we may have both good varieties and location and not succeed, from neglect or want of proper cultivation. Every kind of fruit requires in this country exact condition of soil and location to produce the same results, so far as my experience has been, and small fruits are no exception to the general rule. It is a well-known fact that out of hundreds that have attempted to grow small fruits in Kansas not one in ten has succeeded, and the reason that most of these men have had to give for not succeeding was, Kansas was not a fruit country. But after this year's crop of fruit in Kansas, both large and small, I think those persons will have to own up and say that fruit can be grown in any given quantity in Kansas, and that it is their own fault that they have not succeeded.

STRAWBERRIES

have done remarkably well in Douglas county the past year where they had anything like proper care, although the season was rather dry at the time of their ripening. The Wilson and Charles Downing took the lead so far as I had an opportunity to know. I think to raise the strawberry successfully they should be planted in a rich clay soil in the spring of the year and kept well cultivated all summer, and before hard freezing sets in they should be well covered with old hay or straw. Hay is the best.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The gooseberry crop was large, and berries fine where they had been worked on the Renuell system—cutting out all of the old wood that is two years old. The American Seedling is the only variety that I know worthy of cultivation. Keep them well mulched with old hay and they will produce good crops for an indefinite number of years.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry crop was unusually large in most localities, although I know of one or two plantations that were almost ruined by the rust. The only remedy that I know for this disease is, as fast as the canes become affected they should be cut out and burned, as I believe by letting them stand the healthy ones become affected.

There seems to be but two varieties of blackberries that are cultivated to any considerable extent in our county of Douglas that pay. These are the Lawton and Kittatinny. And with these there seems to be quite a diversity of opinion which should be recommended. So far as I know, and I have grown both for the last ten years, I would not be without either, as the Lawton is by far the best for shipping, being much the firmer berry; in fact, it turns black at least one day before it is ripe. But for home market I would prefer the Kittatinny, as it is always sweet when black.

In planting blackberries they should be set at least six feet apart and two feet in the row, and to keep down the sprouts and weeds keep a heavy mulch between the rows, and if you want extra large berries put at least a shovelful of manure to each hill. When the canes get say two or three feet high they should be nipped off. That will cause them to throw out laterals. And when they are say a foot long cut them off, thereby forming a complete tree.

THE CURRANT

I hardly think will ever be raised to any considerable extent in this country, as they are a plant that wants a great deal of moisture; and in this hot, dry climate they have not been a success, except where they have been planted behind some fence or in an orchard where they have been kept from the burning sun in midsummer. My judgment is, if any one will be to the trouble I have named above they can have plenty of currants to do them.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry crop has been most abundant the past season where they have had anything like care, but in my locality not one-half of the acreage that was in raspberries gave the owners anything like a reasonable return for the time and money expended. The reason to me is obvious. I do not think that one man in ten who plants raspberries has the faintest idea of their nature or their wants. My reason for thinking so is, of all the planters of the raspberry in the state that I know not over two have made it a success. I see plenty of raspberries in market, at least so they are called. But as for seeing good, large, fat raspberries, as large as the end of a man's thumb, which, with proper care and attention you could see, they are not to be seen; but instead, you will see plenty of little, half-dried and half-ripe ones, not larger than the nail on your little finger, that are no more fit to eat than so much gravel mixed with corn meal. Why is it that so many fail to grow the black cap raspberry to perfection? It cannot be on account of location, because the raspberry is at home all over Kansas. I have gathered splendid berries all the way from Fort Gibson to the Colorado line. Some will tell you that their vines winter-kill every winter. Many times they are found dead, roots and branches, and they really think that it was the winter that killed them. And why should they think otherwise? They never saw one of their vines from the time they picked their last quart of berries until they discover the next spring that their vines are minus leaves. Perhaps one-half or two-thirds the way down the vines are dead, and many times all the way to the ground. The mistake they make is that instead of winter-killed they were summer-killed. I presume nearly every raspberry grower in this house will say that I am not correct. They will tell you they know their vines winter-killed. Very many say so because their father did. But, gentlemen, I am not here at this late day to make any statements before the members of this society that I cannot prove to the satisfaction of any reasonable man. I have said that raspberries did not winter-kill. As a proof of what I say, here are two varieties of raspberries that I cut the third day of last October before there had even been a frost to kill tomato vines. These vines I offer as proof of my theory that they summer-kill instead of winter-kill. Mr. President, whether I am right or

wrong in my theory of vines killing, one thing is certain—my vines have never winter-killed. I doctor for summer-kill. And further, I am a success in growing raspberries, as all the merchants of Topeka and Lawrence will testify, as well as many of our society that are within the hearing of my voice. I marketed over \$400 worth of black caps this year, and if any man will come up and say as much I will throw up the sponge. And what is more, I am going to raise as many next year. Says one, "How do you know that?" Because my vines did not summer-kill, except a few on the edges where we were careless and did not attend to them as we should. I will say right here that the raspberries I did raise commanded readily an extra price with the dealers of Topeka, and a very short time after I commenced selling there I had orders for hundreds of quarts of my berries from private families, as they said they had rather have two quarts of my berries than three such as they generally got at the stores.

I will now give you my mode of setting out and cultivation, in as brief a manner as possible, as I know I have already wearied your patience: First, I pulverize my ground as I would for wheat or corn, and with a twelve-inch plow I lay off the rows eight feet apart about six inches deep; drop the plants at the bottom of the furrow two feet apart in the row, covering the roots perhaps one inch thick with dirt. Says one, "What do you want to put your plants way down there for?" My answer is, to prevent being obliged to set a new plantation every three years. I think you will find that this is the statement in all the reports this society has ever put out. But I have a patch, which I put out twelve years ago, in as good condition for a crop next year as those that have been set out but three years. I keep my patch cultivated the first year the same as corn; pinch all stalks back when about two feet high; and as a rule I get about half a crop the first year from setting. I keep them cultivated as though there was no fruit on the vines. The second year I pinch back the end of the canes to the height of about two feet and a half. As soon as that is done the laterals start and grow with great vigor, and they should be nipped when they are not over a foot long. If neglected until two or three feet, you had better let them grow until the next spring; for if they are cut back after the time I have stated they will throw out small, dwarfish laterals like these, and if they produce fruit at all it will be small—not fit for market. And being so near the extremities, it is very apt to dry up and never ripen a perfect berry. Mr. President, when my plot is once in bearing I commence cultivating until the fruit hangs over into the rows, so that I feel I shall lose more fruit than I shall make. As soon as my crop is off, I again commence cultivation to keep my plants from summer-killing; for if the land is allowed to bake and crack, as it surely will do where it has been tramped hard in taking off the crop, the small fibrous roots will not grow large enough or long enough to reach down to moisture. The consequence is they dry up, and the sap of the stalk has no place to go, and the result is your cane dies. The fruit man, as I said before, did not see the condition of his plants at the close of summer, but in the spring he finds they are dead, and of course the winter killed them. The way I get such large berries as I have been telling you about is this: I take a wagon load of good manure, let my team straddle the row, and put from one to three shovelfuls to a hill, according to the canes there are in the hill. I always let all the canes grow that come up, and stimulate accordingly. The varieties that I cultivate for market are, Doolittle for early, and Miami and Smith for later. The latest variety I have is the Mammoth Cluster, it being from four to six days later than the Smith and Miami. For family use I raise the Seneca.

The Turner raspberry is a red variety that bids fair to be very productive as well as very hardy. I have grown it but two years, therefore can say but little about it. I tried manuring one row last year, and the result was berries at least twice the size of those that had no manure.

SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

I will submit for your consideration these hasty and imperfect remarks, hoping that you will investigate the subject of small fruit growing more fully, that all may be benefited.

The Household.

"Dishcloth's" Plea for the Kitchen Servant.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Both "Wash-dish" and "Towel" have had their plea. Now comes the "Dishcloth" to plead her cause and to assert her rights.

I the Dishcloth useful am
In every household in the land.
A very helpful servant I,
Without which you no meal can cook.
I wash your cups and plates,
And dry your dishes too.
I hold your pots and kettles
To save your hands from burn,
I suffer cold and heat
To save you from all harm.
When I get black and greasy
You cause me into boiling suds,
And then you rub and rub me
Till I get white and clean;
And then you hang me upon a nail.
Ah, me! my lot is hard,
But cheerfully do I yield.
My delight is my duty to perform,
That I may have no regrets
Of duty left undone.
Full well I know my life is short,
Because of service hard.
In this you will all agree,
That constant wear and tear
Will break the stoutest heart
And end in death premature.
My duty done, my conscience clear,
I have no fear of death.
So when I have served you all my days
And spent my life for you;
When I'm no longer for service fit,
You scan me with a critic's eye
And say I'm good for nothing.
Then me in the fiery furnace cast,
And cremation my interment is.
But why do I complain—
I who have neither flesh nor blood?
Nay, it is not I for whom I plead,
But for the living servant,
Who oft is treated just as though
He were some unfeeling thing.
This moral then you know—
A gentle hint I'd give:
That you may well remember
That servants, too, have souls.

DISHCLOTH.

The Golden Rule.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I picked up THE SPIRIT last night and hastily tore off its paper cover, and turned it inside out that I might find the corner supposed to be occupied by our band of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters; but alas! the women folks were all out, and there was no one present except our very interesting friend A. V., who was still chatting away on the subject nearest his heart. Truly, his theories are beautiful; but I for one find it hard to practice them. And I think that theory without practice is void; that this great problem, how to make home happy, on which people have written "line upon line," will easily solve itself if people will simply follow the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would wish them to do to you."

I do not claim to be a logician, but still I feel like criticizing friend V.'s article No. VI, in which he says, "The happiness of a household depends almost entirely on the wife and mother." Surely, there is a great deal of responsibility resting on them, and we hope the most of us appreciate the sacred trust confided to our care; yet, notwithstanding all this, and with all due respect to our husbands and brothers, I think they are equally responsible in making home happy. I remember once before to have read an article from a gentleman (I do not recall the name) who advanced the same theory, and even worse. He said that on the wife depended the watchword of the day whether it was pleasant or the reverse. Now, with due respect for our worthy brothers, I would say, remember that we are nothing but poor, weak human beings like yourselves, and do not overburden us. "Truly, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." To-day I am a wife and mother, but it was once otherwise. I have stayed in several households, and if my experience is worth anything the reverse of that is true. Nine women out of ten will do everything they can to keep things running smoothly. How many times have I been stopping at different houses and would hear the wife tell the children when some trifling accident would happen, "not to say anything about it; it would only make pa scold!" Perchance he would come in and discover the very thing she was trying to hide, when he would storm round, make himself generally ridiculous, hurt his wife's feelings, perhaps whip one or more of the children, and then go out to his work leaving clouds where just a few moments before all was sunshine. I remember to have been visiting once at

a learned doctor's, where I was treated very nicely; and I enjoyed myself finely until the worthy sire went into the kitchen and raved and stormed at his boys about—dear knows what; I don't. But I do remember one thing—I wished I was home. Although he did everything he could, it spoiled my visit completely, and his poor wife acted as if she would sink from mortification. I do not repeat these as exceptional cases, for we all could rehearse many equally as ridiculous, where a household was thrown in commotion by the indiscretion of both father and mother, but merely in proof of my theory that they are equally responsible for the smooth-running of the household machinery. Keep the wheels well greased with the oil of kindness, and you will find happy homes on every hillside; for the great problem will no longer be a problem, but an accomplished fact.

There is too much theorizing and too little practice. Kindness costs nothing and even if things don't go just to suit we had better let them go than raise a "mus" or hurt each other's feelings. Very few people will be contrary if they are reasoned with respectfully, but it is the inevitable *shall* and *will* that raise people's combativeness. None of us like to yield by compulsion, but if asked as a favor we would gladly do it.

Then let us all try to follow the teachings of the "Good Old Book," not forgetting the last commandment of our Holy Savior—"Love one another;" and "Do unto others as we would have them do unto us."

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive,
Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in
the back part, Pain under the shoulder-
blade, fullness after eating, with a dis-
tention to exertion of body or mind, Irri-
tability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of
memory, with a feeling of having neglected
some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flutter-
ing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes,
Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at
night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED,
SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change
of feeling as to not distress the sufferer.

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Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been
a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last
Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them.
I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion
perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained
forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
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They increase the Appetite, and cause the
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BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It im-
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Farm and Stock.

Plow Experiments.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Occasionally we have some amusing cases that illustrate the strange and almost unconquerable prejudice, or, to use a milder expression, the strong instinct of following our early impressions.

Not long since, a German who has taken up his residence in Kansas, who by-the-by is a fair specimen of the average German population in the economical traits of character which are generally awarded to them, conceived the notion that our plows that are in common use in Kansas were not equal to those in general use in Germany, and to convince his American neighbors that he was right he concluded to send to the Fatherland for a plow. In due time the plow arrived from Germany. It only cost him the nice little sum of \$100 when landed at the depot. This foreign production naturally created some little curiosity among the neighbors. Its cut and shape were so unlike our common plows in this prairie country that it created quite a controversy. The only way was to test it by a practical trial. This was done. After giving it a fair trial in different soils, under various conditions, it was unanimously pronounced a failure; in other words, it was not adapted to the soil of Kansas, whatever it might do in a heavy clay soil. Consequently the hundred-dollar plow is worth no more than the value of old iron would bring.

Another case occurred a few years since of a man who moved from his old neighborhood in Ohio. He sent to Richmond, Wayne county, Ia., for one of the improved steel plows manufactured at that place, and a most excellent plow for that section of the country. When it arrived and was tested in our light soil it was a perfect failure. The owner, thinking the defect was in the beam, had it re-adjusted, but it was no better. The plow was put aside, and it is now kept as an ornament.

An Englishman who migrated from the county of Yorkshire is bent on procuring a plow (such as they used when he was a boy) from Yorkshire. Nothing can convince him that these English plows will not do here in Kansas. Let him have his own way, for that alone will test the question. When I told him about the German plow experiment, he took a good laugh, and remarked: "Ah, ah! A German plow cannot be compared to an English plow, never!"

LANE, Kan.

Winter Care of Sheep.

As winter is upon us, perhaps a few words in regard to care of sheep will not be amiss.

It is best to have shelter for them, but many do not have. Where there is no good shelter a good plan is to let them run to hay stacks. After they eat the outside off they will not waste as much as they will feed in racks, as the stack is so firm they cannot pull out more than a mouthful at a time. Then you get your manure in a heap where you can use it next spring. Do as we do, put your stacks on the poorest point in the meadow and it will be rich next spring.

Winter before last there was a great complaint of the sheep dying with a disease the farmer knew nothing about. They could not stand. If helped up would stagger a few feet and fall, and would then throw their head from side to side. They were crazy. We gave oil, and saved every one. They were all bound in the bowels, caused from eating all dry food. Snow had been so deep they could not get grass. All should keep roots of some kind to feed to sheep during winter to keep their bowels regular.

Keep them in good condition all winter, so you will have no rotten places in your wool. When you let your sheep get poor the fleece does not grow and there will be a rotten place at that point. This spoils many fleeces.

If your sheep have a cough (outside of bad cold) you will find they have worms. Remedy: Two tablespoonfuls of turpentine in a small wine-glass of linseed oil; repeat the dose if necessary.

Notice your ewes, and take out those that will lamb first so you can give them a little extra attention.—R. T. Vorles, Jr., in Frange Bulletin.

About 8,000 acres of Amber sugar cane were raised in Minnesota during the past season.

Making Winter Butter.

In order to make good butter good milk is required; consequently the cows should be well fed with plenty of good hay with a daily feed of roots, such as beets or carrots, or ground feed—mixture of oats and corn ground together. Neither turnips nor oatmeal should be fed to cows giving milk, for the butter will be flavored with the feed, and not very pleasantly. Above all, the cows should be well watered and sheltered in a warm, well-ventilated stable, and the milker should be careful and not allow any of the drippings from the udder to fall into the milk, for it takes but very little to injure the flavor of the butter.

After the milk has been strained, it should be brought to nearly a scalding heat. Fill the pans full and set them in a warm place, where the cream will rise in forty-eight hours. When the milk thickens the cream should be removed with as little sour milk as possible; and stir the cream from the bottom of the vessel it is kept in. (I would recommend a tin pail to keep cream in, with a cover, called a cream pail.) When ready for churning have the churn well scalded, and the cream warmed to about sixty-five degrees. If the cream is too thick to churn easily, thin it with a little warm sweet milk. If the cream be of a right temperature, the butter will come in ten or fifteen minutes.

After the butter has been gathered and washed in two or three waters, or until the buttermilk has been washed out, add one ounce of salt to one pound of butter if for market; for family use a little more can be added if desired. Now let it stand twenty-four hours; then work it over and make it into rolls or pack in tubs.—Mrs. E. A. Call, in Farmers' Review.

The Duroc Breed of Swine.

Parties in Iowa are becoming quite excited over the merits of this breed, claiming among other good qualities, its entire exemption from cholera. The following description of the breed is condensed from a lengthy article in the Drovers' Journal: This breed made their appearance about New York fifty years ago, and were then called Red Berkshires, and many call them by this name yet. And this is something of a clue to their origin. They were evidently imported as no one has any knowledge of any person claiming to be the propagator of the breed. Beyond fifty years, its history is in doubt. Mr. Isaac Frink, of Cady Hill, Saratoga county, N. Y., first gave them the name of Duroc. It was about 1825, when the Duroc horse—the sire of Eclipse—was making a noise in the world. Mr. Frink bought a red pig of the owner of the Duroc, and as the breed of pigs had no particular name, he called it Duroc, which it has retained. The National Swiss Breeders' Association, which met in Indianapolis in 1871, settled upon Duroc as the name by which the breed should be known. It is thought the Duroc descended from the original Berkshire or Tamworth of English notoriety. Strong claims are made that the Duroc of to-day is very greatly superior to the Tamworths or Berkshires in fineness of organization and symmetry of proportions. It is also contended that they get their heavy lop ears from their original progenitors, while the Berkshires have departed from the original type in this respect by crossing with the Siamese hog, which were black in color and had erect ears, and Atlantic head and eyes. It is claimed that the Duroc hogs are remarkably hardy and healthy, and possess extraordinary powers of assimilating food. It appears that they do well on common fare, and pay richly for extra attention, that they utilize the coarse stuff of a farm to better advantage than any other breed, becoming almost fat upon such feed and requiring very little grain to make them ready for the market; that they can be fattened at any age, or can be fed at a profit to great weights; that they take naturally to eating hay in the winter; and, in fact, may be half kept on it during the season; that though their hair is red, they dress white and hold their color through freezing and thawing with extraordinary tenacity; that they have superior coats and are never troubled with mange, sun-scald or lice, that they are remarkable for uniformity of size in their litters; that they are unusually docile; that they are very pro-

life; ordinarily bearing from ten to sixteen pigs at a litter, and often producing two litters per year till they are seven years old; that they are hardly ever known to be barren.

Care of Pigs.

To grow pigs successfully and profitably requires that they should have a good appetite, good digestion and strong assimilating powers, which cannot be found in any breed without vigorous health. If a pig is kept for a considerable time in a cold, wet, dirty pen, on bad food and short allowance, until the character and quality of secretions are changed, and the general growth of the pig is checked, that pig will not make a good breeder. By subsequent good care this pig may grow to be a fine-looking hog, and as a breeder may not show the check it has received, but abuse will be pretty sure to crop out in its offspring causing late maturity, deficiency in size or fattening qualities.

Caring a Balky Horse.

A Canada paper gives room to the following curious mode of dealing with a balky horse: I would prepare myself with a good strap. I want no whip. Perhaps he has got a good taste of that already, and still he is master. But some fine day when I was at peace with myself and all around, I would hitch him to the buggy, turning his head to the village. He goes half the way very well indeed; then he begins to consider that he has gone far enough in that direction, and stops. I step down. He expects me to use the whip. He is mistaken. As a criminal, I treat him on the silent system. I push him back a little out of the way. I show him the strap, putting it up to his nose. I go to the off side and buckle it to his fore leg, close up to his breast, throwing the other end over his shoulder; I then raise his near foot and fix it with the hoof almost touching the belly. This done, I say, "Now, old chap, you just stand there." I don't smoke, so I take a paper from my pocket, and finding a place where I can sit down, and he see me, I begin to read. This is something he did not bargain for, and the novelty of standing on three legs somewhat diverted his mind from the cause that stopped him. I think that is the chief point gained, and the most humane. When the strap is taken off I show it to him, caress him a little, and we move on without irritation. The strap will now become a part of the harness for a month or two, till at last the sight of it will act as a tailman.

Indignant Wool Growers.

Kansas wool growers, says the Farmers' Review, are justly indignant at Walter Brown, the great Eastern wool dealer, for accusing them, in a late circular, of sanding their wool. They say Kansas sends as clean wool to market on an average as do other Western states. Possibly when sheep run occasionally where prairie fires have burned over the surface the wool may be dingy, but Kansas men don't sand their wool.

Veterinary Department.

Abnormal Growth.

I have a mare that I think corked herself at some time, and it has left a seam in the shell which seems to get larger as the foot grows. The corked part is almost grown out, but the seam appears to grow with the foot from the coronet down. It is in the middle of the shell, right in front of the foot, and makes it very objectionable in making a sale. If there is a remedy please inform me through your paper.

ANSWER.—The growth referred to is a gelification of tissue, the result of undue excitement. We would advise you to fasp the horn down level, then pare the coronary band at the point where growth starts until it easily responds to pressure, and apply a little blistering ointment. This method, we think, will remove the trouble, but if it should fail, don't despair, but repeat as soon as the fact may be satisfactorily determined.

Hematuria or Red Water.

A short time since I lost several head of cattle with a disease that I was told was Red Water. Can you give me a description and the causes of the above disease? I have never heard of it before, neither have I ever seen a case, having been among cattle all my life.

ANSWER.—This is a malady peculiar to the bovine race. Indeed, we are almost willing to say exclusively so without much fear of bringing down upon our devoted head the censure of the profession. McWilliams, an able pathologist, says there are two forms of the

malady, viz., parturient and non-parturient, but so far as we can learn from his etiology it is one form attacking cattle under two different conditions. It is characterized by an immoderate flow of urine of a dark or reddish color, associated with a good deal of general debility, exhaustion and loss of appetite. Upon examining the urine, it will be found to contain, as the above name implies, a large proportion of the coloring matter of the blood, and a marked deficiency of albumen. There is at the present day no doubt but the trouble results from feeding upon materials containing an excess of water and but little of the nutrient qualities in a low and damp atmosphere. It is not considered a fatal disease if it receives early attention. The treatment indicated is to tone up the system as rapidly as possible, change the food and endeavor to supply albumen to the blood by a liberal use of milk and eggs.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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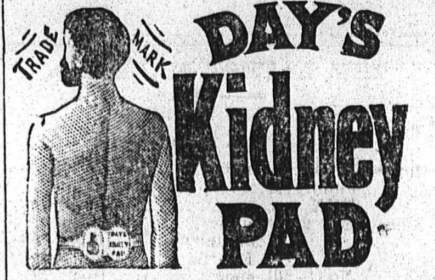
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